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# THE "GOOD OLD DAYS" or WERE THEY?

## TENANCY, SHARECROPPING AND MIGRANT EMPLOYMENT, 1920-1945

by  
*Ron Bodin*

"We were no more than new slaves," a sixty-four year old Vermilion Parish informant responded when I asked about the "good old days" back in Depression times in rural Louisiana. After speaking those seven words, she hesitated for a few seconds and then reminisced--telling her emotionally laden story into my tape recorder with what appeared a combination of hurt, anger and no small measure of grit; on Easter Sunday back when she was fifteen--waiting for a dance bus--seventy-five cents in hand to pay for both the cost of transportation and a Coke she would purchase at Mike's Club--ready for a rare holiday outing to a local dance; her sharecropper father's "boss" intercepted her at the roadside and ordered her to dig ditches that Sunday. She had no choice; she had to take his "garbage." After all the family depended on the owner's land for eking out a living and on the owner's sharecropper house for lodging the family of seven girls and four boys. The family depended on the owner's good will. And at dusk on that long ago Easter, for the back-breaking labor endured, the girl was reluctantly given fifty cents by the land owner and was told that was probably too generous a payment for the kind of work she had performed.

"Things were terrible and they treated us like dirt. I wonder how we ever survived those days," the informant continued. "We were so poor when we lived at the Coulee Kinney that the train workers threw us cookies and bread and little treats as they made their way past the land daddy was working. They saw how poor we were. I guess they felt sorry for us.... And mama struggled. I remember in the winter wood was impossible to obtain. That was for the rich. We burned cow chips in the fireplace and felt darned lucky to have any heat at all to warm the littler ones."

Depression days, informants suggest, were bleak days indeed in rural Louisiana.

### *Vermilion Parish Informants' Accounts*

Yet, by all accounts, not everyone fared as badly. It seems that during the Great Depression a class system of sorts existed. A few land holders dominated the economics of the area and consolidated their control by seeking and obtaining positions of importance and influence in the political life of South Louisiana. Informants recall that land owners, even those who were members of local school boards, discouraged the children of croppers from attending school--the children were needed as laborers in the fields of the area. Aside from this wealthy elite, most other locals were poor and although made to share in the risks of the agricultural economy, had,

unlike the owner, little influence or control into community matters.<sup>1</sup> Owners were propertied, and although many of the propertied class were "land poor"--having land but little cash--they could net some \$2,000 to \$3,000 annually with the help of "hands" harvesting the area's money crops--cotton, cane, and rice.<sup>2</sup>

Tenants, akin to today's farmer-leasee,--a small but influential lot, owned equipment needed to farm, but lacked sufficient acreage to bring in enough of a money crop to provide for the family's basic needs and to afford a few of life's luxuries. The tenant thus rented lands and either paid for the rental outright (but a constant shortage of cash made few such cases possible) or in most cases the tenant instead provided a percentage of the crop (or cash payment) to the land owner at harvest time. Several tenants interviewed employed sharecroppers to assist in his enlarged farming operations.

Sharecroppers in South Central Louisiana constituted, most agree, some fifty percent of the rural population during the height of the depression. Without lands or farm equipment and often without shelter, the sharecropper family worked the owner's fields for a percentage of the crop and in exchange for labor provided by the entire sharecropper family, received forty to fifty percent of the crop--an income financing no more than a subsistence lifestyle. Often uneducated, a number of sharecropper informants remain to this day unsure as to the actual percentage they received as payment for their farm labor--the owner was trusted to look after those details. It is reported that on the average sharecropper farmers earned some \$250-\$350 per year for their family's efforts.<sup>3</sup>

A few sharecroppers working rich lands fared better during good farming years and even had the need to hire day workers to assist in harvesting crops. A number of these informants report that the sharecropping system provided for some flexibility since various owners "sweetened" benefits in a system bidding for much needed labor. They, however, seem the exception as most sharecroppers report experiencing dire poverty and lack of options especially during the Great Depression.

Down the economic and social ladder, day-workers, primarily blacks, paid on a daily basis, often resided in the old slave quarters and received as little as fifty cents a day for their work. Many of these workers reportedly received some \$150 - \$200 a year in compensation for their farm labor.<sup>4</sup>

Migrant workers, at the bottom of the economic totem pole, were also seen in the area as they moved from one harvest to another obtaining whatever employment and income they could. Many left their homes and families and traveled the countryside looking for agricultural or other employment. As parents aged and abandoned sharecropping, and as their children either sought employment in other states or started sharecropping themselves, a number of the family's

<sup>1</sup> Arthur F. Raper, *Sharecroppers All* (Chapel Hill, 1941), pp. v-vii. Raper contends that the true definition of sharecropping can only be understood if sharecropping is defined as a combination of low wages, insecurity, and lack of opportunity for self direction and responsibility in community affairs.

<sup>2</sup> Rupert Vance, "Farmers Without Lands," (1938), pp. 20-22. Vance writes that as blacks moved away from the South, whites of necessity assumed their jobs. Coupled with a breakdown in credit, the reduction in acreage farmed, and the payment of relief . . . these factors lessened the number of tenants and sharecroppers and reduced many in the South to the position of wage hands. It is important to note that this system had its origins after the Civil War when owners only had lands, and former slaves only had labor . . . bargaining resulted and labor was secured without money wages and lands without rent.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 20-22

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 21-22.

children often decided or had no option but to seek out day work. Lines of workers reported to cane, sugar, and rice farmers; those selected for the day were often transported to work in wagons. The migrant traveled a few or many miles following the crop harvests asking for employment as a farmer's crops were ready to be harvested. A number of sharecroppers report working their lands in the summer and then seeking employment and additionally needed income at large operations during the winter, returning home in the evenings or at the end of the winter harvest season.

In the process, farming families survived as best they could. It is interesting to recall that prior to the Civil War many of the area's natives, for example the Acadians, had each received hundreds of acres in land grants. Emerging as a potential middle class, their aspirations were all but destroyed with the war and the resulting shortage of labor, three years of disastrous weather and failed crops, and deflated crop prices at the hands of Northern merchants. All of these factors helped make for an eighty-year depression and the area's economic hardships were exasperated by the economic turmoil of the Great Depression. Under these conditions, taxes and bills slowly ate at land holdings until a whole class of people were without land or home. Those lucky enough to hold on to small land holdings often sought out day work at farming operations to maintain the subsistence lifestyle economic realities had helped create.<sup>5</sup>

Fishing, hunting, sharecropping, day labor, and migrant employment were economic survival moves on the part of locals. Even the merchant class by necessity had to survive and they too cultivated a garden, canned foods, raised chickens, hogs, maybe a milk cow or two--all in an attempt to survive the dire economic conditions that gripped a state bond to the land when land values were practically nil and crop prices were persistently deflated.

Respite from these conditions was difficult. With little or no money and annually going into debt to owners for food and clothing purchased on credit at farm stores until harvest and payment for their year's labors, an enormous underclass was perennially indebted to the owner and tied to the land.<sup>6</sup>

Owing to the scarcity of job opportunities, some locals even boarded with farmers getting three square meals a day, a room, and a small monthly income as compensation for their farm labor. Workers could locate few jobs; land owners needed farm labor. A pressing need for labor had persisted since the first importation of slaves to the area in the eighteenth century and continued through the 1940s. As late as the 1940s land owners felt the need for migrant workers to work and harvest labor intensive money crops, and scores of Jamaicans through the late 1940s were imported into the cane fields of South Louisiana at harvest time to help augment the local labor supply.<sup>7</sup>

Illiterate and ill-informed, not until World War II and the return of soldiers from other lands and other parts of this country was a cry heard from the underclass for a better life; returning soldiers now demanded rural electrification and other developments that existed in other parts of the world and in other parts of the U. S. for their parents and for themselves.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Discussion with Glenn Conrad, Center for Louisiana Studies, U. S. L., July, 1990

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>8</sup> Joe Gray Taylor, "Labor: The General Merchant and the Crop Lien," *Louisiana Reconstructed, 1863-1877* (Baton Rouge, 1975); pp. 364-377. Gray asserts that sharecroppers bought goods and luxuries at planter owned stores and debt and lack of freedom resulted for those caught in the vicious cycle of poverty and debt. Taylor also states that sharecropping, planter-

Some have painted a rustic and idyllic picture of these rural people canning and subsisting and seemingly loving the simplicity of life in South Louisiana. However, realities were harsh. "Les habitants" hunted, fished, sharecropped, practiced subsistence farming not because they were enamoured with the simple life but because such moves were needed to survive the times. These times are for some writers the good old days but most informants beg to differ--recalling close family ties as one of the few bits of solace for a life of disease, poverty, and hopelessness.

Prior to the post-WWII period, relocation to Texas or southern Mississippi for employment had virtually been the only outs for locals hoping to flee the agricultural poverty of the state. As early as 1905 some had started seeking a better life by moving to Texas and other states. For most in the area though family and cultural ties bond them inextricably to the land and to money crops like cotton that always had a market and to the abuses of the land owner who knew the dire straits of poverty-stricken residents and used the poverty to his advantage.<sup>9</sup>

With a carload of informants who lived through the depression I made my way between Erath and Henry, La. visiting as many points as possible between the two communities and along the way informants pointed out the remaining homes they recalled from their childhoods. Most sharecropper homes no longer remain standing. And most of the homes now in the area, it is reported, were built in the 1940s and 1950s. Included in this photo-essay are homes of owners, tenants, sharecroppers, and day laborers--and a photo of the Henry Recycling Plant which, along with World War II, helped usher prosperity and non-agricultural employment to the area. Time has taken its toll on many of the sharecropper homes. Many were abandoned with the the area's post-World War II prosperity. The photos included are what remains of those days when as one informant recalled, "We were all poor and most of us didn't even realize it. Hell, everyone was poor. We thought that was the way life was supposed to be."

### *Bibliography of Works Cited*

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- Raper, Arthur F. and Ira De A. Reid. *Sharecroppers All*. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1941.
- Robinson, Jules, S. *Living Hard: Southern Americans in the Great Depression*. Washington, D. C., 1981.
- Taylor, Joe Gray. "Labor: The General Merchant and the Crop Lien," *Louisiana Reconstructed, 1863-1877*, (1975), 364-377.
- Vance, Rupert B., "Farmers Without Lands," (1938), 2-28.

merchants, and the crop lien were the basis for agriculture in Louisiana (in a time when no other credit was available) and that this system helped moved the state's agriculture beyond subsistence until the New Deal and post-WWII prosperity.

<sup>9</sup> Jules Robinson, *Living Hard: Southern Americans in the Great Depression* (Washington, D. C , 1981), p. 12, confirms the recollections of several Vermilion Parish informants that cotton fueled the persistent need for day laborers and sharecroppers while Joe Gray Taylor and other informants hold that the cane crop mostly employed wage labor (work gangs) in its production. Robinson also makes the point that landowners coerced workers into remaining on their lands via a combination of techniques not least of which was the strategy of keeping the sharecropper in debt to the owner and thus tied to the land.

# INVENTORY OF THE ESTATE OF ALEXANDRE DECLOUET

*Translated by  
Tamara McGinnis*

St. Martin Parish, this day the twenty-second day of the month of February, in the year Eighteen hundred sixteen, we, Paul Briant, Parish Judge, went to the home of the deceased Alexander DeClouet, at the request of his heirs, in order to establish an inventory and appraisal of the effects movable and immovable belonging to the estate of the said deceased. Willfully named by the heirs, Misters Joseph Latolais and Francois Carmouche functioned as appraisers. Adhering to the law and in the presence of witnesses, the inventory proceeded as follows:

1. A plantation located in St. Martin Parish consisting of 75 (plus or minus five) arpents in width and depth reaching the Bayou Vermillon--excluding the diverse sections of the said plantation which have been sold or exchanged by the late Alexandre DeClouet or which may be crossed by any other concessions--together with all the buildings and other establishments located on the property. Appraisal: \$8,000.
2. A tract of land 20 arpents wide, on the east bank of the Nemento river, and 40 arpents deep. Appraisal: 400 dollars.
3. Another tract of land 40 acres wide, located on the east bank of the Bayou Nepiqué, and 40 arpents deep. Appraisal: 800 dollars.
4. Another tract of land approximately 12 arpents wide, on the right bank of the Bayou Teche, bound on one side by the property of the heirs of the late Etienne DeClouet and bound on the other by that of Chevalier Delhomme, having a depth of 40 arpents. Appraisal: 1,200 dollars.
5. A slave named Baptiste (50 years old). Appraisal: 450 dollars.
6. A slave named Valère (25 years old). Appraisal: 1,000 dollars.
7. A slave named Joe (35). Appraisal: 900 dollars.
8. A slave named Jacques (20). Appraisal: 1,000 dollars.
9. A slave named Magloire (26). Appraisal: 1,000 dollars.
10. A slave named Thomy (18). Appraisal: 1,000 dollars.
11. A slave named Senegal (19). Appraisal: 1,000 dollars.
12. A slave named Lubin (having a hernia and 18 years old). Appraisal: 1,000 dollars.
13. Lidoze, a mulatto (23). Appraisal: 600 dollars.
14. A slave named Pierre (16). Appraisal: 800 dollars.
15. A slave named Percy (20). Appraisal: 500 dollars.
16. A mulatto named Simmi (15). Appraisal: 500 dollars.
17. A mulatto named Camilien (16) having poor sight. Appraisal: 600 dollars.
18. A slave named Lindon (35). Appraisal: 800 dollars.
19. A slave named George (12). Appraisal: 600 dollars.
20. A slave named Abquin (46) having a hernia. Appraisal: 450 dollars.
21. A mulatto named Francisque (26). Appraisal: 800 dollars.

22. A slave named Jacot (40). Appraisal: 600 dollars.
23. A slave-woman named Hyacinthe (35) with her three children, Therèse, Luc and Arthanase. Appraisal: 1,050 dollars.
24. A slave-woman named Jeanette (38) and her three children, Julienne, Marguerite and Michel. Appraisal: 1,200 dollars.
25. Esther, a slave-woman (45). Appraisal: 400 dollars.
26. A slave-woman named Rosalie (20) with her child, Evariste. Appraisal: 950 dollars.
27. A slave-woman named Rose (20). Appraisal: 700 dollars.
28. Helene, a slave-girl (15). Appraisal: 900 dollars.
29. A slave-woman named Angelique (33 and having a stroke). Appraisal: 450 dollars.
30. A slave-woman named Marie Louise (22) and her two children, Iris and Marie. Appraisal: 1,200 dollars.
31. A slave-child named Rosine (12). Appraisal: 500 dollars.
32. A slave-woman named Nanette (38) and her child, Cocote. Appraisal: 1,200 dollars.
33. A slave-woman named Magdelaine (30) and her two children, Fanny and Joseph. Appraisal: 1,200 dollars.
34. A slave-child named Charlotte (10). Appraisal: 300 dollars.
35. The slave-woman Eugenie (28 years old and afflicted with a chronic illness) and her child named Lolote. Appraisal: 400 dollars.
36. Two ox-carts. Appraisal: 40 dollars.
37. A horse-cart. Appraisal: 12 dollars.
38. A pair of wheels for an ox-cart. Appraisal: 10 dollars.
39. A diable or dolly and its accompanying chain. Appraisal: 25 dollars.
40. A pair of iron caliche wheels. Appraisal: 10 dollars.
41. Two old caleches. Appraisal: 40 dollars.
42. Two saws. Appraisal: 18 dollars.
43. A grindstone. Appraisal: 10 dollars.
44. Five plows. Appraisal: 45 dollars.
45. A cross-saw. Appraisal: 6 dollars.
46. Two compass-saws. Appraisal: 2.5 dollars.
47. Four small, two-bladed plows. Appraisal: 18 dollars.
48. Various tools. Appraisal: 23 dollars.
49. A lot of scrap-iron. Appraisal: 10 dollars.
50. A dozen axes and hatchets. Appraisal: 15 dollars.
51. Seven shovels. Appraisal: 14 dollars.
52. A lot of pickaxes. Appraisal: 20 dollars.
53. A small (chalan). Appraisal: 20 dollars.
54. Three sugar cauldrons. Appraisal: 150 dollars.
55. Two small horses. Appraisal: 12 dollars.
56. Four pair of plowing oxen. Appraisal: 100 dollars.
57. Eleven pair of plowing oxen. Appraisal: 330 dollars.
58. Two hundred eight sheep. Appraisal: 520 dollars.
59. Fifty pigs. Appraisal: 125 dollars.
60. A small home and all buildings on a tract of land owned by Chevalier DeClouet. Appraisal: 350 dollars.
61. A desk. Appraisal: 50 dollars.

62. Two guns. Appraisal: 40 dollars.
63. Two decorated beds. Appraisal: 60 dollars.
64. Twenty million uncut cotton plants. Appraisal: 800 dollars.
65. Dishes and kitchen utensils. Appraisal: 56 dollars.
66. A jar estimated at 8 dollars.
67. Buckets and pales estimated at 8 dollars.
68. A table and 12 chairs. Appraisal: 12 dollars.
69. Andirons and tongs for the fireplace. Appraisal: 5 dollars.
70. A geographical map estimated at 8 dollars.
71. An obligation from Ambroise Brou worth 150 dollars.
72. A tract of land containing 10 arpents width on the right bank of the Bayou Teche and a

depth of 40 arpents. This tract is bound on one side by the property of Chevalier Delhomme and bound on the other by another tract of land included in this succession. This said tract of land was given as a dowry by Mr. DeClouet to his daughter, Marie Charlotte, wife of Chevalier Christophe Delhomme. Mr. Delhomme declares in our presence that the property was brought into the marriage by Mrs. DeClouet-Delhomme and thus should be taken into consideration during the partition of the estate.

#### Livestock Inventory

St. Martin Parish, this day the eight day of the month of July in the year Eighteen hundred sixteen, We, Paul Briant, Parish Judge, went to the home of the deceased Alexandre DeClouet, at the request of his heirs, in order to complete the inventory of his estate. Mistrs Francois Carmouche and Joseph Athanaz Braux were chosen by the said heirs to complete the appraisal of DeClouet's livestock, domesticated (horned) cattle and undomesticated cattle. Adhering to the law and in the presence of witnesses (residing in the same parish), the appraisal proceeded as follows:

1. 600 head of horned cattle (brongues), estimated at \$6.50 per head  
total: \$3,900
2. 100 head of horned cattle (domesticated), estimated at \$8.50 per head  
total: \$850
3. 30 head of undomesticated cattle, estimated at \$10 per head  
total: \$300
4. 10 domesticated horses, estimated at \$8 per head  
total: \$80
5. 4 mules, estimated at \$30 per head  
total: \$120

Total value appearing on the inventory of DeClouet's livestock: Five thousand two hundred fifty (\$5,250) dollars.

This inventory completed in the good faith of the undersigned-appraisers inheritants, witnesses and us, Judge Paul Briant--is approved and adjoined to the original inventory of the deceased Alexandre DeClouet's estate on this day the eight day of the month of July in the year Eighteen hundred sixteen.

Signed:  
 Francois Carmouche  
 "X" Joseph Athanase Braux  
 Catiche DeClouet  
 St. Clair Benoit  
 Paul Briant, Parish Judge

Witnesses: Olivier Duclozel  
 Hypolite Brand

# THE COLLEGE OF ST. CHARLES IN GRAND COTEAU, LA.

*from Louisiana Studies*

*by*  
*Alcée Fortier*

The College of St. Charles, Grand Coteau, La., dated back to 1835, when Archbishop Blanc, of New Orleans, desired the Society of Jesus to take charge of a college at Iberville. They acceded to the request of founding a college, but did not regard the proposed site as favorable. The claims of Donaldsonville were also considered, but preference was given to a beautiful spot in the Attakapas country, on account of its slight elevation, was called Grand Coteau. At its opening in 1835, the establishment consisted of one log house and one large frame building. In their stead are at present two large, imposing edifices, many outhouses and one of the finest churches in that section of the country. Over sixty boys, boarders and day scholars, answered the first announcement of the new institution. In later years the roll usually varied with the varying fortunes of the State, but the average number of pupils was about 130. This was considered highly satisfactory in the midst of an agricultural country, where prosperity depends upon the annual crops, whose condition is every fluctuating.

The program of studies was the same that usually prevails in Jesuit colleges. The professional staff included from twenty to thirty professors. This college is said to have enjoyed the singular privilege of being the only one of the Confederacy, west of the Mississippi, not closed during the war, thanks to the protection of both governments that ruled successively in those parts.

In 1891 it underwent a radical change. Though still prosperous enough, its faculty thought that owing to an abundance of colleges and high schools in the Attakapas country, it might enter a new sphere of usefulness. It was, therefore, converted into a seminary of higher studies for the Catholic priesthood. It has, therefore ceased to be a seat of secular learning and will henceforth be devoted only to religious purposes.

# WHEN IS A SLAVE NOT A SLAVE?

The Case of  
OLYMPE BIENVENUE  
vs  
LOUIS GREVEMBERG\*

*submitted by  
William T. Shinn*

## PETITION

Filed  
January 30, 1866

TO THE HON'BLE THE JUDGE OF THE 3D JUDICIAL DISTRICT HOLDING SESSIONS IN  
AND FOR THE PARISH OF ST. MARY, STATE OF LOUISIANA:

The petition of Marie Olympe Bienvenu, widow of Laurent Joseph Ducrest, a resident of the Parish of St. Martin, respectfully represents:

That Louis Grevemberg, a resident of the Parish of St. Mary, is justly and fully indebted unto her, in the full sum of twenty thousand five hundred and thirty three 33 1/3-100 dollars, for this:

That on the seventh day of August, A. D. 1860, the said Louis Grevemberg signed and executed in favor of and delivered to your petitioner his two promissory notes of hand, by and in which he promises to pay the following amounts, to-wit: Ten thousand two hundred and sixty six 66-2/3-100 dollars on the first of March, A. D. 1863; said amount bearing 6% per annum from the 7th day of August, A. D. 1860, until the first of March, A. D. 1863; and 8% per annum from the 1st of March, A. D. 1863, until paid. 2nd, the sum of ten thousand two hundred and sixty six 66 2/3-100 dollars on the first of March A. D. 1864. Said amount bearing 6% per annum from the seventh day of August, A. D. 1860, until the first of March, A. D. 1864, and 8% per annum from the 1st of March A. D. 1864 until paid, as will be shown at the trial of this case.

Your petitioner furthermore represents that to secure the payment of the above described notes the said Louis Grevemberg, by authentic act, passed before Fergus Fusilier, a notary public in and for the Parish of St. Martin, on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1860, mortgaged specially in her favor a plantation situated at L'île Piquant in the Parish of St. Mary, measuring three thousand four hundred arpents, bounded north by the lands of Mrs. Wm. F. Weeks, and of Zenon Olivier, f. m.c., northeast by those of Leonard James Smith and of Henry W. Peebles, on the east by the lands of Frederick Louvieres and Wm. F. Weeks, and on the south by those of Felix Patout and Co., and of William F. Weeks, as can be ascertained by a certified copy of said authentic act which is annexed to and made a part of this petition for reference.

\* No. 5935, 3rd Judicial District Court, Parish of St. Mary, Louisiana.

Your petitioner furthermore represents that the said Louis Greverberg has failed to pay the amount above claimed which he justly owes to your petitioner, although amicably requested thereto personally.

Premises considered, your petitioner respectfully prays that Louis Greverberg be cited to appear before your Honourable Court at its next term to be held at Franklin in and for the Parish of St. Mary to answer this petition. Your petitioner furthermore prays that after proceedings had and the hearing of parties that the said Louis Greverberg be condemned by your Honourable Court to pay to your petitioner the full sum of twenty thousand five hundred and thirty three 33 1-3/100 dollars, with interest at the following rates, to-wit: On the sum of ten thousand two hundred and sixty six 66 2-3/100 dollars at six per cent per annum from the 7th day of August A. D. 1860 until the 1st of March A. D. 1863, and at 8 per cent from that period until paid. 2ndly. On the sum of ten thousand two hundred and sixty six 66 2-3/100 dollars at 6% per annum from the 7th day of August A. D. 1860 until the 1st of March A. D. 1864, and at 8% per annum from that period until paid. And further prays that to satisfy this judgment that the plantation of Louis Greverberg which has been fully described in the premises, and which is specially mortgaged in favor of your petitioner to secure the payment of the sums above claimed as can be ascertained by a certified copy of the act of mortgage which is annexed to and made a part of this petition for reference, be seized and sold. And she further prays for full and general relief and as in duty bound.

(S) ALBERT & FELIX VOORHIES  
Attorneys for Petitioner.

Rec'd and filed 30th January 1866  
J. W. Lyman Jr., Dy. Clerk.

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#### *ANSWER OF DEFENDANT*

Louis Greverberg, for answer to plaintiff's action against him, alleges that he has signed and delivered the notes sued upon, which constituted a part of the price of pretended slaves sold to him by plaintiff in the 7th of August, 1860, and whose services, by the terms and stipulations of the act of sale, were guaranteed to your respondent, during their natural life.

Your respondent avers that the contract of sale from plaintiff to him was null and void from its origin, and that the notes by him delivered as aforesaid ought to be cancelled and returned to him for the reasons hereafter stated, to-wit:

1.

Plaintiff or those under whom she holds never had a legitimate title to those pretended slaves, whose ancestors were the descendants of men born free, and who had lost nor forfeited that freedom, neither as a penalty for the commission of a crime, nor by the laws of war.

2.

The French Convention, by an edict of the 16th pluviöse, in the second year of the Republic, abolished slavery in all the colonies belonging to France; and that law, repealed only on the 30th

Floreal, in the 10th year of the Republic, was in existence when, by the Treaty of San Ildefonso, on the 1st of October, 1800, France acquired from Spain the then province of Louisiana.

## 3.

The slaves - if at that or any other time there were slaves in the States or province of Louisiana, which is specially denied, became free by the edict of the French Convention, and the right to freedom being and having always been indestructible, no subsequent law could have reestablished slavery in the French colonies.

## 4.

When, in 1803, Bonaparte ceded to the United States the province of Louisiana, there was not a slave within the limits of the province, and if - at that date - there were persons held in bondage; they were thus held contrary to law.

## 5.

After the treaty of the 30th April, 1803, between France and the United States, the American Congress passed an act entitled "An Act erecting Louisiana into two and providing for the temporary government thereof." The 10th section of which said act made it a crime to import slaves in either of those territories; and that act declared in the most absolute terms, that the slaves thus imported, either from within or without the United States, should thereupon become entitled to, and received their freedom; and your respondent alleges that some of the pretended slaves sold to him by plaintiff are the descendants of ancestors imported in disregard of that act of Congress.

## 6.

The ancestors of some of the persons sold to him as slaves, on the 7th of August, 1860, were imported here after the adoption of the act of Congress and the Treaties with foreign nations prohibiting the slave trade, and that importation was in direct violation of the Statutes and Constitution of the United States.

Your respondent, under the circumstances, conceives that, before the decree of the French convention, slavery existed in Louisiana neither as a penalty for crimes, nor by the arbitrary prerogatives assumed by a conqueror; that, if there were slaves at that date, they became free by the effect of said decree, and that, therefore, no slaves could have been imported in Louisiana without - before 1808 - disregarding the laws of Congress; and - after 1808 - the Constitution of the United States. That for these several reasons, the sale from plaintiff to your respondent was and remains an absolute nullity.

That sale was made for and in consideration of the sum of forty two thousand eight hundred dollars, of which plaintiff has received twenty two thousand two hundred and sixty six dollars, which, in law and equity, she is bound to return to your respondent with legal interest from this date.

He therefore prays that plaintiff's demand be rejected at her costs, that the act of sale of the 7th August, 1860 be declared to have been and to be an absolute nullity and that he recover from plaintiff the sum of twenty two thousand two hundred and sixty six dollars, with legal interest from judicial demand.

He lastly prays for general relief.

And as in duty bound.

(S) DeBLANC & PERRY  
Counsel for Respondent

With leave of court first had and obtained, defendant amends his original answer and respectfully alleges that the contract of sale from plaintiff to him is null and void for this additional reason: to-wit:

The system of laws by which slavery was tolerate in Louisiana and by which the slave was declared to be an article of property has been obliterated from our Constitution and the Statute Book; the power which destroyed, in the hands of the purchaser, his title to that description of property would have as well destroyed that title in the hands of the vendor; twelve States, heretofore independent and sovereign have ratified the abolition of slavery within their limits, and also the express as well as tacit repeal of the laws in which rested the rights of the vendor and the obligations of the purchaser; the title transmitted and guarantied by the first and the indebtedness of the latter cannot be served; the obligation connected with and linked to the title by the mortgage and otherwise cannot stand when the title has ceased to exist, the effects of the abolition of slavery and its ratification cannot be divided, and the courts of our States, erected on the ruins of the Southern constitutions and organized under the authority of the Government which has destroyed slavery, cannot, it seems, enforce those obligations created by laws now repealed and abrogated, and under which alone those obligations could have been validly enforced.

Your respondent, to aid him in his defense, respectfully prays that plaintiff be ordered to answer under oath the following interrogatories:

1.

Do you know the parents and ancestors of the slaves you sold to Louis Grevemberg on the 7th of August, 1860?

2.

If you answer in the affirmative, please state whether those slaves or some of them are not descendants of Africans imported in Louisiana.

3.

If those slaves ancestors were imported, when were they then imported? Was it before or after the year 1804? Or was it after 1808?

4.

If those facts are not personally known to you, have you not learnt them from conversations with your deceased grandmother Marie Perine Sudrique, and with those under whom you and your late husband held the slaves transferred by you to Louis Grevemberg.

5.

In case a compensation were hereafter allowed by our Government for those manumitted slaves, would you claim that compensation by virtue of the mortgage retained by you on said slaves in the act of sale from you to defendant, passed on the 7th of August, 1860?

6.

Do those slaves, their parents or ancestors, or those of their parents that you have known, speak or understand any other but the French language?

Your respondent lastly prays as in his original answer, and for general relief.  
And as in duty bound.

(S) DEBLANC, PERRY & F. FUSILIER  
Attys. for Respondent

STATE OF LOUISIANA  
PARISH OF ST. MARY

Before the undersigned authority this day personally came and appeared Louis Grevemberg, who being first duly sworn, says and declares: That the answers of plaintiff to interrogatories propounded to her are material in this case, and would assist him in making his defence.

(S) L. GREVEMBERG

Sworn to and subscribed this       day  
of October, A. D. 1866  
(S) WILSON McKERALL  
Justice of the Peace

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#### BRIEF OF PLAINTIFF

To the Honorable the Judge of the 3d Judicial District:

The question which is submitted to your Honor's investigation is: Whether the obligations subscribed for the price of slaves are valid and binding.

In 1860 Mrs. Olympe Bienvenu sold and delivered to Louis Grevemberg a certain number of slaves, for the price of which he subscribed the promissory notes, which are the foundation of this suit, and which have been offered in evidence and made a part of the record.

Mr. Louis Grevemberg now refuses to pay these obligations, basing this refusal on various grounds.

He contends first that the persons sold as slaves were not slaves neither in law nor in justice, because "their ancestors were born free, and they nor their descendants had forfeited their freedom either by the laws of war or as a penalty for the commission of crimes."

The argument in support of this assertion is no doubt, very learned; but we will not follow our adversary in the maze of his reasoning - whether the right of holding men in bondage was derived of divine authority, as we are taught by the Scriptures - whether from the laws of war as we learn from the pages of stern and inflexible history - whether slave owners were flagitious and wicked, are topics foreign to our subject, which have already been investigated and discussed by philosophers in all ages.

The defense admits that the ancestors of the negroes held by us in slavery had forfeited their liberty or freedom by either the laws of war, or as a penalty for the commission of crimes. This satisfies us. If the ancestors had forfeited their freedom, they were slaves. If slaves, their descendants followed their condition and were slaves also. It is useless to dwell longer on a law so positive. It speaks for itself. The second ground of defendant is:

"That there were no slaves or few slaves in Louisiana when in 1762 it was ceded to Spain by France. Slavery had been abolished in the colonies belonging to France, when on the 1st of October, 1800, Louisiana was retroceded by Spain to the Republic under the consulate of Bonaparte."

Louisiana was not retroceded by Spain to France in 1800. It is very true that by the Treaty of San Ildefonso, Spain promised to transfer Louisiana to France, but this promise was conditional, and the conditions were kept secret for political purposes. And this is also very true that in 1801, negotiations were re-opened between France and Spain for the same purpose: viz, for the retrocession of France to Louisiana. And the negotiations terminated at Madrid in the same year, with no better result than that of ratifying the previous treaty of Ildefonso, with its reservations. And it was only in November 1802 that the Royal Cedula of the King of Spain was proclaimed to the world, that the conditions of the Treaty had been complied with, and that Louisiana was henceforward a French Province.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana, speaking of the treaties we have alluded to above, said in the case of *Renton vs. Pontalba*, 1. Rob. 343.

"The transfer by the King of Spain of the Sovereignty of Louisiana to the French Republic was not complete by the treaty of San Ildefonso in 1800, nor by that of Madrid in March 1801. Spain continued de facto to be the sovereign and the term of these treaties do no import a change of Sovereignty de jure, but only convey the idea of a promise to cede on the performance of certain conditions.

"The first authentic evidence of any admission by the King of Spain that the conditions had been performed by the French Republic, or of any act towards the execution of the promise stipulated, in those treaties or royal order of October 15th, 1802, the terms of which are inconsistent with the idea that the Sovereignty of Louisiana had already vested in the French Republic.

"The royal order of the King of Spain for the retrocession of the Territory of Louisiana to France, was of date October 15th, 1802; the appointment of commissioners to deliver possession was made on the 18th of May, 1803, and the final surrender was made November 30th, following."

And yet France did not take possession of Louisiana because seven months previously, in anticipation of events, she had transferred her right of sovereignty to Louisiana to the United States, and the latter power, taking possession of the territory ceded, immediately after its surrender to France.

If the historical facts offered by us to the investigation of the Court be true, is it logical to say that the decree of the French Convention of 1792, emancipating the Slaves in the French Colonies, eradicated the institution of Slavery in Louisiana, then a Spanish Province, even admitting the subsequent transfer of Louisiana to France? We believe not, and this for two reasons: 1st. Because although claimed by France, Louisiana still continued to be de facto a Spanish province, until its final surrender in 1803, a period when the decree of emancipation had already been repealed by Bonaparte as admitted by defendant. And also because when Louisiana was retroceded to France, she could no longer exercise any authority over the Territory,

having seven months previously ceded the Province to the United States, as defendant also admits.

Because the province of Louisiana being then de facto a Spanish province, none but Spanish laws could bind the people, and as the decree of the Convention could not be promulgated, and never was promulgated in Louisiana, and as this is an essential condition to give effect to a law, it follows that as far as Louisiana is concerned, the decree never existed.

That existence of slavery in Louisiana in 1762 is an historical fact so well established and authenticated that it needs no further comment. That slaves were few, in 1762, we admit. That slaves were imported in Louisiana during the 18th century we also admit. We also admit that in 1804 Congress passed a law, making it a crime to assist in importing slaves in the Territory of Louisiana. What has this to do with the question we are now investigating? The act of 1804 was not meant to destroy and eradicate slavery in Louisiana. It was dictated by a sound policy to prevent its extension by unlawful means, and also to put a check to the cruel and inhuman traffic, which was carried on by heartless and greedy speculators.

It was one step more towards that civilization, the offspring of Christianity, which was then shedding its brightest lustre on the world.

Far from restricting slavery, all possible care was taken by the government to ensure its durability, for in it, it foresaw the source of its future grandeur and prosperity.

Having proven that the decree of the French convention of 1792 affected, in no wise, the institution of slavery in Louisiana, and that slavery in Louisiana had a legal existence, we shall now examine how far the objection made by defendant to the payment on the slaves, upon the grounds that slaves are not a legal cause or consideration for a contract, is a correct one.

## Section II.

Slaves were a legal cause or consideration for a contract. They were essentially an object of commerce. The exclusive property of their owner, they could be sold, exchanged, mortgaged and disposed of at his will, and the only duty imposed on the owner when selling his slave was to protect the buyer from all eviction occasioned by the right of a third person having a more complete title than his to the slave thus transferred.

The contract of sale was completed by the delivery of the slave to the buyer. The slave from this moment was at his risk, and as a natural consequence from that very moment also, there arose the obligation for him to pay the price of the slave.

Is it therefore logical to assert, that the vendor of a slave can be made responsible, after delivery, of the change operated in the status of that slave by a decree of the government. A decree he could not resist, and which was the immediate consequence of the results of the war? If before delivery the vendor be not responsible for the destruction of the thing sold, when occasioned by a fortuitous event that would have destroyed the thing in the hands of the buyer equally, how much the less is he responsible after delivery?

Can the principles of warranty be applied to the case now under consideration? A brief examination of the law of warranty will convince us of the contrary.

Warranty is the right of recourse given to the buyer against the seller, when he has been evicted of the thing sold, by the rights or claims of a third person.

Eviction confers on the buyer the power of calling the seller in warranty, in so much as it is the result of a right existing prior to the sale.

Therefore, in order that the buyer may resort to his action in warranty, two things are requisite: 1st. He must be evicted of the thing bought. 2nd. He must be evicted by a third party having a pre-existing right to evict him. Let us see how far these principles are applicable to our case.

It is said that the eviction suffered by the purchaser of a slave, by the decree of emancipation is such an eviction as is contemplated by law. This is not correct. The government did not possess the right of evicting the slave holders. The institution of slavery in our midst was intended to be permanent. It was an institution highly favored and protected by the government, which guaranteed the title of the owners to their slaves. The protection extended to the slave owner, completed his title which he could convey and transfer to any person able to contract, and the only condition imposed on the vendor was to protect the vendee from the eviction of a third person, having a more complete title than that of vendor.

If what we assert be correct, had the government the right to evict the purchaser of a slave? Certainly not! Since the government itself guaranteed the existence of such property. In framing laws for the protection of slave holders, did the government reserve the power of blotting out at some future time, the institution of slavery in our midst. Slavery as we have already seen, was intended to be permanent. The rights vested in the owner of slaves were absolute and unconditioned, and the power of divesting him of those vested rights, was not implied in the laws establishing slavery.

The emancipation of the slaves was an usurpation, it was an act arbitrary and unconstitutional, because:

1st. the decree of emancipation impaired the obligations of contracts.

2nd. Because that decree could prescribe only for the future and declare that hereafter all persons born within the limits of Louisiana should be born free.

But let us suppose for the sake of argument that the decree is constitutional - that it does not impair the obligations of contracts - that it can have no retro-active effect.

Do we not perceive at a glance what evils would result from it? The purchaser of a slave ten years ago might claim from his vendor the price paid for the so-called slave, and the vendor would be bound to refund the amount received by him, because he could not shield himself from that obligation with the plea that the price paid to him by the purchaser of slave was paid to extinguish a natural obligation as this Honourable Court decided of late in the Parish of Terrebonne. Ten years ago the slaves were either a legal cause or consideration for a contract, or they were not a legal cause. If slaves were a legal cause or consideration for a contract, the contract made for their transfer would not have been a natural obligation, but a civil obligation, the performance of which could have been enforced by law. If slaves were not a legal cause or consideration for a contract, the contract having, for its object, their transfer, would not have been a natural obligation, but a contract voidable, as being immoral and illegal.

If ten years ago the slaves were a legal cause or consideration for a contract, the slaves as a natural consequence were a legal cause or consideration for a contract in 1860.

But again, even admitting the constitutionality of the decree of emancipation, is it not a fundamental constitutional rule that "No vested rights can be divested unless for public utility and for adequate compensation previously made." C.C. 8

In case such a compensation had been paid for the slaves emancipated, who would have been entitled to that compensation? The one in actual possession of the slaves, no doubt. But was it the seller or the buyer that was in possession of the slave sold. The buyer of course. The buyer, therefore, and not the seller, would be entitled to that compensation. This fact is sufficient, in our opinion, to fix the liability of the buyer. If the government has acted unfairly with him, let him

complain of the injustice, and claim the compensation to which he is legally entitled; but let him not cast the blame on the seller who had dealt with him honestly and be unfair and of bad faith. If my neighbour becomes a thief, must I follow his example?

It being therefore clear that the right of emancipating the slaves did not exist in the government, and that it was an usurpation, it follows that the government had no title to the slave, and that the seller is consequently not bound in warranty and not responsible for the arbitrary act of the government.

But, says the defense, this case has no precedent, it is entirely a question Equity, and we have no positive written law applicable to it. We are not of the same opinion. The positive law of the land is more than sufficient to decide the question as your honour may perceive by referring to the numerous articles of the Civil Code, cited by us. Equity is an empty word, and is often but another name for iniquity. Man is prone to decide according to his prejudices and passions and when blinded by them, his decisions are always arbitrary. If the judge was left to decide always according to equity, how many contradictory decisions would be rendered and how soon would our legislation be a chaos impervious to light.

It was to obviate this danger, that our fathers, profiting by the experience of ages, have condensed with method the maxims of the wise men of all times, and have inaugurated a system of written law, laying it as a rule, that no recourse should be had to equity, when the written law was positive on the question in litigation. Thus circumscribed with proper bounds, the judges rendered uniform decisions, guided as they were by positive rules, and the monument of our legislation was by degrees, but safely reared. The Martins, the Porters, these legal lights of our land who have illustrated the Bench would have scorned the idea of innovating in law, as Lord Mansfield did in England, knowing full well that innovations are dangerous in all sciences, as they tend to subvert the received and tested maxims of those sciences.

But let us admit for a moment, that this question is one of equity. When then? Is it equitable that the vendor, who disposes in good faith of a property, guaranteed to him by the Constitution of rather government, should be debarred from exercising his right of recourse to recover the price of that property because the government has risen in its might and has annihilated that property in vendee's hands. Certainly not. Because the vendor is guilty of no fraud in the transaction. Because the title when transferred was good. Because he is not responsible for the arbitrary acts of the government, which in open violation of the constitution, its solemn compact with the people, has passed a law which impairs the obligations of contracts; and lastly because the government alone is bound in warranty towards the vendee and owes him adequate compensation for the property it has snatched away from him.

We refer your Honour to the articles of the Code cited by us, in support of the position we have taken, and respectfully submit the case.

FELIX VOORHIES

Plaintiff's Counsel.

MRS. OLYMPE BIENVENU

Vs.

LOUIS GREVEMBERG

C. DOCKET

No. 5935

St. Mary's Parish

## STATEMENT OF FACTS

## Plaintiff's Evidence:

## 1.

Two promissory notes of ten thousand two hundred and sixty six 66 2-3/100 dollars each, subscribed by defendant in favor of plaintiff, on 7th day of August, 1860. The 1st payable on the 1st day of March, 1863, the second one payable on the 1st day of March 1864, marked A & B.

## 2.

Act of sale and mortgage passed before Fergus Fuselier, notary Public on the 7th day of Aug. 1860. Said act is annexed to and made a part of plaintiff's petition.

## Defendant's Evidence:

Admitted that the slaves old by Mrs. Olympe Bienvenu to Louis Grevemberg are the descendants of negroes imported from Africa.

ALBERT & FELIX VOORHIES

Plaintiff's Counsel

DeBlanc & Perry

Attys. for Grevemberg

Fergus Fuselier

Atty. for Def't.

MARIE OLYMPE BIENVENU, Wid.

vs.

LOUIS GREVEMBERG

DIST. COURT

No. 5935

PARISH OF ST. MARY

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Decision of the Court

In the above entitled cause, by reason of the law and evidence being in favor of defendant, Louis Grevemberg, and against plaintiff, the said Marie O. Bienvenu, wid., it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that demand of plaintiff be rejected at her costs.

Done and signed in open court at the town of Franklin this 4th day of May, A. D. 1867.

FRED GATES,

Judge 3rd Jud. Dist.

# EVANGELINE\* a twice told TALE

*Submitted by  
Cordelle K. Ballard*

A tale of Acadie, as told by Longfellow, takes place in the forest primeval, in the village of Grand Pré. French peasants from Normandy had pioneered a comfortable life in Nova Scotia living as a colony of France, practising their customs of generations of fealty to the king of France and their faith in the Catholic church. They lived in peace and worked hard to improve their lot. Poor but contented they enjoyed their way of life until England wrested their land from France and demanded that they swear allegiance to the king of England.

Longfellow's poem describes Evangeline, the daughter of Benedict Bellefontaine, the wealthiest farmer in Grand Pré, as a fair and gentle maiden of seventeen summers, and her father as a hale and hearty man of seventy winters. They lived on a sunny farm and she governed the household.

Gabriel Lajeunesse, a notable youth, was son of Basil the Blacksmith, a mighty man in the village and a friend of Benedict. From earliest childhood the priest taught these two children, who were never parted and became sweethearts. According to custom Evangeline and Gabriel pledged their troth. The bans were published in the church and the date set for their wedding.

Before it could take place, English troops arrived to take possession of the region captured from the French. The Acadians refused to accept English rule and were banished from their homes. Fire was set to the village of Grand Pré and the inhabitants were herded on to ships headed for the unknown. Benedict could not bear the fate he faced. He died as the villagers were being put aboard ships. Evangeline and the exiles had to bury him on the shore before they were forced on a vessel to carry them away from their home forever. Gabriel had been placed on a ship which had left port before Evangeline embarked. He went no one knew where.

Evangeline's vessel landed in a strange land. They made inquiries about the other exiles. It was learned that some had gone overland to Louisiana, a French community, where they felt they could be at home. Perhaps Gabriel was there. She determined to make her way to this destination. After a long and arduous trip, she arrived with the other exiles at the Atchafalaya River in Louisiana.

There she met up with Basil the Blacksmith who had settled on the banks of Bayou Teche, called the Eden of Louisiana, to learn that Gabriel had left home only the day before. He had left his old father to look after the herds and horses. Basil said Gabriel was restless and sorrowful and spoke only of his grief for Evangeline. He could no longer endure the calm of his existence. He left to trade for mules with the Spanish, then would follow the Indian trails to the Ozark mountains, hunting for furs. Basil said they could follow him fast and bring him back to this prison. But when they reached a place where he had been, he had moved on and never could be overtaken.

After a long search Basil returned to his home, and Evangeline stayed at a mission in the Quaker country, living the life of a Sister of Mercy. It happened that a pestilence fell on the city where she lived. She went to an almshouse attending the sick. Suddenly she gave a cry of anguish, as she recognized a dying old man. He was motionless and senseless. She muttered,

"Gabriell Oh my beloved!" His spirit was exhausted and she pressed his lifeless head to her bosom and murmured, "Father, I thank You!"

Such is the story told by the poet Longfellow, who never saw Louisiana or knew the Acadian people. He told his friend, William Cullen Bryant, that he wanted material for a poem. His friend offered him the story of the Acadians since he had decided not to use it. Longfellow was able to accurately describe the spirit of these remarkable exiles in their lengthy and grueling trek from Nova Scotia to Louisiana, although the historical facts do not altogether harmonize with his poetical interpretation.

I grew up on Bayou Teche in the Evangeline country of Louisiana, and even had an Evangeline Oak in my backyard. There are many Evangeline live oaks on the banks of Bayou Teche, but the original is said to be in what is now the town of St. Martinsville. I knew my third generation Acadians, generally called Cajuns. When in school, I was given Longfellow's poem to read. I felt that his description of the Acadian exiles from Nova Scotia fit the descendants in Louisiana where I lived.

They were excellent farmers, hard working, God-fearing, dedicated to family, community and country. They were beginning to take advantage of education which had been withheld from them in previous generations. Where they had been able to establish a church, the priest always established a school, with whatever resources he could muster. There was no public education in the rural areas of Louisiana, although there was a state law endorsing compulsory education.

Where population was sparse and no church existed, the priest visited the small communities once a year. He was like a circuit rider who travelled from one end of his territory to the other—for instance, from Nagadoches to Natchitoches—and back again. He not only preached to his flock in these backwoods, but he blessed all the couples who had married in the months between visits. He baptised the babies who had been born, and read the burial service for those who had died, and counseled with the leaders on their local problems. No matter where they lived, they were meticulous about keeping alive their folk customs and clung to their hospitable good manners.

When public education finally reached the hinterlands, some children took advantage of their opportunities to achieve success in various fields other than farming, hunting and trapping.

A descendent of one of the original settlers was Judge Felix Voorhies, who was well-known and highly respected in the Evangeline country. He tried to set the record straight by writing the true story of Evangeline. His booklet was called "Acadian Reminiscences," copyrighted in 1907. His grandmother came to Louisiana with Evangeline and tells the story in her own words. As a child Judge Voorhies and his siblings heard the story from a participant who had never heard of Longfellow. The historical episodes are somewhat different from the poet's version, but the character of the Acadians is described in almost identical terms.

In brief form here is the story about Evangeline, the adopted daughter of Judge Voorhies' grandmother:

Judge Voorhies was twelve years old when his grandmother, a centenarian, related the stirring scenes she had witnessed, when the people of St. Gabriel, called Grand Pré by Longfellow, were exiled from Nova Scotia by the English in 1755. Her clear and lucid memory provided details of their hardships during the long pilgrimage overland from Maryland to the wilds of Louisiana, explaining the dangers that beset them during the long journey through endless forests, and among hostile Indians. She called her grandchildren "etiots," meaning "little ones."

She said, "My native land was called Acadie, petiots, and it is situated far, far away, up north." The she explained that Acadie was a French province, governed by the king of France. Their manner of living was peculiar, the people forming, as it were, one single family. Land was

parcelled out and families grouped together to form villages under the administration of commandants appointed by king. No one was allowed to lead a life of idleness. Although poor, they were honest and industrious. If anyone was unable to do his field work neighbors flew to his rescue. In Acadie they prized temperance, sobriety and simplicity of manners. Early marriages were highly favored.

It was a Sunday when the old curate ascended his pulpit to announce that war was being waged between France and England. They were greatly troubled. They knew that England had enlisted hundreds of Indians in her armies. The news that reached them was not encouraging. France in defeat seemed to have abandoned them, and the English were gaining ground. Their Canadian brothers were calling for assistance. Some of the young men resolved to join them to fight the battles of France, and to die for their country if God so willed it. They departed from St. Gabriel sad but resolute. Months passed. Their families never learned their fate.

There was a rumor that the English were landing troops in Acadie. It was confirmed one morning when a young man was found lying unconscious on the green near the church. He was resuscitated and he told them the terrible news. The English had landed troops on the eastern coast and were over-running Acadie. They were pillaging and burning villages and perpetrating cruelties of all kinds. He advised the villagers to abandon their homes and seek safety elsewhere while there was time.

The elders held council in the curate's room for a long while. They resolved to leave Acadie as exiles rather than submit to English rule. They decided to leave for Louisiana where they would be subject to French rule and could serve God according to their belief. Before leaving St. Gabriel they applied the torch to their homes and all was swept away by the flames, while three hundred Acadians went into the wilderness for a night of terror and misery.

Their plan was to reach Canada the best way they could. After crossing the great northern lakes, they expected to go overland to the Mississippi River and float down it to Louisiana. It meant traveling thousands of miles through a country barren of civilization, through endless forests encountering dangers and hardships at every step. They remained firm in their resolve, willing to submit to their fate, sacrificing their all in this world for their religion and their love of France. They implored the protection of God and lay down on the bare ground to sleep.

When the moon rose they resumed their journey advancing cautiously with fear and apprehension. They were soon halted by a company of English soldiers. Surrounded by the enemy, there was no possibility of escape. The officer in command berated them for fleeing their homes, after reducing them to ashes, and using seditious language against England, and conspiring against the King. He called them traitors and said they should be treated as such, but the king in his clemency offered his pardon to all who would swear fealty and allegiance to him.

René Leblanc, who was the leader of all those who had abandoned St. Gabriel, addressed the English officer saying, "Our King is the King of France and we are not traitors to the King of England whose subjects we are not. If, by the force of arms, you have conquered this country, we are willing to recognize your supremacy, but we are not willing to submit to English rule; and for that reason we have abandoned our homes to emigrate to Louisiana to seek there, under the protection of the French flag, the quiet and peace and happiness we have enjoyed here." The officer, who had listened with folded arms to the noble words of René Leblanc, replied with a scowl of hatred: "To Louisiana you wish to go? To Louisiana you shall go, and seek in vain under the French flag that protection you have failed to receive in Canada. Soldiers," he added with a smile that made them shudder, "escort these worthy patriots to the seashore, where transportation will be given them free in his majesty's ships."

Their grandmother wept bitterly as she detailed the sufferings of the Acadians as they were herded on boats. She told the petoits they were given little food, insufficient water, and they were crowded together, and were treated brutally. The majority were stowed away in one ship and other embarked on another vessel which departed in advance of hers. She wept some more and told her petoits it was necessary for her to tell them of the mental anguish and despair during the many days that they voyage lasted. When they complained to their jailors, they were derided with epithets that added to their misery. At last their ship anchored at their destination. Was it Louisiana, they inquired? Rude, sharp invectives were their only answer.

They landed on a precipitous rocky shore and were given a few rations and left to their fate. They were outcasts in a strange land. The sun had set and they were in an agony of despair. They spent the night on the hard ground wondering if Providence had forsaken them. The dawn of day found them discussing what course to pursue when they spied two horsemen approaching and knew that Providence had not forsaken them. The two cavaliers alighted and addressed them in English in soft and kind words. they bowed gracefully and introduced themselves as Charles Smith and Henry Brent. They had been informed that the Acadians were exiles and had been cast penniless on the shores of Maryland. They wanted to welcome them and offer the hospitality of their roofs.

René Leblanc spoke for the exiles, thanking these citizens for their hospitality. He said the exiles numbered two hundred persons and would tax their generosity too heavily. He was told that their benefactors were citizens of Maryland and owned large estates. They had everything in abundance and offered to share with the exiles. The same day the Acadians moved to farms owned by these two generous Englishmen. The petoits were told to never let the names Brent and Smith fade from their memory.

The Acadians became prosperous, but yearned to rejoin their friends and relatives in Louisiana. Three years passed peacefully and happily and the Smith and Brent families remained steadfast friends. The Acadians endeavored to ascertain what had become of their friends and relatives and could learn nothing. They never ceased grieving for those separated from them. Finally word came, and was verified, that Acadians from St. Gabriel had made it to Louisiana and had settled in the land of the Attakapas on the banks of Bayou Teche. Immediately they determined to make the trek across country from Maryland to Louisiana. They announced their determination to their benefactors, undismayed by the perils that they would have to face. They knew they had great obstacles to overcome. Brent and Smith entreated them to remain in the homes they had made for themselves. They resisted all pleading because they needed to rejoin their kith and kin. They were impelled to undertake trials known and unknown, through miles of uncivilized country.

They advanced fearlessly over unknown territory, thinking about finding their lost kindred in the land of enchantment, where perpetual spring reigned. They had been told that the soil was exceedingly fertile in Louisiana, the climate genial and temperate, and the sky so serene as to justly deserve the name Eden of America. Their promised land smiled in the distance as they bent their weary steps to the place where the banner of France floated.

They journeyed slowly. They secured as scouts and guides, two Indians well known to the Brent family. They set out in a westerly direction and traveled through Virginia and a wild country called Carolina, through the heart of the Indian territory. They reached the Tennessee River where it curved around a mountain, its rocky banks falling down at least fifty feet. It was out of the question to cross the river there. They went on and met up with a party of Canadian hunters and trappers who replenished their store of provisions and advised them that the least wearisome way

to reach Louisiana was to float down the Tennessee River. With the help of the Canadians the men of the party felled trees to build a suitable boat.

René Leblanc, their leader, was unequal to the fatigue of the long journey and died without a word of complaint. They buried him in a grove of walnut trees and cared his name with a cross on the bark of the tree sheltering his grave.

The boat was unwieldy but served its purpose well. They floated down the stream singing Acadian songs. They launched on the turbulent waters of the Mississippi and continued to float down as far as bayou Plaquemine in Louisiana, where they landed, once more on French soil.

As the tidings of their arrival spread, a great number of Acadian exiles flocked to their camp to greet and welcome them. Family reunions occurred amidst great rejoicing. Shortly afterward they left for the Teche region where lands had been granted to them by the Government. They wended their way to their destined homes through dismal swamps, through bayous without number, and across lakes until they reached Portage Sauvage at Fausse Point. The next day they arrived at the Poste des Attakapas, a small hamlet having two or three houses, one store and a small wooden church, situated on Bayou Teche. Although beautiful and picturesque, it was a wild region inhabited mostly by Indians, and a few white men, trappers and hunters by occupation. Such was the land where the Acadians settled. They transformed it into a garden teeming with wealth.

Not all families could find their kin. In the years between some had died, some had gone to other parts of the country. Some could not be traced. Perhaps the story of Evangeline was the saddest of all. The true story differs from the poetical tale told by Longfellow, but the theme is his conception of what happened, drawing from the source material he had acquired. The real story has the same motivation and differs only in detail.

the petiots were told by their grandmother how she had adopted this little girl, whose parents died when she was very young, and treated her as her very own daughter. They lived through the trials in St. Gabriel, the exile to Maryland, the journey to Louisiana. Her real name was Emmerline Labiche. She pledged her troth to Louis Arceneaux, whom Longfellow named Gabriel Lajeunesse in his poem. When the Acadians were exiled from St. Gabriel, he was put on the ship that left port ahead of the one that Emmerline and her mother sailed on. They never learned that he reached Louisiana long before they arrived at Poste des Attakapas.

The petiots demanded that they be told about Emmerline Labiche whom they had never heard about before. Their grandmother explained that she was an orphan. "I had taken her to my home, and raised her as my own daughter. How sweet-tempered, how loving she was! Although not a beauty, she was looked on as the handsomest girl of St. Gabriel."

Emmerline had just completed her sixteenth year and was on the eve of marrying a most deserving and well-to-do young man, Louis Arceneaux. Their mutual love dated from their earliest years. Their bans had been published in the village church, and their nuptial day had been fixed, when the barbarous scattering of the colony took place.

The Acadians were driven to the seashore, where their ships rode at anchor. Louis, resisting, was brutally wounded by his oppressors. Emmerline witnessed the whole scene. Her lover was carried on board one of the ships. The anchor was weighed and a stiff breeze drove the vessel out of sight. Emmerline, tearless and speechless, stood fixed to the spot, motionless as a statue. When the white sail vanished in the distance, she uttered a piercing shriek and fell fainting to the ground. When she came to see sobbed piteously, "Mother, mother, he is gone; they have killed him; what will become of me?"

She lived always sweet-tempered, but with such sadness, depicted on her countenance and with smiles so sorrowful, that she came to be looked upon as not of this earth but as a guardian angel. This was why she was no longer called Emmerline, but Evangeline, or God's little angel.

She bore the trials of their pilgrimage with uncomplaining fortitude. She lived in the past; her soul was absorbed in mournful regret of the past.

On arrival at Poste des Attakapas, she was unresponsive to the greetings of the Acadians and seemed not aware of the beautiful landscape. It was of no moment to her whether she strolled on the banks of the Teche or rambled in the familiar sights of Maryland. The universe had lost its beauty and all appeal to her. She walked beside her mother with measured step. All at once she stopped, as though rooted to the spot, and cried in a voice vibrating with joy: "Mother, mother, it is he! It is Louis!" She pointed to a tall figure of a man reclining under a large live oak tree. The man was Louis Arceneaux.

In the words of her mother, "With rapidity of lightening she flew to his side and said in an ecstasy of joy: Louis, Louis, I am your Emmerline, your long lost Emmerline! Have you forgotten me?" Louis turned ashy pale and hung down his head, without uttering a word. "Louis, why do you turn away from me? I am still your Emmerline, your betrothed. I have kept pure and unsullied, my plighted faith to you. Not a word of welcome, Louis?" Tears started to her eyes.

"Tell me, do tell me that you love me still and that the joy of meeting me has overcome you, and stilled your utterance." Louis Arceneaux, with quivering lips and tremulous voice, answered, "Emmerline, speak not so kindly to me, for I am unworthy of you. I can love you no longer; I have pledged my faith to another. Tear from your heart the remembrance of the past, and forgive me." With a quick step he walked away and was soon lost to view in the forest.

Poor Emmerline stood trembling like an aspen leaf. Her hands were icy cold, a deathly pallor overspread her countenance, her eyes had a vacant stare.

"Emmerline, my dear child, be comforted. There may yet be happiness in store for you. Looking in my face with eyes that made me shudder, she said in a strange voice—who is Emmerline? who are you? and she turned away from me."

Her mind was unhinged. This shock had been too much for her broken heart. She was hopelessly insane. She never recovered her reason. A deep melancholy settled upon her. She never recognized anyone but her mother. She was as sweet and amiable as ever. Everyone pitied and loved her. She spoke of Acadie and Louis, and fancied herself the girl of sixteen on the eve of marrying the chosen one of her heart.

Sinking at last under the ravages of her mental disease, she expired in her mother's arms, with an angelic smile on her lips. She now sleeps in her quiet grave shadowed by the tall live oak tree near the little church at the Poste des Attakapas. Such was the fate of poor Emmerline,—Evangeline, God's little angel.

# THE UPPER TECHE COUNTRY: A BAYOU AND ITS PEOPLE

by  
*Oscar James Gonzalez*

He began his commentary by describing the Teche country as being in "... a beautiful location," and possessing "... excellent qualities of soils."

With these few words written in the spring of 1779, Don Francisco Boulligny, observer, colonizer and soldier of Spain, probably did not realize that he would be encouraging an additional influx of settlers to southwest Louisiana. Furthermore, he would also be one of the first of many to praise the beauty of these unique wetlands.

Longfellow called this area, quite simply, "the Eden of Louisiana," and Harnett T. Kane labeled the bayou itself as being "... the most reichly storied of the interior waters, and the most opulent."

But the Teche country is much more. It is an almost legendary place, amply endowed by nature and timidly tamed by man, that stubbornly clings to a relaxed tempo in this frantic age. And piercing its very heart is the Teche, a watery ribbon that binds this emerald world together.

Extending along its banks can be found countless towns, hamlets, and villages bearing melodious names like Adeline, Cecilia, and Loreauville. No two communities are alike, and yet, virtually all seem to have a limitless enthusiasm for annually celebrating either the bounty of the soil or the welcome delicacies of the waters.

As captivating as this region is, however, it shares center stage with the people who inhabit the humid terrain. Here, man does not really rule, but rather, he co-exists with the unpredictable natural elements that surround him.

I met Walter Narcisse purely by chance. As I approached a stretch of the bayou near Leonville, there he was—a solitary black man on the banks of the Teche, deeply engrossed in his fishing.

A friendly "What's happening?" was my cue that he was allowing me to sit and chat for a while. I asked him if he was aware that the source of the Teche was not too far away in Port Barre. After answering that he was indeed familiar with that area, Walter's expression suddenly grew dark and his face contorted with pain.

"Are you okay?" I asked. He nodded and explained, "You know, I never really feel too good when I talk about the bayou."

Walter remained silent and motionless for a few moments. Finally, after gulping down a "pop rouge" (strawberry pop) and smoking a cigarette, he opened up. "Yeah," he said, "it happened not too far from here—I must've been about twelve. Me and another fella was swimmin' when I caught a cramp in my right leg." He droned on, "I went under twice ... no, three times, before Thomas reached me and pulled me closer to the side. Man, I ain't never been so scared in my life."



Cypress knees and an aged oak co-exist in brooding harmony along a middle stretch of the Teche.

He became quiet once again. His left hand started trembling while he reached for another Marlboro. And as a blue jay screeched in a nearby field, shattering the silence, the nervous man next to me began to stir.

"I remember when I got to the shallow part," Walter continued, "I tried to walk out, but that soft mud kept holding' me back, sucking' me down. It looked like that old bayou just didn't wanna let me go."

Driving down to Breaux Bridge, I caught glimpses of the Teche. In these upper reaches, it was really little more than a stream, placid and benign. And I wondered how many more people, in one way or another, had been either harmed, helped . . . or influenced by this waterway.

It was evident that Rocky Sonnier, owner of Bayou Boudin and Cracklin, in Breaux Bridge, was a man who didn't waste time. In the three years that he had been in business, he has unfailingly dished out both Cajun cuisine and hospitality with equal vigor.

Located on the bayou and practically surrounded by some fast-food joints, Rocky's establishment was an atoll of authenticity. In addition to the regular boudin and cracklins, there was also such Cajun fare as hoghead cheese and crawfish boudin. In fact, Rocky explained with pride that the boudin recipe, acquired from a family friend, was over a hundred-years-old.

Everyone knows that distinctive regional cuisines, such as Cajun, always taste better with the proper setting, and Bayou Boudin was no exception. Rocky and his wife, Lisa, have gone to great lengths to renovate an Acadian cottage, dating from the early 1800's, that serves as their restaurant.

On a muggy afternoon, Rocky enthusiastically talked about their place. "We found this old house in Leonville and knew it was just what we needed. We wanted, though, to put it near the bayou, kinda like a crowning touch, so we bought this land, cleared it, and moved the structure here."

The inside of the small eatery was a mirrored reflection of Cajun culture. Gleaming cypress tables rested on polished floors. An accordion hung on the wall. And underneath it, near an old wood-burning stove, two stuffed fighting roosters squared off.

I looked at the mementoes around me and thought about the meaning of "Cajun." Like anything, the word means different things to different people. To the film makers of Hollywood, for example, the Cajun people appear to be dubious characters, frivolous, perhaps a bit dangerous and worthy subjects of curiosity. To the people of mainstream America, in turn, Cajun signifies tasty cuisine created by a quaint, folksy people supposedly living in swamps. And to the French, Cajun country is an isolated enclave, a forgotten colony with barely perceptible ties to the former mother country.

But to people like Rocky Sonnier, his culture is his entity—it is as much a part of him as his religion and his family, something sacred and not to be tampered with. He neither flaunts it nor hides it, but rather, is eager to share its best elements with native and outsider alike.

Early the next morning in a secluded spot near Parks, I noticed that the Teche was as still as an empty church. Serene. Mystical. Almost holy, in fact. Occasionally, tiny bugs skipped across the surface leaving minute wakes. Finally, after a half hour had almost passed, the bayou started to awaken. Like a soft pastel drawing, the waterway revealed itself lazily and reluctantly. Insects hummed and birds twittered, and, in the distance, a motorboat sped toward the town named after the Gallic St. Martin.

Once called "le petit Paris," St. Martinville is perhaps the Teche country's most enchanting town. Besides being one of the oldest settlements along the bayou, it is also considered to be the spiritual heart of southwest Louisiana.



Rocky and Lisa Sonnier, owners of Bayou Boudin and Cracklin, are rapidly turning their Breaux Bridge establishment into a Cajun culinary mecca.

The Catholic church of St. Martin de Tours looms above the spacious central plaza, and nearby, in the rectory, is the residence of the remarkable French priest whom I had come to visit.

Sitting in the dining room, Father Jean-Marie Jammes was studying faded baptismal records dating from the mid 1700's . Deeply absorbed and oblivious to those around him, the scholarly priest appeared to be a medieval monk, momentarily cast adrift in the modern world.

Father Jammes looked up, shifted his glasses and exuberantly declared, "I love doing historical research. It's extremely exciting to start digging in old books—you never know what you're going to find."

For six years, as pastor of St. Martin de Tours, Father Jammes had access to the early church records that contained, in effect, the very history of the French and Spanish Teche country. And recently, this devotion to colonial and ecclesiastical history has evolved into an all-consuming passion.

"Look at this," Father exclaimed. His earnest gaze was urging me to share in the discovery that he had just made. "Here is a very unusual case . . . yes, from 1772, in which we see a wealthy white Creole couple serve as godparents to a free black child."

He leaned back in his chair, looked at the crucifix on the wall, and commented, "Few people realize the importance of these first baptisms. Among other things, they show that in colonial Louisiana real 'brotherhood' was not only a dream but a reality." The gentle priest paused for an instant before concluding. "There is no doubt that these early pioneers knew their priorities, their sense of duty, . . . and practiced them."

The lengthening afternoon shadows ushered me away from the rectory. I walked down the boulevard, passed the Evangeline Oak and stood at the edge of the bayou.

From here, the Teche would continue to wander eastward, becoming wider and more majestic. Cypressess and live oaks would become silent sentinels as the bayou encountered great expanses of sugarcane fields and fading antebellum plantation homes. As for me, however, I wanted to return once again to the upper reaches of this waterway and look for my friend Walter Narcisse.

I arrived in Leonville, stopped at a small dwelling on the bayou and inquired about him. I was told that he lived four houses down. And after knocking on a weather-beaten door, Walter came out and greeted me warmly.

We had a pleasant visit and just before leaving, he said, "I know that doggone bayou almost killed me, but one day I'm gonna lick it." We shook hands, I got in my car and followed the embryonic Teche toward home.



Linguist, sociologist, and diocesan priest, Father Jean-Marie Jammes is a man of many vocations. Here, in the rectory of St. Martin de Tours, he studies colonial baptismal documents.

# LAFAYETTE PARISH SUCCESSIONS 1823-1900

*by Rebecca A. Batiste*

*(continued from vol. XXV, no. 2)*

SUIT NO.	NAME	DATE FILED
1191	Roy, C. Euclide	July 11, 1868
1958	Roy, C. K.	Aug. 22, 1892
2075	Roy, Carmelite	April 18, 1896
580	Roy, Charles	March 15, 1848
1238	Roy, Desire	Dec. 15, 1869
530	Roy, Francois LeBlanc	Aug. 3, 1846
385	Roy, Solastie	no date given
892	Ruloing, Isabella	Jan. 26, 1860

## S

1118	Salles, Bernard I.	Sept. 3, 1867
1020	Saulnier, Pierre	Dec. 11, 1865
879	Saunier, Cyrille Montimer	Aug. 11, 1859
1469	Savoie, Achille	Oct. 22, 1875
1438	Savoie, Francoise	Feb. 13, 1874
65	Savois, Elizabeth	July 6, 1825
121	Savois, Hypolite	Jan. 28, 1828
391	Savois, Joseph	Feb. 28, 1838
344	Savois, Marie	Jan. 12, 1838
1926	Savoy, Cleonise	Feb. 27, 1891
359	Scadron, Charles	Dec. 10, 1838
706	Scaranton, George W.	March 26, 1853
100	Schepper, Jean	Oct. 12, 1826
70	Schnexader, Jean	Sept. 20, 1825
45	Schnezalker, Jean	July 20, 1824
2114	Scott, Henrietta & Michael	July 30, 1897
2033	Scranton, Gertrude	Jan. 15, 1895
72	Sebastien, Jacques	Oct. 15, 1895

SUIT NO.	NAME	DATE FILED
1819	Segoura, Elodie	Nov. 9, 1887
544	Sellers, Celasie	Nov. 3, 1846
881	Sellers, Clemie	Aug. 24, 1859
1736	Sellers, Elizabeth	March 14, 1885
846	Sellers, Louis	April 15, 1858
923	Sellers, Marcelite & Joseph, Jr.	March 18, 1861
606	Sellers, Mathew	Nov. 15, 1848
728	Seris, Jean	Feb. 2, 1859
1515	Servat, Bertrand	Dec. 15, 1880
2127	Shawl, Mathilde	Feb. 10, 1898
436	Shepperd, Angelique	June 8, 1841
1282	Sibert, Pierre	Jan. 27, 1871
1539	Simien, Theodule Eugenio	Jan. 22, 1878
1890	Simon, Adam	July 28, 1890
1447	Simon, Alexandre	Sept. 22, 1874
1718	Simon, Aurelia	Sept. 6, 1884
357	Simon, Bellonie	Nov. 21, 1838
821	Simon, Beloni	Aug. 17, 1857
1781	Simon, Elizabeth	Nov. 8, 1886
1863	Simon, Estival	March 30, 1889
1763	Simon, Eugene Hoffpair	March 22, 1886
1698	Simon, Francois	Jan. 4, 1884
1726	Simon, Gregoire	Dec. 13, 1884
1719	Simon, Henry	Sept. 5, 1884
543	Simon, Jean	Oct. 15, 1846
31	Simon, Jean Baptist	Jan. 15, 1829
1094	Simon, Joseph	Oct. 19, 1866
1082	Simon, Lessin	June 30, 1866
1470	Simon, Louis	Nov. 5, 1875
880	Simon, Marguerite	Aug. 22, 1859
535	Simon, Marie E.	Aug. 25, 1846
704	Simon, Marie	Feb. 5, 1853
2003	Simon, Marie Zulima Urseline	Feb. 27, 1894
1659	Simon, Melasie	Aug. 18, 1882
1717	Simon, Philosie	Sept. 5, 1884
1741	Simon, Theodule	June 9, 1885
1629	Simoneaux, Marie	June 23, 1881
1628	Simoneaux, Simon	Aug. 17, 1881
2180	Sinegal, Ismene	April 24, 1900
2019	Sinegal, Onezime	Sept. 6, 1894
1044	Singleton, Adeline	Jan. 15, 1866
1634	Singleton, Edwin H. Arthur	Aug. 25, 1881
2111	Singleton, Mary Effie	June 9, 1887
1575	Singleton, Melony	Aug. 9, 1879

SUIT NO.	NAME	DATE FILED
625	Sloane, Margaret	July 31, 1849
1713	Smith, Alexandre	May 24, 1884
1866	Smith, Aymore	June 6, 1889
1656	Smith, Dora	May 20, 1882
984	Smith, Edmund	Dec. 24, 1864
1829	Smith, Flora Ann	Jan. 25, 1889
1785	Smith, Lydia Franklin	Dec. 7, 1886
1637	Smith, Marie Louise	Nov. 16, 1881
129	Smith, Sarah Ann & Norwood	Feb. 1, 1828
482	Smith, Seth	Jan. 10, 1843
1429	Smith, W. O.	Oct. 2, 1873
410	Smith, William	March 3, 1840
288	Sneaxnider, Catharin	Sept. 15, 1834
1839	Solomon, Phillip	Sept. 22, 1888
1936	Sonnier, Antoine	Nov. 24, 1891
1596	Sonnier, Barere	May 27, 1880
3	Sonnier, Celeste	May 2, 1823
137	Sonnier, Chester	July 14, 1828
1272	Sonnier, Cyprien Charles	Oct. 13, 1870
879	Sonnier, Cyril	Aug. 11, 1859
1245	Sonnier, Edgar	Feb. 7, 1850
1784	Sonnier, Emetile	Nov. 26, 1886
448	Sonnier, Gertrude	Jan. 22, 1842
91	Sonnier, Joseph	July 11, 1826
170	Sonnier, Joseph	Sept. 24, 1829
145	Sonnier, Marie	Oct. 13, 1828
419	Sonnier, Marie	Aug. 10, 1840
222	Sonnier, Marie Estelle	March 27, 1832
2143	Sonnier, Maurice Jane	Oct. 26, 1898
1020	Sonnier, Pierre	Dec. 11, 1865
1315	Sonnier, Simeon Joseph	March 4, 1872
2183	Sonny, Noemie	May 28, 1900
1860	Spell, Elie	Sept. 20, 1890
1694	Spell, Louisianaise	Nov. 12, 1883
918	Spell, Melyssee Ann Hoffpaur	Feb. 27, 1861
901	Spell, Thomas	June 16, 1860
1465	Spell, Thompson	Sept. 15, 1875
963	Spinks, Raleigh T.	April 13, 1863
1904	Sprole, Oscar J.	Nov. 28, 1890
287	St. Germain, Charles	Sept. 10, 1834
1008	St. Julien, Aurelien	Sept. 27, 1865
1959	St. Julien, Dupre Marie	Sept. 22, 1892
1037	St. Julien, Euclide Virginia	Jan. 4, 1866

SUIT NO.	NAME	DATE FILED
1213	St. Julien, Julien	March 6, 1869
44	St. Julien, Louis	July 24, 1826
1214	St. Julien, Lucien	March 6, 1869
1142	St. Julien, Paul Leon	Dec. 13, 1867
2130	Staunton, Lize Vernon	March 21, 1898
806	Steen, Lucy	Nov. 17, 1856
441	Stelly, Adelaide	Sept. 11, 1841
1609	Stelly, George	Nov. 8, 1880
2154	Stelly, Hypolite	April 15, 1899
480	Stelly, Jean	May 26, 1843
2155	Stelly, Maurice	April 15, 1899
2118	Stemmans, Christophe	Dec. 4, 1897
649	Stevens, Robert Minor	July 26, 1852
1703	Stewart, Daniel	Dec. 10, 1883
587	Stucklen, Joshua	July 21, 1848
1800	Stutes, Alcide	Feb. 24, 1887
1056	Stutes, Benjamin	Jan. 24, 1866
1800	Stutes, Emile	Feb. 24, 1887
1770	Stutes, Lise	June 2, 1886
1576	Stutes, Littleton	April 22, 1880
1944	Stutes, Littleton	Feb. 3, 1892
1421	Stutes, Marie Alleman	July 19, 1873
1264	Stutes, Marie Alleman	July 19, 1873
1430	Stutes, Nathan	Oct. 11, 1873
697	Stutes, Thomas	Aug. 25, 1852
1715	Suir, Treville	July 10, 1884
1367	Swaize, Stephan Linn	Aug. 1, 1872

## T

681	Taylor, Adelard	Oct. 7, 1851
663	Taylor, Angelica	March 4, 1851
1148	Taylor, Frank	Dec. 20, 1867
1151	Taylor, Louis	Feb. 2, 1868
1063	Taylor, Lydia Elizabeth	Feb. 3, 1866
274	Taylor, Mary Ann	June 2, 1834
960	Taylor, Robert McQueen	March 30, 1863
1159	Taylor, Robert, Jr.	Jan. 14, 1868
101	Templet, Jean	Oct. 28, 1826
481	Terrio, Narcisse	June 17, 1843
405	Theall, J. B.	Jan. 28, 1833
1185	Thibeaux, Lessin	June 16, 1868
27	Thibodeaux, Anselme	Nov. 10, 1823

SUIT NO.	NAME	DATE FILED
210	Thibodeaux, Aspasia	Sept. 3, 1831
1198	Thibodeaux, Carmelite	Oct. 8, 1868
590	Thibodeaux, Celena	March 15, 1848
153	Thibodeaux, Celeste	March 2, 1829
1184	Thibodeaux, Chevalier	June 8, 1868
975	Thibodeaux, Claire Marie	July 20, 1864
886	Thibodeaux, Constance	Nov. 23, 1859
312	Thibodeaux, Delphine	Feb. 10, 1836
513	Thibodeaux, Domicile	April 15, 1875
1472	Thibodeaux, Elize	Nov. 15, 1875
508	Thibodeaux, Euphemie	Dec. 31, 1844
550	Thibodeaux, Gerard	Nov. 27, 1846
93	Thibodeaux, Isaac	no date given
1518	Thibodeaux, Israel	March 5, 1877
118	Thibodeaux, Jean Anselin	Nov. 15, 1827
344	Thibodeaux, Joseph	Jan. 12, 1838
1444	Thibodeaux, Joseph	Nov. 21, 1874
849	Thibodeaux, Lise	June 1, 1859
233	Thibodeaux, Louis	Nov. 8, 1832
710	Thibodeaux, Magdeleine	April 29, 1853
475	Thibodeaux, Magdeline	March 31, 1843
190	Thibodeaux, Margaret	Oct. 7, 1830
493	Thibodeaux, Marguerite	Jan. 25, 1844
593	Thibodeaux, Marguerite	April 17, 1848
1885	Thibodeaux, Olivia	March 18, 1890
610	Thibodeaux, Paul	Feb. 14, 1849
1897	Thibodeaux, Schabastin	Oct. 15, 1890
213	Thibodeaux, Seraphine	Oct. 20, 1831
118	Thibodeaux, Thomas	Nov. 15, 1827
1956	Thomas, Oliva	July 20, 1892
807	Thomas, William	Nov. 25, 1856
2135	Thoups, Louis	March 14, 1898
552	Toucheck, Francois, Jr.	Dec. 1, 1846
817	Toulouse, Antoine	May 30, 1857
189	Toupes, genevieve	Sept. 8, 1830
1955	Toupes, Therence	June 21, 1892
2135	Toups, Louis	March 14, 1898
404	Towis, O. M.	March 5, 1831
1002	Trahan, Adelaide	Sept. 11, 1865
42	Trahan, Anne	July 13, 1824
318	Trahan, Athanas	Oct. 7, 1834
1862	Trahan, Azema	March 25, 1889
1431	Trahan, Azemie	Oct. 20, 1873

SUIT NO.	NAME	DATE FILED
1833	Trahan, Azemie	May 5, 1888
227	Trahan, Baptist	June 25, 1832
1475	Trahan, Carmelite	Dec. 5, 1875
1563	Trahan, Carmelite	Feb. 10, 1879
951	Trahan, Charles	Nov. 13, 1862
2088	Trahan, Clementine	July 6, 1896
125	Trahan, Dame	Jan. 31, 1827
1803	Trahan, Deluska	April 2, 1887
1189	Trahan, Desire	July 2, 1868
861	Trahan, Edmond	Dec. 2, 1858
1026	Trahan, Estinville	Nov. 22, 1865
1022	Trahan, Eugene	Nov. 8, 1865
608	Trahan, Eurasie	Sept. 4, 1848
483	Trahan, Eusebe	July 12, 1843
845	Trahan, Francois	May 1, 1858
760	Trahan, Francoise	May 2, 1856
1969	Trahan, Hervillien	Oct. 3, 1892
12	Trahan, Hypolite	July 10, 1823
186	Trahan, Hypolite	July 20, 1830
281	Trahan, Isabella	Aug. 10, 1834
1069	Trahan, Jean	March 2, 1866
1018	Trahan, Jean,	March 1, 1866
8	Trahan, John	June 8, 1823
1696	Trahan, Joseph	Dec. 12, 1883
205	Trahan, Julie	May 8, 1831
384	Trahan, Julienne	July 1, 1831
1068	Trahan, Lannise	March 1, 1866
6	Trahan, Lefroy	May 10, 1823
338	Trahan, Louis	Sept. 11, 1837
998	Trahan, Marguerite	Sept. 5, 1865
1832	Trahan, Marguerite	March 28, 1888
402	Trahan, Marie	no date given
227	Trahan, Marie	June 25, 1832
298	Trahan, Marie	May 12, 1835
568	Trahan, Marie	June 24, 1847
966	Trahan, Marie	Aug. 17, 1863
441	Trahan, Marie Josephine	Sept. 11, 1841
1492	Trahan, Marie Marcelite	Sept. 11, 1876
2113	Trahan, Mathilde	June 19, 1897
949	Trahan, Michel Lloyd	Sept. 20, 1862
871	Trahan, Olivier	Feb. 23, 1859
581	Trahan, Onezime	Nov. 11, 1847
1313	Trahan, Ozeme	Feb. 20, 1872
1152	Trahan, Pelagie Brigitte	Jan. 2, 1868

SUIT NO.	NAME	DATE FILED
141	Trahan, Petis Ann	Sept. 25, 1828
1033	Trahan, Phelonise	Dec. 30, 1865
341	Trahan, Pierre	Oct. 28, 1837
284	Trahan, Pierre	Sept. 1, 1834
144	Trahan, Pierre Tani Hubert	Oct. 8, 1828
201	Trahan, Pittit Ann	April 1, 1831
1038	Trahan, Treville	Jan. 17, 1866
1980	Trahan, Uranie	May 5, 1893
1025	Trahan, Valsin	no date given
555	Trahan, Victoire	Jan. 6, 1847
1862	Trahan, William	May 15, 1895
340	Traigre, Antoine	May 18, 1836
1817	Turner, William C.	Nov. 8, 1887

## U

1382	Uval, Jean	Aug. 15, 1872
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## V

1765	Valere, Cecile	April 1, 1886
1358	Valerie, Joseph	Aug. 1, 1872
1938	Vallet, Eugene	Dec. 10, 1891
687	Vallot, Julie	March 17, 1852
134	Vallot, Nicholas	June 23, 1828
986	Vallot, Nicholas	May 29, 1865
801	Vallot, Villere	Aug. 13, 1856
1410	Valois, Pierre	April 9, 1873
1874	Vazie, Dauton J.	Dec. 3, 1889
251	Veilligoni, Gregoire Eduarda	July 3, 1833
432	Veilligoni, Josephine	June 22, 1837
1125	Vian, Joseph	Nov. 15, 1867
1450	Viater, Julie	Nov. 20, 1874
251	Villejoin, Gregoire Breau	July 3, 1833
432	Villejoin, Josephine	June 22, 1837
1465	Vincent, Alexandre	no date given
1643	Vincent, Alexis	Oct. 26, 1881
992	Vincent, Azelima	Sept. 2, 1865
1296	Vincent, Azena	July 6, 1871
1684	Vincent, Belzire	Aug. 28, 1883
2043	Vincent, Edmond	April 15, 1895

SUIT NO.	NAME	DATE FILED
1197	Vincent, Emile	Sept. 25, 1868
1010	Vincent, Emilien	Jan. 24, 1873
1626	Vincent, Hubertie	June 3, 1881
927	Vincnet, Hypolite	June 15, 1861
1638	Vincent, Joseph Demas Marie	Sept. 29, 1881
1296	Vincent, Lastie	July 6, 1871
104	Vincent, Pierre	Jan. 19, 1827
1095	Vincent, Rosalie	Oct. 22, 1866
1971	Vincent, Simon	Jan. 6, 1893
1399	Vincent, Uranie	no date given
1368	Vomser, John	Aug. 1, 1872
1177	Voorhies, Auguste F.	March 7, 1868
300	Voorhies, Edmond	no date given
1300	Voorhies, Edmond	Sept. 4, 1871
1132	Voorhies, H. F.	Nov. 28, 1867

## W

396	Walker, Alexandre	no date given
32	Walker, Louis	Dec. 26, 1823
443	Walker, Sarah	Oct. 5, 1841
562	Walsh, Eliza	March 22, 1847
2191	Weir, Thomas D.	Nov. 8, 1900
563	Westen, John Richard, Jr.	Feb. 5, 1847
437	Whatkins, Sarah	March 9, 1869
231	White, Joseph	Oct. 1, 1832
132	White, Sarah	April 10, 1828
51	White, William	Sept. 14, 1824
968	Whittington, James, Jr. Nila	Sept. 11, 1863
700	Whittington, James S.	Sept. 2, 1852
2164	Whittington, John S.	Feb. 22, 1899
1895	Whittington, Mathilde	May 8, 1890
1332	William, Frederick	Aug. 1, 1872
1745	William, Mathilde	Oct. 1, 1885
2038	Wiltner, Jean Louis	Feb. 28, 1895
1671	Wineford, Bell	Jan. 31, 1883
2047	Winston, Langston C. Jeanne	June 24, 1895
1843	Wright, Sarah Jane Clifton	Oct. 15, 1888

## Y

101	Yemply, John	Oct. 28, 1826
1806	Ynogosa, Viviana	May 2, 1887

SUIT NO.	NAME	DATE FILED
1849	Young, Effie	June 12, 1889
130	Young, James	March 7, 1828
1805	Young, Monroe P.	April 14, 1887
Z		
195	Zerangue, Daniel	Nov. 6, 1830

## FULLY UP TO THE AVERAGE\*

Lafayette, La., Aug. 10,—[Special]—The Crops over our entire parish are very good. The cotton and corn are fully up to the average standard while there has been a marked increase in the acreage of both.

The dry weather during May and June retarded the growth of crops considerably but the subsequent abundant supply of rain has brightened the farmers' prospects wonderfully.

Some complaints exists as to the lack of fruit on the cotton plant, but this will not materially affect the produce if the worms do not put their appearance in too great number. A few of our farmers have already made application for paris green to destroy the pests—a few of which have made their appearance in various parts of the parish.

The rice crop is very fair also but sweet potatoes are almost a failure, owing to the drought and late season. Fruit and vegetables have been rather scarce for the same reasons.

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\* Taken from *The Daily Picayune*, August 11, 1889.

# THE TRAHAN FAMILY

*by Betty Pourciaux*

*(Continued from Vol. XXIV, No. 3)*

## Narcisse LaCroix Trahan and Marcelite Daigle

Narcisse LaCroix Trahan, son of Jean Baptiste Trahan and Magdaleine Guidry, was born 3 May 1804 (Assumption 6, 28). Narcisse married 24 November 1823 (Assumption 7, 221), to Marcelite Daigle, daughter of Etienne Daigle and Marguerite Trahan.

Children of Narcisse LaCroix Trahan and Marcelite Daigle

1. Marie Angelina—born 22 August 1824 (Assumption 8, 258), married 8 June 1840 (St. Elizabeth of Paincourtville 1,9) to Jean Joseph Alleman, son of Antoine Alleman and Andrea Acosta. She married a second time to Valery Blanchard, son of Etienne Blanchard and Marie Landry on 8 February 1854.

2. Magdeline Elizabeth—born 21 July 1826 (Assumption 8, 303). Married 11 August 1845 (St. Elizabeth of Paincourtville 1, 457), to Pierre Daigle, son of Jean Pierre Daigle and Marie Modeste Arsenaud.

3. Joseph Nicefor—born 9 February 1828 (Assumption 8, 337), married 19 February 1849 (St. Elizabeth of Paincourtville 7, 1-F) to Marie Fryoux, daughter of Roman Fryoux and Pelagie Dugas.

4. Marie Celestine—born 10 June 1830 (ASC 6, 11).

5. Joseph Victorin—born 25 September 1833 (ASM 8, 424), married 27 December 1855 (St. Elizabeth of Paincourtville 7-109d) to Maria Hebert, daughter of Pierre Hebert and Elise Crochet.

6. Joseph Ceolfride—born 14 March 1836 (ASM 9, 24).

7. Jules Joseph LaCroix—baptized 6 May 1837 (ASM 9, 47).

8. Marie Amelia Philomene—born 31 December 1838 (ASM 9, 80), married 26 May 1857 (St. Elizabeth of Paincourtville 7, 125a) to Lucien Fryoux, son of Gilbert Fryoux and Marie Oufnan.

9. Jean Joseph—born 10 May 1841 (ASM 9, 158).

10. Joseph Ignace—born 1 February 1843 (ASM 9, 205).

11. Joseph Anatole—born 21 September 1847 (St. Elizabeth of Paincourtville 2, 44).

Narcisse LaCroix Trahan married a second time on 12 October 1852 (St. Elizabeth of Paincourtville 7, 53) to Elizabeth Gautreaux daughter of Benoit Gautreaux and Elizabeth Bergeron. Elizabeth Gautreaux was the widow of Francois Templet.

## Simon Anaclet Trahan and Emelitte Trahan

Simon Anaclet Trahan, born 18 January 1808, son of Jean Baptiste Trahan and Magdaleine Guidry, married 2 March 1835 (Thib. v1 #491) to Emelitte Trahan, daughter of Jean Marie Trahan and Adelaide LeJeune.

Children of Simon Anaclet Trahan and Emelitte Trahan

1. Jean Noveret—born 8 February 1836 (Thib. v3 #794), married 2 May 1859 (Houma v 3, p. 2) to Victorine Giroir.

2. Simon Martial—born 18 February 1839 (Thib. v3 #1754).

3. Ozeme Neutropes—married 4 March 1867 (Houma v3, p. 268) to Eunice Fields.

4. Eleuter Trazimond—born 6 September 1842 (Thib. v1-A #130), married 6 February 1868 (Houma v3, p. 287) to Evelia Breaux.
5. Gratien Washington—born 2 December 1845 (Thib. v4 #1296).
6. Apollinaire Eleess—born 9 February 1849 at Bayou Black (Houma v1, p. 9).
7. Julia Pauline—born 1 July 1853 (Houma v2, p. 75).
8. Ellis—married 1 March 1870 (Houma v4 #46) to Sidolie Bergeron.

#### Joseph Firmin Raymond Trahan and Eleonore Otnan

Joseph Firmin Raymond Trahan, born 23 August 1806 (St. Joseph), son of Paul Raymond Trahan and Isabelle Daigle, married 5 May 1830 (ASM) to Eleonore Otnan, daughter of Pierre Otnan and Susanne Langwin. Joseph Firmin Raymond died 17 January 1855 (ASM).

Children of Joseph Firmin Raymond Trahan and Eleonore Otnan

1. Deosilin—born 12 January 1832 (St. Joseph).
2. Marie Dilia—born 8 October 1833 (St. Joseph).
3. Joseph Simeon—born 18 February 1836 (St. Joseph), married Rosalie Fryoux. He died in June 1901.
4. Pierre Prudent—born 14 April 1839 (ASM).
5. Marie—born 14 December 1844 (Paincourtville, St. Elizabeth 2-11), married Joseph Dorneville Simoneaux, son of Rosmund Simoneaux and Odile Marie Hebert.

#### Valery Trahan and Azelle Landry

Valery Trahan, son of Joseph Trahan and Marguerite Josephe Doiron, married 21 January 1822 (St. Gabriel) to Azelle Landry, daughter of Pierre Landry and Victoire Daigle. Valery was buried on 10 February 1830 (SJO-11, 36), 28 years old.

Children of Valery Trahan and Azelle Landry

1. Devalcour Edmond—born 25 March 1824 (St. Joseph 9, 21), married 16 February 1846 (SGA 19, 65) to Marie Euphrosine Henry, daughter of Joseph Henry and Marie Seraphine Breaux.
2. Furcy—born 20 January 1826 (St. Joseph 9, 39), married 20 January 1848 (SGA 19, 39) to Adoiska Henry, daughter of Joseph Henry and Marie Seraphine Breaux.
3. Marie Celine—born 19 January 1828 (St. Joseph 9, 77), died 23 September 1829 (St. Joseph 11, 30).
4. Valeri Babolia—born 26 June 1830 (St. Joseph), died 29 December 1845.

#### Norbert Trahan and Seraphine Landry

Norbert Trahan, son of Francois Marie Trahan and Marie Madeleine LeBlanc, married 23 December 1833 (St. Joseph 10, 67) to Seraphine Landry, daughter of Jean Louis Landry and Marie Hebert. Norbert died 30 November 1849 (SJB, Brusly 4, 18).

Children of Norbert Trahan and Seraphine Landry

1. Joachim Theodore—born 20 March 1837 (St. Joseph 16,30).
2. Jean Louis Appollinaire—born 15 May 1839 (SJO 16, 69).
3. Josephine Emma—born 10 January 1843 (SJO 16, 97).
4. Francois Evariste—born 5 April 1845 (SJO 16, 154).
5. Marie Adelina—born 27 May 1846 (SJB, Brusly-2, 61).
6. Irene Alexina—born 20 October 1849 (SJB, Brusly-2, 74).

Surville Trahan, son of Francois Marie Trahan and Marie Madeleine LeBlanc, married 12 April 1830 (St. Joseph 10, 47) to Marie Zeolide Tullier, daughter of Jean Tullier and Adelaide Daigle.

Children of Surville Trahan and Marie Zeolide Tullier

1. Joseph Philogene—born 4 August 1831 (St. Joseph 9, 127), married 23 January 1854 (SJB Brusly-1A, 126) to Marie Victorine Broussard, daughter of Laurent Broussard and Marceline LeBlanc.

2. Rose Adelaide—born 24 August 1833 or 1834 (St. Joseph 16, 3)

3. Marie Irma—born 19 January 1837 (St. Joseph 16, 28), married 10 August 1857 (SJB, Brusly-1A, 198) to Adulle Tullier, son of Baptiste Tullier and Pelagie Aucoin.

4. Honorine Emeline—baptised 13 February 1840 (4 months) (SJO 16, 56). She married 7 May 1855 (SJB, Brusly-1A, 160) to Hiliare Fryoux, son of Jean Baptiste Fryoux and Marceline Prosper.

5. Adoliska—married 3 August 1857 (SJB Brusly-1A, 197) to Hyppolite Fryoux, son of Baptiste Fryoux and Marceline Prosper.

## EIGHTH GENERATION

### Julien Trahan and Azelie Guidry

Julien Trahan, born 20 May 1840 (St. Martinville, vol. 8 #1714), son of Guillaume Trahan and Celeste Coralie Bouillion. Julien married 23 November 1857 (St. Bernard, Breau Bridge) to Azelie Guidry, daughter of Narcisse Guidry and Emerenthe Blanchard.

Children of Julien Trahan and Azelie Guidry

1. Marie Honorine—born 24 September 1857 (BB v1, p. 54-Insert).

2. Marie Eleanore—born 14 January 1860 (SM v. 10 #721), married 26 January 1892 to Leonard LeBlanc, son of Francois LeBlanc and Marie Doralise Dupuy.

3. Desire—born 12 September 1861 (SM v. 10 #938), married 9 November 1880 (BB v. 3 p. 6) to Algae Thibodeaux.

4. Joseph—born 26 March 1864 (BB v. 1, p. 38).

5. Josephe Leona—born 6 August 1866 (BB v. 1, p. 59).

6. Cecile—born 4 July 1868 (BB v. 1, p. 88), married 10 October 1882 (BB v. 3, p. 67) to Andre Hebert son of Valery Hebert and Evelina Boudreaux.

7. Marie Abelle—born 5 August 1870 (BB v. 1, p. 39), married 17 February 1885 (BB. v. 3, p. 165) to Alcee Thibodeaux.

8. Marie—born 11 May 1872 (BB v. 1, p. 186).

9. Adam—born 16 December 1873 (BB v. 1, p. 229).

10. Leontine—born 17 February 1876 (BB v. 1, p. 134) married 8 August 1896 (BB v. 2, p. 118-A) to Henri Hebert.

11. Rene—baptised 4 February 1880 (BB v. 2, p. 76) married 22 November 1896 (Cecilia v. 1, p. 1) to Elvire Gautreaux, daughter of Lasty Gautreaux and Pauline Julie LeBlanc.

12. enfant—died 23 February 1878 (5 days old) (BB v. 2, p. 9).

### Jules Trahan and Celemene Wiltz

Jules Trahan, born 14 January 1850 (SM v. 9 #23), son of Guillaume Trahan and Celeste Coralie Bouillion. He married 8 February 1869 (SM v. 10 #126) to Celemene Wiltz, daughter of Alexandre Wiltz and Celima Barras. Clemene Wiltz died 4 March 1877. Her succession dated 4 January 1878 (SM Ct. Hse. Succ. #2375).

Children of Jules Trahan and Celemene Wiltz

1. William—born 16 October 1870 (SM v. 11-B, p. 153), married 13 January 1892 (SM v. 11, p. 202) to Clothilde Theriot.

2. Alexandre Silivain—born 7 February 1873 (SM v. 11-B, p. 210), married 16 January 1896 (SM v. 11, p. 349) to Mathilde Barras.

#### Jules Trahan and Elmiere Rees

Jules Trahan, son of Guillaume Trahan and Celeste Coralie Bouillion married a second time on 2 January 1878 (BB v. 2, p. 150) to Elmiere Rees, daughter of Charles Rees and Calize Breaux. Jules died 7 July 1883 (BB v. 2, p. 55) (34 years old).

Children of Jules Trahan and Elmiere Rees

1. Joseph—born 24 May 1880 (BB, v. 2, p. 92).
2. Marie Julia—born 8 April 1882 (BB v. 2, p. 163), married 20 January 1903 (BB v. 2, p. 55-B) to Henri Patin.
3. Julie—born 12 January 1884 (BB v. 2, p. 248)
4. David—born 23 October 1878 (BB v. 2, p. 50).
5. Robert—married 12 January 1904 (BB v. 2, p. 89-B) to Erasie Dupuis.
6. Whitney—

#### Charles Trahan and Virginie McCline

Charles Trahan, born 15 August 1855 (SM v. 10, #146), son of Guillaume Trahan and Celeste Coralie Bouillion. He married 21 December 1874 (BB v. 2, p. 63) to Virginie McCline, daughter of Philippe McCline and Josephine Blanchard.

Children of Charles Trahan and Virginie McCline

1. Josephine—born 30 December 1875 (BB v. 1, p. 132), married 18 January 1897 (BB v. 2, p. 132A) to Auguste Hebert, son of Leon Hebert and Elizabeth Gary.
2. Marie Eudolie—born 23 January 1882 (BB v. 2, p. 154), married 9 July 1901 (SM v. 12, p. 157) to Selvalre Laviolette.
3. Jules—born 11 April 1884 (BB v. 2, p. 259).
4. Leon—born 15 March 1878 (SM v. 11-B, p. 328), married 19 November 1898 (BB v. 2, p. 164-A) to Ludonia Bertrand, daughter of Arthur Bertrand and Eva Broussard.
5. Marguerite—born 23 October 1882 (BB v. 2, p. 409).
6. Joseph—born 19 October 1889 (BB v. 3, p. 69).
7. Eloisia—born 14 February 1892 (BB v. 3, p. 168).
8. Marie Elvire—born 9 July 1895 (Rayne v. 5, p. 65).

#### Joseph Trahan and Julie Champagne

Joseph Trahan, born 18 February 1859 (BB v. 1, p. 6), son of Guillaume Trahan and Celeste Coralie Bouillion. He married 27 June 1879 (SM v. 10, #792) to Julie Champagne, daughter of Louis Champagne and Olivia Theriot. Joseph died by 1894, Tutorship 23 July 1894 (St. Martin Courthouse Succession #2877 1/2) for Marie Oliva, Marie Edmal, Celestine, Louis and Louison.

Children of Joseph Trahan and Julie Champagne

1. Marie Oliva—born 17 November 1881 (SM v. 11-B, p. 431), married 25 January 1898 (SM v. 12, p. 7) to Joseph Theriot, son of Emmogene Theriot and Philomene Lopez.
2. Marie Edmal—born 4 March 1887 (BB v. 2, p. 385).
3. Celestine—
4. Louis—
5. Louison—

## Joseph Nicephor Trahan and Marie Fryoux

Joseph Nicephor Trahan, born 9 February 1828 (ASM 8, 337), son of Narcisse LaCroix Trahan and Marcelite Daigle. He married on 19 February 1849 (St. Elizabeth of Paincourtville 7, 1-F) to Marie Fryoux, daughter of Roman Fryoux and Pelagie Dugas. Joseph died 16 October 1855 (St. Elizabeth of Paincourtville 9, 58).

Children of Joseph Nicephor Trahan and Marie Fryoux

1. Paul—born 23 January 1850 (SEZ-5, 38).
2. Anatole—born 20 July 1851 (SEZ-5, 74).
3. Felix Xavier—born 26 March 1853 (SEZ-5, 112), married 28 April 1879 (Frank. v. 1, p. 162) to Victorine Trahan, daughter of Victorine Trahan and Marie Hebert.

## Jean Trahan and Victorine Giroir

Jean Noveret Trahan, born 8 February 1836 (Thib. v. 3, #794), son of Simon Anaclet Trahan and Emelite Trahan. He married 2 May 1859 (Houma v. 3, p. 2) to Victorine Giroir.

Children of Jean Noveret Trahan and Victorine Giroir

1. Marie Amanda—born 31 January 1860 (Houma v. 3, p. 159).
2. Rosalie Justine—born 23 May 1862 (Houma v. 3, p. 275) married 16 July 1878 (Charenton v. 1, p. 328) to Pierre Daigle, son of Urban Daigle and Leonise Lambert.
3. Cecilia Justilla—born 13 May 1864 (Houma v. 3, p. 388).
4. Alcide—born 23 November 1869 (Lydia v. 1, p. 289).
5. Marie Ella—born 2 August 1872 (Charenton v. 1, p. 289).
6. Octavie—married 3 February 1885 (Charenton v. 2, p. 15) to Philippe Lange, son of Azincour Lange and Estelle Bernard.
7. Julie—born 19 October 1875 (Charenton v. 1, p. 365) married 26 January 1897 (Centerville v. 1, p. 105) to Claysmay Simoneaux, son of Joseph Simoneaux and Mary Trahan.

## Ozeme Neutropes Trahan and Eunice Fields

Ozeme Neutropes Trahan, born April 1839 (Thib. v. 3 #3106), son of Simon Anaclet Trahan and Emelite Trahan. He married 4 March 1867 (Houma v. 3, p. 268), to Eunice Fields. Ozeme died 16 April 1876 (Houma Ct. Hse.: Succession #665).

Children of Ozeme Neutropes Trahan and Eunice Fields

1. Rendolf Simon—born 7 December 1868 (Houma v. 3, p. 534).
2. Frank—born 9 March 1870 (Houma v. 3, p. 647).
3. Emilia—born 10 November 1871 (Houma v. 3, p. 642).
4. John Hudson—born 12 July 1874 (Houma v. 3, p. 712).

## Eleuter Trazimond Trahan and Evelia Breaux

Eleuter Trazimond Trahan, born 6 September 1842 (Thib. v. 1-A #130), son of Simon Anaclet Trahan and Emelite Trahan. He married 6 February 1868 (Houma v. 3, p. 287) to Evelia Breaux.

Children of Eleuter Trazimond Trahan and Evelia Breaux

1. Drauzin Adolphe—born 26 May 1869 (Houma v. 3, p. 545).
2. Elvira Elfrieda—born 10 June 1878 (Houma v. 4, p. 44).
3. Florence Evella—born 2 April 1881 (Theriot Marr. Bk. v. 1, p. 73). Married 7 June 1898 (Theriot v. 1-B, p. 4) to Norbert Chiasson.
4. Eveline—born 28 July 1903 (Theriot v. 1-B, p. 26). She married Wilfred Barrilleaux.

### Ellis Trahan and Sidolie Bergeron

Ellis Trahan, son of Simon Anaclet Trahan and Emelitte trahan, married 1 March 1870 (Houma v. 4, #46) to Sidolie Bergeron.

Children of Ellis Trahan and Sidolie Bergeron

1. Marie Amanda—born 6 March 1871 (Houma v. 3, p. 601).
2. Valerie—born 29 June 1872 (Thib. v. 6, #188).

### Joseph Simon Trahan and Rosalie Fryou

Joseph Simon Trahan, born 18 February 1836 (Baton Rouge), son of Joseph Firmin Trahan and Eleonore Ofnan, married Rosalie Fryou, daughter of Francois Hermogene Fryou and Evalina Verrett. He died 15 June 1901 (Jeanerette).

Children of Joseph Simon Trahan and Rosalie Fryou

1. Marie Eugenie—born 6 January 1862 (MC St. Andrew v. 1, p. 2).
2. Marie Evalina—born 7 July 1867 (New Iberia v. 1, p. 361), married 22 December 1884 (Charenton v. 2, p. 15) to Clairville Telesma Barillot, son of Magloire Barillot and Clothilde Armalise LaGrange. She died 24 November 1924 (Beaumont, Texas).
3. Joseph Auguste—born 5 March 1871 (NI v. 2, p. 113), married 7 February 1895 (Jeanerette v. 2, p. 132) to Celestine Baudre, daughter of Homere Baudre and Oriana Bourg.
4. Jules—born 22 September 1873 (NI v. 2, p. 258) married 9 January 1896 (Charenton v. 2, p. 113) to Marie Bergeron, daughter of Leon Bergeron and Marianne Lancon.
5. Henriette Estelle—born 26 May 1877 (Charenton v. 1, p. 430) married 13 April 1898 (Jeanerette v. 1, p. 176) to Henry Poche, son of Remi Poche and Anastasia Boull.
6. Virginie—married 7 February 1881 (Charenton v. 1, p. 370) to Hilliare Gautreaux, son of Theodule Gautreaux and Lepheline Crochet.
7. Eveline—married 16 October 1884 (Charenton v. 2, p. 12) to Albert Guillot, son of Victor Guillot and Cecile Henri.
8. Numas—married 11 June 1885 (Charenton v. 2, p. 17) to Evella Barlot, daughter of Auguste Barlot and Dorisse Gautreaux.

### Devalcourt Edmond Trahan and Marie Euphrosine Henry

Devalcourt Edmond Trahan, born 25 March 1824 (SJO 9, 21), son of Valery Trahan and Marie Azellie Landry. He married 16 February 1846 (SGA 19, 65) to Marie Euphrosine Henry, daughter of Joseph Henry and Seraphine Breaux. Devalcourt Edmond was buried 22 September 1847 (St. Raphael's Cemetery SGA 8-297).

Children of Devalcourt Edmond Trahan and Marie Euphrosine Henry

1. Jean Baptiste Cleophas, born 8 February 1847 (SGA 6, 1696) buried 8 October 1847 (8 months) SGA 8, 298.

### Joseph Philogene Trahan and Marie Victorine Broussard

Joseph Philogene Trahan, born 4 August 1831 (SJO 9, 127), son of Surville Trahan and Marie Zeolide Tullier. Married 23 January 1854 (SJB Brusly-1A, 126) to Marie Victorine Broussard, daughter of Laurent Broussard and Marceline LeBlanc.

Children of Joseph Philogene Trahan and Marie Victorine Broussard

1. Adanuis Surville—born 30 November 1854 (SJB Brusly 2, 173).

## NINTH GENERATION

## Desire Trahan and Algae Thibodeaux

Desire Trahan, born 12 September 1861 (SM v. 10, #938), son of Julien Trahan and Azelie Guidry. He married Algae Thibodeaux, daughter of Clairman Thibodeaux and Idalie Castille, on 9 November 1880 (BB v. 3, p. 6).

Children of Desire Trahan and Algae Thibodeaux

1. Rose—born 12 December 1882 (BB v. 2, p. 192), married 28 January 1901 (BB v. 2, p. 238-A), to Sostene Broussard.
2. Joseph Willey—born 27 February 1886 (BB v. 2, p. 345).
3. Aloisia—born 14 November 1894 (BB v. 3, p. 254).
4. Elise—born 12 March 1897 (BB v. 3, p. 331).

## Rene Trahan and Elvire Gauthreaux

Rene Trahan, baptised 4 February 1880 (BB v. 2, p. 76), son of Julien Trahan and Azelie Guidry. He married 22 November 1898 (Cecilia v. 1, p. 16) to Elvire Gautreaux, daughter of Lastie Gautreaux and Pauline LeBlanc.

Children of Rene Trahan and Elvire Gautreaux

1. Claude—born 28 August 1899 (BB v. 4, p. 21).
2. Jean Dewey—born 9 March 1901 (BB v. 4, p. 58).

## William Trahan and Marie Clothilde Theriot

William Trahan, born 16 October 1870 (SM v. 11-B, p. 153), son of Jules Trahan and Celimene Wiltz. He married 13 January 1892 (SM v. 11, p. 202) to Marie Clothilde Theriot, daughter of Hermogene Theriot and Philomeme Lopez.

Children of William Trahan and Marie Clothilde Theriot

1. Jules—born 2 September 1892 (SM v. 13, p. 289).
2. Philomeme—born 30 January 1896 (SM v. 14, p. 52).
3. Noelle—born 4 January 1898 (SM v. 14, p. 140).
4. William B.—born 21 December 1900 (SM v. 14, p. 266).

## Alexandre Silvain Trahan and Mathilde Barras

Alexandre Silvain Trahan, born 7 February (SM v. 11-B, p. 210), son of Jules Trahan and Celimene Wiltz. He married 16 January 1896 (SM v. 11, p. 349) to Mathilde Barras, daughter of Achille Barras and Adeline Castille.

Children of Alexandre Silvain Trahan and Mathilde Barras:

1. Agricole—born 4 October 1896 (SM v. 14, p. 80).
2. Joseph Ferdinand—born 7 November 1897 (SM v. 14, p. 135).
3. Theresa—born 21 May 1900 (SM v. 14, p. 243).

## Felix Xavier Trahan and Victorine Trahan

Felix Xavier Trahan, born 26 March 1853 (St. Elizabeth of Paincourtville-5, 112) son of Joseph Nicephor Trahan and Marie Fryoux. He married 28 April 1879 (Frank. v. 1, p. 162) to Victorine Trahan, daughter of Victorin Trahan and Marie Hebert.

Children of Felix Xavier Trahan and Victorine Trahan

1. Marie Ella—born 8 March 1880 (Frank. v. 2, p. 65) married 7 September 1897 (Jeanerette v. 1, p. 160) to Pierre Paul Mendoza, son of Joseph Pierre Mendoza and Mary Stevens.
2. Josephine Anna—born 6 June 1881 (Frank. v. 2, p. 76).
3. Louis—born 21 August 1886 (Jeanerette v. 1, p. 165).
4. Laurent R.—born 12 March 1889 (Loreauville v. 2, p. 30).
5. Lawrence—born 2 January 1891 (Loreauville v. 2, p. 51).
6. Henri Joseph—born 28 February 1895 (Loreauville v. 2, p. 112).
7. Anita—born 8 April 1895 (Loreauville v. 2, p. 143), died 21 August 1899 (Loreauville v. 1, p. 97)
8. Louis—born 30 August 1898 (NI v. 6, p. 340).

#### Joseph Auguste Trahan and Celestine Baudre

Joseph Auguste Trahan, born 5 March 1871 (NI v. 2, p. 113), son of Joseph Simon Trahan and Rosalie Fryoux. He married 7 February 1895 (Jeanerette v. 1, p. 132) to Celestine Baudre, daughter of Homere Baudre and Driana Bourg.

Children of Joseph Auguste Trahan and Celestine Baudre

1. Mary Emily—born 4 November 1895 (Jeanerette v. 1, p. 345).
2. Joseph Alces—born 22 June 1900 (Jeanerette v. 2, p. 39).

#### Jules Trahan and Marie Bergeron

Jules Trahan, born 22 September 1873 (NI v. 2, p. 258), son of Joseph Simon Trahan and Rosalie Fryoux. He married 9 January 1896 (Charenton v. 2, p. 113) to Marie Bergeron daughter of Leon Bergeron and Marianne Lancon.

Children of Jules Trahan and Marie Bergeron

1. Mary Eleonore—born 6 June 1897 (Jeanerette v. 1, p. 379).
2. Alcide—born 16 January 1901 (Jeanerette v. 2, p. 61).
3. Joseph—born 20 May 1899 (Jeanerette v. 2, p. 22).

#### Numas Trahan and Evella Bariot

Numas Trahan, son of Joseph Simon Trahan and Rosalie Fryoux, married 11 June 1885 (Charenton v. 2, p. 17) to Evella Bariot, daughter of Auguste Bariot and Dorisse Gautreaux.

Children of Numas Trahan and Evella Bariot

1. Arthur Patrick—born 17 March 1886 (Jeanerette v. 1, p. 158).
2. Emma Marie—born 30 December 1887 (Jeanerette v. 1, p. 196).
3. Augustine Valerie—born 10 January 1890 (Jeanerette v. 1, p. 234).
4. Willy—born 27 July 1892 (Jeanerette v. 1, p. 286).
5. Agnes—born 4 June 1894 (Jeanerette v. 1, p. 322).
6. Aline—born 19 March 1896 (Jeanerette v. 1, p. 352).
7. Anna—born 24 October 1898 (Jeanerette v. 2, p. 8).
8. Celima—born 16 April 1901 (Jeanerette v. 2, p. 53).

This ends the genealogy of the Guillaume Trahan-Jacqueline Benoit family lineage. If you have information which I have excluded please send this information so it can be added to the addendum to be published at the end of the Trahan Genealogy Series. Betty Pourciaux, 1257B Bergeron Road, Breaux Bridge, LA 70517.

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# THE PRIMEAUX FAMILY OF CANADA AND LOUISIANA

by  
Pearl Mary Segura\*

As far as is now known, François Primeau or Primot, was the progenitor of all the Primeaux on the North American continent. He was of French Canadian origin and not Acadian. His descendants a century later became Acadianized through intermarriage in Louisiana.

François Primeau was born in 1667 or 1668 in Normandy, France.<sup>1</sup> We do not know the exact location, but the former French residence of Antoine Primot, whose relationship to François is also unknown, may serve as a clue. Antoine was in Montréal, Canada, on July 29, 1652, and was listed in the censuses of 1666, 1678 and 1681. He died January 16, 1688, without issue, in Montréal at the age of 98, indicating a birthdate of 1590 in France. He was buried the next day at Boucherville, Canada. He was from Gonneville-en-Auge, arrondissement Caen, or Gonneville-sur-Honfleur, arrondissement Lisieux, or Gonneville-sur-Mer, arrondissement Lisieux, in Normandy, France (Calvados).<sup>2</sup>

The 1944 D-Day invasion of the Normandy Coast may make it difficult for the genealogist to find records in this area.

Lending credence to the possible family connection between François and Antoine Primot is the fact that they are found at the same time in the same general area near Montréal. However, Antoine preceded the arrival of François, having been in Montréal in 1652, whereas François was born in France in 1667 or 1668, about fifteen years later. The date of his arrival in Canada is unknown. Antoine was still alive, although very old, when François married at Laprairie, south of Montréal, on October 19, 1687, Marie Deniau, b. 1671(?), daughter of Martin Deniau and Louise-Thérèse Le Breuil. Antoine died three months later.<sup>3</sup>

François Primeau and his Canadian descendants settled in the southern section of the province of Québec near Montréal. The localities included Laprairie, Longueuil, Lachine, St. Constant, but principally Châteauguay, fourteen miles southwest of Montréal.<sup>4</sup>

\* The author wishes to express her deep appreciation for the help she received in the preparation of this article to the USL Dupré Library Reference Department, Inter-Library Loans Department and most of all to Mrs. Alan Kiesel (Jean Schmidt) of the Louisiana Room, Mr. Alvin Y. Bethard of Microforms, the staff of the Center for Louisiana Studies, as well as Mrs. Joe Ben Holden of Crowley, La., and Mr. Eloi Primeaux of Hayes, La.

<sup>1</sup> Jeuf, René. *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec*. Montréal, les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1983, p. 947, col. 1; Tanguay, Cyprien, mgr., *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles canadiennes depuis la fondation de la colonie jusqu'à nos jours*, Montréal (Canada), Éusèbe Sénécal & Fils, Imprimeurs-Éditeurs, MDCCCLXXXIX, Vol. 6, p. 450.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* Supplement to the *National Geographic*, May 1980, Page 586A, vol. 157 No. 5, close-up: Canada-Quebec and Newfoundland.

On August 1, 1688, and again on August 6, 1692, François contracted to go "Ouest". According to Stephen A. White " 'Ouest' means West. By the expression 'engagé Ouest' René Jetté means that the person contracted to go West. Just where in the west is rarely specified in the contracts. Usually the idea was to go wherever trading with the natives was the most advantageous." Four years of this adventurous life satisfied François, for in 1694 we find him leading the life of a farmer at Ile St.-Paul.<sup>5</sup>

François Primeau and Marie Deniau had ten children: Claude; Marie-Jeanne; Pierre, the elder; Pierre, the younger; Catherine; Barbe; Marie; Paul; Jacques; and Joachim.<sup>6</sup>

The eldest child, Claude Primeau, an inhabitant of Châteauguay, was born at Laprairie on July 16, 1690. On August 29, 1712, he contracted to go West. Five years later, in 1717, he married Angélique Babeu, daughter of André Babeu (granddaughter of Jean Babeu and Marguerite Boulanger of Lachèvre, Ile Oléron, arrondissement Rochefort, évêché Saintes, Saintonge (Charente-Maritime), France), and Anne Roy, daughter of Pierre Roy and Catherine Ducharme. Angélique, their third child was born at Laprairie on February 22, 1697.<sup>7</sup>

Claude Primeau and Angélique Babeu had six children: Marie Joseph; Marie Anne; Jacques; Joachim; Claude, Jr.; and Pierre, the last child to come to the attention of the author.<sup>8</sup>

Mystery shrouds the birthplace and exact birthdate of Pierre Primeau. However, the approximate year of his birth can be deduced from the Opelousas census of May 4, 1777, which indicated that he was 38 years old. He was therefore born about 1739, perhaps in Châteauguay, Canada. Conflicting ages have been indicated for him: 25 on October 27, 1769, and 37 in 1771. Likewise, the age of his wife is consistently given as 20 in all three years cited.<sup>9</sup>

Pierre may have been the first Canadian Primeau to have ventured into the territory of the British American colonies. He travelled as far south as Maryland, where he met and married about 1768 Susanne Plante, native of Potomac, Maryland, diocese of Baltimore, born about 1753, daughter of Jacques Plante and Anne Spencer. If she was a descendant of the Plante family of Canada, she may have as her ancestor Jean Plante, born 1621, son of Nicolas Plante and Elizabeth Chauvin of Lalleu, near La Rochelle, France.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>5</sup> See page 16 Reference.

<sup>6</sup> Jetté, p. 947, col. 1; Tanguay, vol. 6, p. 450.

<sup>7</sup> Jetté, p. 37, 947; Tanguay, vol. 6, p. 450.

<sup>8</sup> Tanguay, vol. 6, p. 450; Opelousas, St. Landry Church, vol. 1, p. 18.

<sup>9</sup> Voochies, Jacqueline K., trans. & comp., *Some Late Eighteenth-Century Louisianians; Census Records 1758-1796*. The USL History Series, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, La., 1973, p. 316, no. 132, Kinsaid, Lawrence, ed. and trans., "Spam in the Mississippi Valley, 1765-94: Translations of materials from the Spanish Archives in Bancroft Library," *Annual Report of the American Historical Association of the Year 1945*. Washington, 1946. Vol. 2, p. 142; General Census of the Iberville post, 1771: 1771 *Le Recensement General de la coste d'Iberville depuis Manchac jusqu'à L'isle et de la autre coste du fleuve depuis le Bayou des plaquemines jusqu'à L'irle*, [J\_\_\_\_ 30, 1771]. *Papeles procedentes de cuba*, 188A: 267-77, no. 87.

<sup>10</sup> Allain, Mathé, trans., "Marriage of Michael Conner and Victoria Primo," translated by Mathé Allain and submitted by George Conner, *Atakapour Gazette*, vol. XVIII, no. 3, Fall 1983, pp. 122-123; Hébert, Rev. Donald J., *Southwest Louisiana Records*, Vol. I, p. 453; Potomac, Maryland, then but a village in Montgomery County, Maryland, is now a suburb of Washington, D. C., situated 13 miles northwest of the nation's capital with a population of 22,800 in 1984; *Collier's Encyclopedia*, 1984, vol. 15, facing p. 487 (Maryland); Maryland Department of Economic and Community Development, Office of Tourist Development. *Maryland Guidebook, 1634-1984*, p. 9; Writer's Program, Works Project Administration, *Maryland, A Guide to the Old Line State*. Oxford University Press, New York, 1940, p. 512; Tanguay, v. 1, n. 480.

Although not Acadian, Pierre and Susanne joined a group of Acadians, who, together with a group of Germans, had chartered the *Britain*, an English merchant schooner commanded by Philip Ford, brother of the owner, Athanasius Ford, of St. Mary County, Maryland. This was the final expedition carrying exiled Acadians to Louisiana. After necessary repairs to make the schooner seaworthy, it sailed from Port Tobacco, Maryland, on January 5, 1769.<sup>11</sup>

There followed an uneventful voyage to the Louisiana coast which was reached on February 21. There their troubles began. Through faulty navigation, the inept English crew missed the mouth of the Mississippi. The dire consequences which followed are graphically described by Dr. Carl Brasseaux, an ancestor of whose wife was a passenger on the vessel. Both the passengers and the recalcitrant English crew were reduced to starvation before they finally reached Espiritu Santo Bay (the present day Matagorda Bay off the Texas coast) then in Mexican Territory.<sup>12</sup>

Help was secured at La Bahia presidio, twenty leagues inland (Goliad, Texas), but the viceroy, stationed in Mexico City, to whom the plight of the passengers and crew of the *Britain* had been referred, delayed for months before coming to a decision on this local problem.<sup>13</sup>

Finally, on August 11, 1769, orders were received from Governor Hugh O'Connor's San Antonio office that gave permission for the Englishmen, Acadians and Germans, who were detained at La Bahia, to leave the post.<sup>14</sup>

The *Britain* had been dismantled and consequently was left a hulk. Since sea travel was thus impossible, the crew and passengers were guided overland by caravan towards Natchitoches in northwestern Louisiana by Rafael Martinez Pacheco, commandant of the eastern Texas presidio of San Agustin de Ahumada, who had received orders to do so from Governor Hugo O'Connor of Texas. Horses were provided to each of the three groups of refugees. On September 13, 1769, after twenty-five days of long, arduous, danger-filled travel, they arrived at San Agustin, located near what is now Liberty, Texas. After a rest period of five days, the commandant's cousin, Francisco de la Portillo Pacheco, guided the weary travellers on El Camino Real to the Natchitoches Post, where they arrived on October 24, 1769.<sup>15</sup>

In Cesaire Borne's communication to Governor Alejandro O'Reilly of Louisiana on that day (he was captain of the Natchitoches militia), he listed the names of the sixteen German and Acadian heads of families and their children who had arrived and presented charges of "malfeasance, fraud and cruelty" against the crew of the *Britain*. However, after a long delay these charges, which were denied by the English crew, were left unresolved by O'Reilly. His final decision in December pleased no one. The crew was left unpunished, to the dismay of the passengers, and unpaid for the loss of their schooner. They were released before being sent to the capital of British West Florida, which was Pensacola. Last to be listed with the Acadian families on Borne's list were Pierre Prinne (Primo) and Susanne Plante, his wife. Pierre was listed as being 25 years old and Susanne as 20.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Brasseaux, Carl A., "The Long Road to Louisiana: Acadian Exiles and the *Britain* Incident," *Gulf Coast Historical Review*, Mobile, Ala.: History Dept. of the University of South Alabama, vol. 1, no. 1, Fall 1985, p. 24-25.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 25-28.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 29.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 29-30.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 30-32; Kinnaird, Vol. 2, p. 142.

By order of O'Reilly of November 16, 1769, each of the sixteen families were given large axes, hatchets, spades, iron pots, three pesos to each person (totalling 267 pesos), plus six drawing knives (to the group). The intent was to have the Acadians settle in the Natchitoches area to farm and provide sustenance to the populace. The Germans were to go to the Iberville post, so each German family was given in addition one gun, twelve gun-flints, and three pounds of powder.<sup>17</sup>

But the Acadians would have none of it. Their initial aim in leaving Maryland was to join their relatives in south Louisiana, so they opted to go with the Germans to Iberville to join the Acadians there. By the middle of March 1770 they had firmly resolved to refuse the generous offer of the Natchitoches Post commandant, Athanese de Mézières, of ample "quantities of scarce provisions and seed grain . . . 'hogs, cows, and goats' to be raised on shares, title to 'very rich lands' and tools to clear their concessions. De Mézières relayed his problem to Governor Luis de Unzaga, O'Reilly's successor, who acceded to the request of the Acadians, but "denied them any governmental assistance, except for small land grants to keep them near the [Iberville] post."<sup>18</sup>

Early in June 1770 the Acadians were allowed to leave Natchitoches and soon after reached the Iberville district. Their new location was on the west bank of the Mississippi River above the mouth of Bayou Plaquemine, isolated from the other Acadians. It was low and consequently flooded often and worst of all, faced the homes of the hated English on the east bank.<sup>19</sup>

Once more dissatisfied, the Acadians petitioned the authorities for passports to the Opelousas district where other relatives had settled. Meanwhile on J\_\_\_\_ 30, 1771 Louis Dutisné, commandant of the Iberville post, had completed a general census of the Iberville post settlements. The second to last notation, no. 87, reads as follows: *Pierre Primo âgé de 37 ans, sa femme âgé de 20 ans et 6 arpens de terre* (Pierre Primo 37 years old, his wife 20 years old and 6 arpents of land). No children were listed.<sup>20</sup>

The passports they had requested not forthcoming, five of the Acadian families from Maryland took matters into their own hands and left for the Opelousas district. The date of their arrival is not known, nor is it known whether they left in a body or singly, but in the case of Pierre Primo, there is evidence that he must have arrived as early as 1773, for his first born child, Victoria, who was born about 1773, was listed as four years of age in the Opelousas General Census of May 4, 1777, and her marriage record indicates that she was a native of St. Landry Parish.<sup>21</sup>

Pierre Primeau and Susanne Plante's second child, Clara, born about 1774 and listed only in Susanne's matrimonial revalidated record, apparently soon succumbed for she is not heard from again. Donat, the first son, was born also in the Opelousas district on March 7, 1776, followed two years later by the birth of Joseph on March 9, 1778, and the baptisms of Theodore on June 1, 1780, and of Angélique on November 1, 1781, at the age of one month. The births of the last two children: Julien, born Oct. 13, 1784, and that of François, born February 14, 1787, completed the number of their children, all of whom had been born in the Opelousas district.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>17</sup> Kinnaud, Vol. 2, p. 142.

<sup>18</sup> Brasseaux, pp. 32-34.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 34.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 35; 1771 *Le Recensement* . . . , no. 87.

<sup>21</sup> Brasseaux, p. 34-35; Voorhies, p. 316, no. 132; Allan, p. 122-123; Hébert, Vol. 1, p. 466.

<sup>22</sup> St. Landry Church Records (Opelousas, La.), Vol. 1, p. 18; Hébert, vol. 1, pp. 464-466.

As early as April 15, 1776, Pierre Primeau was serving in the Opelousas militia under Captain Étienne Robert de la Morandière. His listing in the June 8, 1777, roll of the same militia, under the same captain, qualifies him as a patriot of the American Revolution.<sup>23</sup>

In the May 4, 1777, Opelousas General Census, Pierre Primot is listed as being 38 years of age; Suzanne Plan, his wife, as 20; his daughter, Victoire, as 4; his son, Donatte as 1. Pierre had no animals of any kind: no cattle, horses, mares, pigs or sheep. Since no evidence has been found of a registered cattle brand in his name, it may be safe to assume that he engaged mainly in agricultural pursuits in the Opelousas prairies.<sup>24</sup>

Pierre and Susanne apparently had arrived during the term of office of Gabriel Fuselier de la Claire as commandant of the Opelousas Post. Fuselier served from February 4, 1770, to 1774. They also lived during the terms of Fuselier de la Claire's successors: Alexander de Clouet (1774-1787) and Nicolas Forstall (1787-1795).<sup>25</sup>

Susanne Plante, Pierre Primeau's wife, an American by birth and marriage, had meanwhile been worrying about not having any record of either event in Spanish Louisiana, their new country which laid great store in proper documentation. Doubting that she had ever been baptized, she went to St. Landry Church in Opelousas on July 4, 1779, about a year before the birth of Theodore, and had herself conditionally baptized as an adult with Juan Angel Bonagel serving as godfather and Francesca Saunier as godmother. Her former marriage to Pierre Primeau was then revalidated by a new ceremony by Father L. M. Grumeau, curé, witnessed by Angel Bourque, Carlos Coment, Pedro Richard and Juan Bautista Figueroa. In this document Susanne lists her four children: Victoria, Clara, Donat and Joseph.<sup>26</sup>

Five years before his death, Pierre Primeau was still doing his civic duty as a member of the Opelousas militia with La Morandière as his captain as reflected in the militia roll of July 30, 1785. He probably served to the very end. He died August 16, 1790, in the Opelousas district.<sup>27</sup>

Susanne Plante, Pierre's widow soon moved with her children to the Attakapas district. Her son Donat was listed at the age of 16 as a Creole and as a fusilier in the 1792 general census of the Attakapas militia. One June 25, 1796, about a year before his first marriage, he registered his cattle brand in the Attakapas.<sup>28</sup>

Susanne waited five years before marrying a second time—this time to Christoval Simon Abréo, son of Domingo Abréo of Aragon, Spain, and Josephe Rivière, in St. Martinville on April 14, 1795. Thereafter she lived with him and her children in the Attakapas district.<sup>29</sup>

After the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the Attakapas district became known as Attakapas County on March 31, 1807. Later, Attakapas County was divided into St. Martin Parish and St.

<sup>23</sup> S. A. R. Spanish Records, Spanish-English War 1779-1783. (Men under Gen. Don Bernardo de Galvez and other records from Archives of the Indies, Seville, Spain.) C. Robert Churchill, President, Louisiana Society, S. A. R., pp. 239, 246.

<sup>24</sup> Voothies, p. 316, no. 132.

<sup>25</sup> DeVille, Winston. *Opelousas: The History of a French and Spanish Military Post in America, 1716-1803*. Cottonport, La., Polyanthos, 1973, pp. 71-81.

<sup>26</sup> Hébert, vol. 1, p. 453, 460; St. Landry Church Records, vol. 1, p. 18.

<sup>27</sup> Voothies, p. 412; *Papeles procedentes de Cuba*, Legajo 187-A-2; Hébert, v. 1, p. 465.

<sup>28</sup> Sanders, Mary Elizabeth, comp. *Records of Attakapas District, Louisiana, 1739-1811*, 1962, p. 49. (Hereafter referred to as RADL, 1739-1811); Hébert, vol. 18, p. 405.

<sup>29</sup> Hébert, vol. 1, pp. 1, 453.

Mary Parish on April 17, 1811. On January 17, 1823, Lafayette Parish was partitioned off of St. Martin Parish and its southern portion included the Vermilion Parish of today which in turn broke away from Lafayette Parish on March 25, 1844. It was in the area of present day Vermilion Parish that Susanne Plante spent the last years of her life.<sup>30</sup>

Between 1797 and 1808 all four of Susanne Plante and Pierre Primeau's surviving children had married: Donat, Joseph, Victoria and François, in that order.<sup>31</sup>

Their stepfather, Christoval Simon Abréo, who had registered his cattle brand in Attakapas in 1793 and whose surname in various documents is recorded as Christovals, Abrera and even Christophe, is listed in the "General Census of the Owners of Immovable Property, the number of their Slaves, and the assessment of Every Inhabitant of the Parish of Attakapas [St. Martin] 1808" as owning 10 arpents [water-front] on the Lower Vermilion [Bayou]. The same source lists Joseph Primot as living on Bayou-Tortu, East, on one arpent of land. He is thereafter to be found in Saint Martin Parish, whereas his brothers and sister remained on Vermilion Bayou. Joseph later laid claim to 50 arpents in St. Martin Parish that were eventually confirmed in Jean Berard's name on the basis of occupancy.<sup>32</sup>

In the Third Federal Census of Attakapas County of 1810 Donat, Joseph, François and their stepfather, as well as their brother-in-law, Michel Connor, are recorded as householders.<sup>33</sup>

The following year on January 10, 1811, Susanne Plante died, her children now of a self-sustaining age. On August 28, 1811, Abréo her widower, sold to her son-in-law, Michael Conner (Connor), husband of Victoria, her eldest child, "two arpents width on the west side of Bayou Vermilion" for the price of a two-year-old bull. On the same date Abréo sold another piece of land for \$25.00 to François Primo, his stepson and Victoria's brother.<sup>34</sup>

Christoval Simon Abréo married the following year, October 13, 1812, Marguerite Edelman, daughter of André Edelman and Marguerite Schexnayder. He died on November 17, 1838 at the age of 83 years. There was no issue of either of his marriages.<sup>35</sup>

Thus ended the saga of Susanne Plante and her husband Pierre Primeau—far from their native soil. Their numerous descendants live on in the area their hardy ancestors had chosen for their lifework. Under the spelling now used by most of them: "Primeaux" (a Louisiana spelling) they may be found in Abbeville, Erath, New Iberia, and Lafayette as well as in outlying areas and parishes of south Louisiana.

<sup>30</sup> *The Consolidation and Revision of the Statutes of the Senate of a General Nature*. Levi Pierce, Miles Taylor and Wm. W. King, editors. New Orleans: Printed at the Bee Offices, 1852, pp. 63-64, *Acts Passed at the Second Session of the Sixteenth Legislature of the State of Louisiana*. New Orleans: Alexander C. Bullitt, 1844, pp. 45-47.

<sup>31</sup> Hébert, v. 1, p. 464-466.

<sup>32</sup> Sanders, Mary Elizabeth, comp., *Records of Attakapas District, Louisiana, Volume II: St. Martin Parish, 1808-1860*. 1974, pp. 1, 13, 14, 78, 129; Sanders, RADL, 1739-1811, p. 82; Hébert, v. 18, p. 404; *American State Papers*, volume III, p. 121.

<sup>33</sup> Sanders, RADL, 1739-1811, p. 53

<sup>34</sup> Allain, p. 123; St. Martin Parish Original Records, Book 26, Doc. 178, 179.

<sup>35</sup> Hébert, vol. 2, p. 2, 308; vol. 3, p. 1.

# PRIMEAUX GENEALOGY

by  
*Pearl Mary Segura*

I. François Primeau or Primot from the Province of Normandy, France, b. about 1668; d. October 18, 1725 at Hôtel-Dieu, Montréal, Canada; buried Oct. 19, 1725, at Montréal at the age of 57 years; lived at Châteauguay, Canada; August 1, 1688 and Aug. 6, 1692; was a farmer at l'Île St-Paul in 1694; m. Oct. 19, 1687 (at La Prairie, Canada) Marie Deniau, daughter of Martin Deniau & Louise-Thérèse LeBreuil

A. Claude Primeau, bt. July 16, 1690 at La prairie; m. June 14, 1717 (at La Prairie) Angélique Babeu, b. Feb. 22, 1697 (at Laprairie), d/o André Babeu of Lachèvre Ile Oléron, ar. Rochefort, év. Saintes, Saintonge (Charente-Maritime), France & Anne Roy who were married Nov. 14, 1689 at La Prairie; Claude wa an inhabitant of Châteauguay

B. Marie-Jeanne Primeau, bt. Oct. 15, 1692 at Montréal; m. 1710 Étienne Chatouteau

C. Pierre Primeau, b. Ile St-Paul; bt. Sept. 29, 1694 at Montréal

D. Pierre Primeau, b. & Bt. Sept. 8, 1696 in Montréal, m. Feb. 10, 1721 (at Lachine) Marie-Anne Couillard, b. 1705, d/o Pierre Couillard. He contracted to go West on June 28, 1728 and on June 17, 1729.

1. Pierre Primeau, Jr., b. 1721; m. (1) 1742 Louise Maillet, b. 1724, d/o Jean Baptiste Maillet

a. Jean-Baptiste Primeau, b. 1742; m. (1) Marie Louise Duquet; m. (2) Feb. 20, 1791 Elizabeth Marechal, at St. Louis, Mo.

b. Marie Anne Primeau, b. \_\_\_\_\_; m. Apr. 14, 1766 Hypolite Deneau at Châteauguay

m. (2) July 1, 1765 (at Montréal) Marie Marguerite Bourdeau, b. 1733, widow of Jean Paré, d/o Simon Bourdeau

2. François Primeau, b. 1722; m. 1755 Marie-Anne Laviolette

a. Antoine François Primeau, b. Aug. 14, 1756 (at Lachine)

3. Marie-Joseph Primeau, b. 1723; m. Apr. 22, 1748 (at Châteauguay) Jean Baptiste Mallet

4. Joseph Primeau, b. 1725, m. Jan. 13, 1755 (at Châteauguay) Louise Petit-Lalumière, b. 1739, d/o Louis Petit-Lalumière

5. Suzanne Primeau, b. \_\_\_\_\_; m. Jan. 12, 1756 Louis Basile Lefebvre

6. Paul Primeau, b. 1730; m. Nov. 15, 1756 (at Châteauguay) Marie Anne Legaut, b. 1737, d/o Jean Legaut

7. Antoine Primeau, b. 1737; m. Nov. 22, 1762 (at Lachine) Marie Hypolite Picard, b. 1743, d/o Paul Picard

8. Joachim Primeau, b. 1738; m. Feb. 6, 1764 (at Châteauguay) Françoise Duquet, b. 1744, d/o Joseph Duquet

9. Jacques Primeau, b. 1740; m. Jan. 7, 1767 (at Châteauguay) Marguerite-Angélique Foubert (Fauber), d/o Jean Baptiste Foubert (Fauber)

10. François Primeau, b. 1742; m. Oct. 6, 1767 (at St. Constant) Françoise Dupuis, b. 1744, d/o Louis Dupuis

E. Catherine Primeau, b. & Bt. Nov. 30, 1698 in Montréal, m. Feb. 11, 1714, Jean Ride.

F. Barbe Primeau, b. \_\_\_\_\_; m. 1727 Jacques Duranceau

G. Marie Primeau, bt. Dec. 14, 1702 at Montréal; m. 1724 Jean-Baptiste Deniau

H. Paul Primeau, b. 1702 at Châteauguay, bt. Jan. 6, 1705 at Bellevue (Bout-de-l'île), contracted to go West May 31, 1722; m. 1730 Marie Joseph Couillard, b. 1709, d/o Paul Couillard

1. Catherine Primeau, b. 1731; m. Oct. 29, 1753 (at Châteauguay) Nicolas Boursier

2. Marie Joseph Primeau, b. 1733; m. Jan. 7, 1755 Jacques Laberge

3. Paul Primeau, b. 1734; Feb. 20, 1759 (at Châteauguay) Louise Aymard, b. 1734, d/o François Aymard

4. Marguerite Primeau, b. 1736; m. April 15, 1765 Charles Langevin

5. Pierre Primeau, b. 1738; m. Jan. 19, 1767 (at Châteauguay) Marie Joseph Paré

I. Jacques Primeau, bt. Feb. 22, 1707 at La Prairie, but. Sept. 28, 1707 at La Prairie

J. Joachim Primeau, b. Mar. 8, 1711 at Châteauguay; bt. Apr. 1, 1711 (at Lachine); m. Jan. 18, 1734 (at Longueuil) Madeleine Benoit, b. 1708, d/o Laurent Benoit

1. Joachim Primeau, Jr., b. Nov. 16, 1734; m. Jan. 26, 1761 (at Châteauguay) Veronique Couillard

2. Madeleine Primeau, b. 1736; m. Jan. 26, 1761 Pierre Couillard

3. Jean Baptiste Primeau, b. 1738; m. Jan. 19, 1767 Louise Gagné (at Châteauguay), b. 1744, d/o Paul Gagné

4. Marie Primeau, b. . . . m. June 29?, 1767, Jean Baptiste Caron

II. Claude Primeau, bt. July 16, 1690 at Laprairie; m. June 14, 1717 (at La Prairie) Angelique Babeu, b. Feb. 22, 1697 (at La Prairie), d/o André Babeu of Lachèvre, île Oléron, ar. Rochefort, év. Saintes, Saintonge (Charente-Maritime), France & Anne Roy who were married Nov. 14, 1689 at La Prairie; Claude was an inhabitant of Châteauguay

A. Marie Joseph Primeau, b. 1718; m. April 7, 1739 (at Châteauguay) Antoine Poineau

B. Marie Anne Primeau, b. 1721; m. Nov. 26, 1742 Augustin Lemire

C. Jacques Primeau, b. 1722; m. (1) Oct. 17, 1746 (at Châteauguay) Marie Charlotte Legaud, b. 1728, d/o Jean Legaud; m. (2) Jan. 7, 1767 Marguerite Couillard, d/o Joseph Couillard

D. Joachim primeau, b. 1725 (tanner); m. Oct. 4, 1751 (at Québec) Marie Légare, b. 1724, d/o Jean Legare

1. Marie Louise Primeau, b. May 20, 1752; bur. June 10, 1752

2. Joachim René Primeau, b. April 18, 1753; m. Jan. 16, 1775 (at Québec) Angelique Vésina, b. 1749, d/o Pierre Vésina

3. Marie Louise Primeau, b. Feb. 26, 1755

4. Marie Angélique Primeau, b. Sept. 23, 1757

5. Joseph Primeau, b. Feb. 3, 1759, bur. Nov. 23, 1759 at Lorette

6. Joseph Marie Primeau, b. Apr. 16, 1760; m. July 9, 1798 (at Québec) Marie Charlotte Deguise, b. 1758, d/o François Deguise

a. Charles Joseph Primeau, b. Sept. 25, 1792, at St. Michel, ordonné Oct. 24, 1815; bur. Jan. 31, 1855 at Varennes

7. Nicolas Primeau, b. Sept. 16, 1761; bur. Aug. 14, 1762

8. Paul Primeau, b. June 17, 1763; m. Feb. 6, 1793; m. Feb. 6, 1798 (at Québec) Marie Joseph Bureau, b. 1761, d/o François Bureau

9. Marguerite Primeau, b. \_\_\_\_\_; m. Jan. 15, 1788 François Bureau

E. Claude Primeau, Jr., b. 1735; bur. Oct. 22, 1788 at l'Hôpital-Général, M.

F. Pierre Primeau, b. about 1739; m. about 1775, Suzanne Plante of Baltimore, Maryland

III. Pierre Primeau, b. about 1739; d. Aug. 16, 1790 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 6); m. about 1768 in Maryland; m. marriage revalidated July 4, 1779 in Opelousas, La. (Opel. Ch. v. 1, p. 18) Suzanne Plante of Baltimore, Maryland, b. about 1749 or 1753 (see death record); d. Jan. 10, 1811, age 58 (SM Ch.: v. 4, #677), d/o Jacques Plante & Anne Spencer; Suzanne married (2) April 14, 1795 (SM Ch.: v. 4, #112) Christoval Simon Abreo, s/o Domingo Abreo of Aragon, Spain & Josephe Riviere, b. about 1755, who m. Oct. 13, 1812 [as widower of Suzanne Plante] Marguerite Edlemer (SM Ch.: v. 5, #272) (Nov. 15 1813 Marguerite André Delmare SM Ct. Hse: Mar. v. 1, p. 158); d. Nov. 17, 1838 at age 83 yrs. (Laf. Ch.: v. 3, p. 130)

A. Victoria (Victorine) Primeaux, b. about 1773; d. Succ. dated April 24, 1826 (Laf. Ct. Hse.: Succ. #86); m. July 31, 1798 (SM Ch.: v. 4, #155) Michel Connor of Castel Town, Carles County, Ireland, s/o Guillermo (William) Connor & Rosa Bym of Ireland), William d. before April 19, 1830 (Laf. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #56) marriage of daughter Suzanne and Paul Toups

1. Girl Connor, d. Dec. 5, 1798, age 3 days (SM Ch.: v. 4, #169)

2. Marie Connor, b. April 15, 1800 (SM Ch.: v. 5, #309); d. Nov. 9, 1800 (SM Ch.: v. 4, #219)

3. Celeste Connor, b. Mar. 25, 1801 (SM Ch.: v. 5, #423); m. Sept. 1, 1818 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #103) Michel Toutcheque (Touchet), bt. Apr. 8, 1795 at age 2 mths., 8 days (SM Ch.: v. 4, #647) son of Jacques Touchet & Marie [Barbe] Gaspard [both of Miss. River]

4. Boy Connor, d. Sept. 27, 1802, age 10 days (SM Ch.: v. 6, #283)

5. Edouard Connor, b. Jan. 14, 1804 (SM Ch.: v. 4, #168)

6. François Connor, b. Feb. 13, 1806 (SM Ch.: v. 7, #175)

7. Michel Connor, Jr., b. Mar. 18, 1809 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #889)

8. Jean Pierre Connor, b. May 21, 1810 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #1009)

9. (Loretta) Susanne (Suzette) Connor, b. Feb. 27, 1812 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #1572); m. Apr. 19, 1830 (Laf. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #56) Paul Toups, b. about 1815 in Lafayette Parish; d. Nov. 30, 1876 in Vermilion Parish, age 60 yrs. (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 47), s/o Antoine Toups and Felicité Maillard of the German Coast

10. Marie Emerante Connor, b. Jan. 8, 1814 (SM Ch.: v. 7, #78)

B. Clara Primeaux, b. about 1774 (see St. Landry Church (Opelousas) Record, v. 1, p. 18, under the name Susanne Plante. This is the only record in which Clara's name appears)

C. Donat Primeaux, b. Mar. 7, 1776 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 6); d. Succ.: Mar. 2, 1848 (Laf. Ct. Hse.: Succ. #589); m. (1) May 2, 1797 (SM Ch.: v. 4, #139) Marie Dubois of St. James, b. about 1782, d/o Pierre Dubois & Marie Leblanc; m. (2) Margaret Doucet Le Breton, b. about 1772; d. Sept. 27, 1822 at age 50 yrs. (Laf. Ch.: v. 1, p. 3); m. (3) Emilie Guilbeaux, succ. dated Dec. 19, 1842 (Laf. Ct. Hse.: Succ. #469)

*Children of Donat Primeaux and Marie Dubois*

1. Julien Primeaux, b. June 30, 1797 (Sm Ch.: v. 5, #79)

2. Marie [Emeranthe?], b. Apr. 24, 1801 (SM Ch.: v. 5, #405); m. Feb. 6, 1816 (SM Ch.: v. 5, #391) Francois Lormand, s/o Jean baptiste Lormand and Elizabeth Michel

3. Donat Primeaux, Jr., b. Nov. 11, 1802; m. May 29, 1821 (GC: v. 1, p. 11) Seraphine (Margaret) Baudoin, bt. Oct. 19, 1807 at age 2 yrs. (b. 1805) (SM Ch.: v. 7, #172),

d/o Pierre Baudoin & Marguerite Edelemer of St. James on Miss.

4. Jean Primeaux, b. Aug. 4, 1805 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #311); m. Oct. 6, 1826 Marie Celeste Mirre (Laf. Ch.: v. 1, #52), b. Nov. 17, 1810 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #1053), d/o Joseph Mire & Emilie Guilbeau
5. Charles Primeaux, b. Aug. 21, 1807 (SM Ch.: v. 7, #160); m. Aug. 17, 1829 (Laf. Ch.: v. 1, #132) Claire Bell, b. Oct. 31, 1812 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #1688) d/o Robert Bell & Angélique (Julie) Broussard
6. Ursin Primeaux, b. May 12, 1809 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #917); m. May 18, 1829 (Laf. Ch.: v. 1, #121) Marie Azema Broussard, b. about 1809 d/o Isidore Broussard & Marie Broussard
7. Elisa Primeaux, b. Aug. 1, 1813 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #1674)
- D. Joseph Primeaux, b. Mar. 9, 1778 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 16); d. Oct. 3, 1835, age 61 yrs. (SM Ch.: v. 5, p. 51, #51), Succ. dated Nov. 13, 1835 (SM Ct. Hse.: Succ. #790), m. Oct. 3, 1797 (SM Ch.: v. 4, #146) Marguerite George Albert, d/o George Albert & Marie Doré, from St. Charles on Miss. River
  1. Marguerite Primeaux, b. Sept. 8, 1797 (SM Ch.: v. 5, #85)
  2. Celeste Primeaux, b. Oct. 15, 1800 (SM Ch.: v. 5, #326), m. Feb. 21, 1814 (SM Ch.: v. 5, #327) Alexandre Trahan, b. July 25, 1795 (SM Ch.: v. 5, #168) s/o Pierre Trahan of Louis Burgo, Canada (Acadia) and Pelagie Goutreau of Nantes, France (St. Malo)-Acadia
  3. Josephine Primeaux, b. Feb. 27, 1802; d. Apr. 28, 1853, age 54 (SM Ch.: v. 5, p. 221; m. Feb. 23, 1819 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #139) Philip Hulin, b. May 22, 1800 (SM Ch.: v. 5, #277), d. Apr. 6, 1853, age 50 yrs. (SM Ch.: v. 5, p. 220), s/o Louis Hulin & Marie Josephe Champagne of St. Charles on Miss. River
  4. Joseph Primeaux, Jr., b. July 4, 1805 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #290)
  5. Eugénie Primeaux, b. Sept. 19, 1810 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #1047)
  6. Emilite Primeaux, b. Jan. 7, 1813 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #1573)
  7. Marie Aspasie Primeaux, b. Apr. 25, 1815; m. Mar. 19, 1831 (SM Ch.: v. 7, #174) Jean Armelin (Harmel) Champagne, b. Jan. 31, 1812 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #1376), s/o Jean Louis Champagne & Charlotte Hulin
  8. Angélique Primeaux, b. May 16, 1819 (SM Ch.: v. 7, #694); d. Oct. 18, 1852, age 34 yrs. (GC Ch.: v. 1, p. 92); m. (1) Sept. 20, 1839, Thomas F. Newman, an unbaptized American (GC Ch.: v. 1, p. 174), Sept. 20, 1839 (Opel Ct. Hse.: Mar., Q-94); m. (2) July 30, 1847 (GC Ch.: v. 1, p. 174) Bienvenu Hupolite Sonnier, b. May 21, 1813 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #1553), s/o Jean Baptiste Sonnier of Prairie Basse & Marie Clemence Braud
- E. Theodore Primeaux, bt. June 1, 1780 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 35)
- F. Angélique Primeaux, bt. Nov. 1, 1781, age 1 mth. (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 29)
- G. Julien Primeaux, b. Oct. 13, 1784 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 53)
- H. François Primeaux, b. Feb. 14, 1787 (SM Ch.: v. 2, #173); d. Succ. dated June 17, 1833 (Laf. Ct. Hse.: Succ. #253); m. Feb. 22, 1808 (SM Ch.: v. 5, #113) Justine (Augustine) Baudoin of St. Charles Parish, b. about 1788; d. after 1833, year of husband François Primeaux's death; d/o Pierre Baudoin & Marguerite Touns

IV. François Primeaux, b. Feb. 14, 1787 (SM Ch.: v. 2, #173); d. Succ. dated June 17, 1833 (Laf. Ct. Hse.: Succ. #253); m. Feb. 22, 1808 (SM Ch.: v. 5, #113) Justine (Augustine Angélique)

Baudoin of St. Charles Parish, b. about 1788; d. after 1833, year of husband François Primeaux's death; d/o Pierre Baudoin & Marguerite Touns

A. François Primeaux, Jr., b. Dec. 8, 1808 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #586)

B. Pierre (Armelin, Hermelin) Primeau, b. about 1807; d. Aug. 16, 1891, age 83 yrs. Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 8; m. Nov. 7, 1829 (Laf. Ch.: v. 2, p. 3) Celestine Giscjar of St. James on [Miss.] River, d/o Noel Giscjar & Charlotte Frederick; d. bur. May 10, 1901, 91 yrs. (Abbeville Church: vol. 3, p. 114)

1. Marie Arelise (Josephine?) Primeau bt. Mar. 30, 1831 at age 4mths. (Laf. Ch.: v. 3, p. 193 bis); m. Joseph Harrington?

2. Pierre Aurelien Primeau, b. Nov. 10, 1832; m. about 1872? Hortense Comeaux

3. Joseph Florestan Primeau, bt. May 1, 1836; m. Feb. 8, 1877 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 69) Nathalie Broussard, b. Mar. 1, 1857 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 134), d/o Jean Baptiste Broussard & Julienne Maillard

4. Marguerite-Odaide (Ada) Primeau, b. Oct. 26, 1839 (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 152); m. Dec. 12, 1859 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 131-a) Seven Vincent

5. Eugenie (Jane) Primeau, b. June 10, 1842 (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 262); m. 1858, Henry Jackson Moss, b. Feb. 2, 1835 (History of Vermilion Parish, Louisiana, p. 228), s/o Alfred P. Moss & Joanna Hartley

a. Mary Melissa Moss, b. 1858; m. 1877 Joseph Calvin Pickett

b. Anna Catherine Moss, b. 1862; m. c1885 Robert S. Henry, b. 1853, s/o William Henry (Ludwig Wilhelm Kattentil of Copenhagen, Denmark) and Elizabeth Lee

(1) Quinton Robert Henry, b. May 1, 1886; m. Elizabeth Bowers

(2) Margaret (Maggie) Iska Henry, b. June 29, 1887; d. June 16, 1971; m.

Ailface Joseph Broussard, b. Aug. 24, 1887; d. Feb. 11, 1972, s/o Aristide Broussard and Leontine Broussard

(a) Una Exa Mary Broussard, b. Oct. 5, 1912; m. June 12, 1938 Richard Edward Evans

(11) Marcia Evans, b. Feb. 5, 1942

(b) Zola Elaine Broussard, July 11, 1916; m. Oct. 1934, Alpha Wilshire Baudoin, s/o Alpha Baudoin & Nita Campbell

(11) Marcia Baudoin

(22) Flora Fae (Mimi) Baudoin

(33) Joseph (JoJo) Baudoin

(44) Alfred Baudoin

(55) Nanette Baudoin

(c) Daniel Broussard, d. at an early age

(3) Nettie Catherine Henry, b. Sept. 11, 1888; m. O. B. Lee

(4) Emmet William Henry, b. Jan. 12, 1890; m. (1) Mary Fleming; m. (2) Betty Fleming

(5) Daniel Kelly Henry, b. Mar. 4, 1894 Elizabeth O'Quinn

(6) Enolia Jane Henry, b. Oct. 31, 1896; m. Idly J. Didier

(7) Lillian R. Henry, b. July 3, 1898; m. Floyd Perryman

(8) Sherwood E. Henry, b. Nov. 21, 1901; m. Ethel Rose

(9) Vera L. Henry, b. Aug. 26, 1903; m. James Walker

(10) Vernon James Henry, b. Dec. 16, 1906; m. (1) Jodie Crews; m. (2) Faye Smith

- C. Susanne Primeau, b. Sept. 24, 1810 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #1010); d. Jan. 24, 1870, age 59 yrs. (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 7); m. Oct. 4, 1825 (Laf. Ch.: v. 1, #22) Auguste Brasseux, s/o Joseph Brasseux & Theodora Gautreau, b. c.1800 in Iberville, La., d. Nov. 12, 1862, age 61 yrs.; bur. Nov. 16, 1862 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 219)
1. Elmiro Brasseux, b. Apr. 5, 1827 (Laf. Ch.: v. 3, p. 27)
  2. Aladin Brasseux, b. May 21, 1828 (Laf. Ch.: v. 3, p. 77); m. Mar. 31, 1856 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 60) Belzire Broussard, bt. June 26, 1836, age 17 mths. (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 3), d/o Don Louis Broussard and Magdeleine Benoit
  3. Joachim Brasseux, b. June 20, 1830, age 8 mths. (Laf. Ch.: v. 3, p. 256); m. ?1855, ?Arelia Broussard
  4. Teleide Brasseux, bt. April 23, 1832, age 3 mths. (Laf. Ch.: v. 3, p. 148)
  5. Victorine Brasseux, b. Feb. 5, 1833 (Laf. Ch.: v. 4, #155)
  6. Aureline Brasseux, b. Mar. 21, 1836 (Laf. Ch.: v. 4, #652); m. May 26, 1857 Syphroyen Desormeaux (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 84), ?bt. Sept. 16, 1826, age 9 mths. (Laf. Ch.: v. 2, p. 259), s/o Pierre Desormeaux & Marguerite Bourc
  7. Adrien Brasseux, bt. Dec. 8, 1839, age 7 mths. (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 141); m. Feb. 8, 1858 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 100) Azema Trahan
  8. Joseph Braxxeux, b. Sept. 23, 1845; bt. prior to 1854 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 33); m. Apr.-Sept. 1864 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 34) Marie Sylvanie Langlinais, b. Aug. 31, 1847; bt. prior to 1854 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 85), d/o Don Louis Langlinais & Marie Celanie Frederic
  9. Gustave Brasseux, b. Jan. 4, 1851; bt. prior to 1854 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 22); m. Apr. 25, 1870 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 227) Emelle Thibodeaux, b. Aug. 21, 1852; bt. prior to 1854 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 31), d/o Pierre Thibodeaux & Marie Celanie Boudreaux
- D. Joseph Primeau, b. July 26, 1812 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #1399); d. after July 27, 1840, date of birth of last child, François (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 207); m. Sept. 27, 1830 (Laf. Ch.: v. 2, p. 26) Felicité Hébert, b. Sept. 18, 1812 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #1527) d/o Louis Hébert & Felicité Landry; d. after July 27, 1840, date of birth of last child, François (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 207)
1. Seven (Sevennes) Primeaux, b. July 4, 1831 (Laf. Ch.: v. 3, p. 224); m. (1) about 1850 in a civil ceremony and again on May 19, 1862 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 20) Cellise (Melanie) Vincent, b. Oct. 19, 1836 (Laf. Ch.: v. 4, #656); d. Succ.: Aug. 31, 1887 (Abbeville Ct. Hse. Succ. #79), d/o Joseph Vincent & Louise Landry; m. (2) Oct. 11, 1888 (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Mar. #351) Emelie Thibodeaux  
*Children of Sevennes Primeaux & Celise (Melanie) Vincent*
  - a. Severien Primeaux, b. c1850; m. Apr. 27, 1868 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 170) Euphemie Broussard, b. June 13, 1852; Entered in 1859 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 12), d/o Don Louis Broussard & Marie Virginie Boudreaux
    - (1) Theoville (Cleoville) Primeaux, b. Feb. 3, 1869 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 8); m. Aug. 5, 1889 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 103) Aliska (Eliska) Comeaux (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Mar. #456), b. about 1870, d/o Aladin Comeaux & Celina (Celima) Broussard
    - (2) Dupreville Jean Primeaux, b. June 20, 1870 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 76); m. Feb. 17, 1890 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 124) (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Mar. #547, Feb. 15, 1890) Octavie Duplantis, b. about 1871, d/o Gervis Duplantis & Louisa Bourgeois

- (3) Alcide Primeaux, b. Feb. 28, 1872 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 151); d. Jan. 6, 1873 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 25)
- (4) Child Primeaux, d. Nov. 18, 1873 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 30)
- (5) Eve Idolia Primeaux, b. Sept. 21, 1875 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 312); d. Oct. 30, 1882, age 5 yrs. (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 97)
- (6) Marie Idolie Primeaux, b. Dec. 25, 1878 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 116); m. Feb. 22, 1892 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 178) Remi Hébert, s/o Emile Hébert & Arminie (Elizabeth) Boudreaux
- (7) Oville (Cleoville) Primeaux, b. Apr. 16, 1881 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 243)
- (8) Aurore Primeaux, b. May 21, 1883 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 357); m. June 18, 1900 (Delcambre Ch.: v. 1, p. 45) Neuville Launion, s/o Dorneville Launion & Euphemie Hébert (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Mar. #2126)
- (9) Jean Clondet Primeaux, (Twin), b. Dec. 13, 1884 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 87)
- (10) Joseph Clody Primeaux, (Twin), b. Dec. 13, 1884 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 87); m. Nov. 6, 1902 (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Mar. #2641) Idolie Broussard; d. Sept. 12, 1954
- (11) Severner Primeaux, b. June 29, 1887 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 193)
- (12) Eleonore Primeaux, b. Apr. 28, 1889 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 5, p. 296)
- (13) Severien (Savorien "Toon") Primeaux, b. May 25, 1891 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 6, p. 65); d. Oct. 14, 1966; m. Oct. 12, 1908 Eve Vice, b. Dec. 24, 1887; d. Aug. 10, 1965 in Vinton, La. (Eloi Primeaux Notes)
  - (a) Agnes Primeaux, b. Aug. 31, 1909; m. Elie Olier, Biloxi, Miss.
  - (b) Lanace "Bud" Primeaux, b. Jan. 2, 1911; m. Ruth Whitaker, Lake Charles, La., No children
  - (c) Dennis James "Coke" Primeaux, b. Dec. 8, 1912; m. Lavern Dorr, Orange, Texas; No children
  - (d) Anise "Spell" Primeaux, b. Nov. 11, 1914
  - (e) Douglas "Ruff" Premeaux, b. Jan. 6, 1917, Vinton, La.; d. Apr. 3, 1971; m. Mar. 28, 1942, Kountz, Tex.; Beverly Coleen Haynes, b. Dec. 13, 1917, Crowley, La., d/o Charles Irving Haynes & Sudie May Toler
- (11) Brenda Sue Premeaux Haynes, b. Aug. 11, 1943, Lake Charles, La.; m. Mar. 17, 1984 Joe Ben Holden (in Crowley, La.), b. Nov. 10, 1929 in Vinton, La.

E. Aspasia Primeau, b. Dec. 20, 1815 (SM Ch.: v. 7, #139); m. June 27, 1831 (Laf. Ch.: v. 2, p. 42) Antoine Gislar, b. c.1805; d. Dec. 25, 1879, age 74 yrs. (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 75) s/o Noel Gislar & Charlotte Frederick

1. Antoine E. Nesiphore Gislar, b. Nov. 5, 1833 (Laf. Ch.: v. 4, p. 73); d. Succ. Aug. 17, 1891 (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Succ. #175); m. Dec. 8, 1864 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 36) Clementine Colomb
2. Marie Ordalise (Ordalie, Aurelie) Gislar, bt. May 1, 1836 at age 4 mths. (Laf. Ch.: v. 4, #646); d. Feb. 5, 1880, age 44 yrs. (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 77); m. Oct. 31, 1859 Antoine Frederick (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 129)
3. Celestine Gislar, b. Feb. 1, 1838 (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 79)
4. Aspasia Gislar, b. Apr. 12, 1840 (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 193)
5. Ursule Gislar, b. Oct. 12, 1841 (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 237)
6. Ursin Gislar, b. Oct. 29, 1846; bt. prior to 1854 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 14); m. Nov.

5, 1867 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 110) Celestine Dupuy, b. Feb. 16, 1835 (SM Ch.: v. 8, #857), d/o Alexis Dupuis & Marie Cleonise Martin

7. Francois Gisclar, b. June 15, 1849; bt. prior to 1854 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 14); m. Dec. 27, 1869 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 210) Marie Melanie Trahan, d/o Pierre Trahan & Urasie Prejean

8. Honesia (Honorisin) Gisclar, b. Mar. 11, 1851; bt. prior to 1854 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 14); m. Nov. 29, 1875 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 32) Dupré Trahan, s/o Charles Trahan & Marcellite Doré

F. Marie Uranie Primeau, b. Oct. 3, 1816 (SM Ch.: v. 7, #140); m. Dec. 9, 1833 (Laf. Ch.: v. 2, p. 106) Charles Dugas, Jr., b. Dec. 22, 1812 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #1513), s/o Charles Dugas & Theodore Gautreaux, d. Succ. dated Feb. 29, 1844 (Laf. Ct. Hse.: Succ. \$491)

1. Uranie Dugas, bt. Feb. 4, 1837, age 8 mths. (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 29)

2. Charles Dugas, III, b. Jan. 10, 1840 (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 193)

G. Marie Cesaire Primeau, b. Sept. 8, 1818 (SM Ch.: v. 7, #773); d. May 19, 1890, age 75 yrs. (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 171); m. Aug. 13, 1832 (Laf. Ch.: v. 2, p. 71) Ursin Bertrand, b. June 12, 1811 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #1225), s/o Vincent Bertrand of St. Charles on the river & Marie Victoire Gravois of Halifax; d. Oct. 3, 1879, age 68 yrs. (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 73)

1. Marcelite Bertrand, bt. Apr. 20, 1835, age 40 days (Laf. Ch.: v. 4, p. 456)

2. Joseph Theosime Bertrand, bt. Aug. 23, 1836, age 5 mths. (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 12-a); d. Sept. 22, 1898, age 62 yrs. (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 84); m. Sept. 28, 1871 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 299) Mary Sarah (Sarasan) Fletcher

3. Theogene Bertrand, b. May 17, 1838 (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 101)

4. Onesime Bertrand, b. Mar. 28, 1840 (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 194)

5. Victoire Bertrand, b. Dec. 13, 1841 (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 234)

6. Jean Baptiste Bertrand, b. Nov. 1844, bt. prior to 1854 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 8); ?m. Sept. 10, 1867 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 146) Azelie Rollin

7. Antoine Despaller Bertrand, b. Feb. 1848; bt. prior to 1854 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 8); d. Jan. 28, 1900, age 53 yrs. (Rayne Ch.: v. 1, p. 93); m. July 31, 1865 Marguerite Toutchek (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 47)

8. Eulalie Bertrand, b. Jan. 26, 1852; bt. prior to 1854 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 8)

9. Francois Clerville Bertrand, b. Feb. 10, 1854 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 8)

10. Ursule Bertrand, b. Feb. 16, 1856 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 90); m. June 5, 1871 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 285) Michel Toutcheck, Jr., b. Oct. 15, 1849; bt. prior to 1854 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 8), s/o Michel Touchet, Sr., and Ameline (Oureline) Frederick

11. Louisa Bertrand, b. Dec. 3, 1859 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 22); ?m. April 15, 1876 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 46) Desire Broussard

H. Marie françoise (Euramie) Remise Primeaux, b. Sept. 24, 1820; (SM Ch.: v. 7, #951); d. Aug. 20, 1854, age 34 yrs. (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 201); m. Aug. 5, 1837 (Laf. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #129) John Charles Frederick, b. May 10, 1817 (SM Ch.: v. 7, #765), s/o Charles W. Frederick & Marguerite Bourque

1. Maria Azelia Frederick, bt. Sept. 8, 1839, age 5 mths. (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 132)

2. Marie Uremise Frederick, b. Dec. 23, 1840 (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 213)

3. François Frederick, b. Apr. 10, 1843 (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 279); m. Sept. 9, 1865 (SM Ch.: v. 9, #384) Aurelia Langlinais, bt. June 4, 1838 at age 2 1/2 mths. (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 89), d/o Louis Langlinais & Azelie Trahan, widow of Valcourt Landry

4. Charles Frederick, b. about 1847; m. Feb. 18, 1867 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 122) Zulma

Dubois, d/o Rosemond Dubois and Sylvanie Thibodeaux

5. Jean Frederick, b. about 1849; m. (1) May 17, 1869 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 195)  
Elizabeth Toutchek, b. about 1849, d/o Michel Touchet & Aureline Frederick; m. (2)  
May 21, 1884 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 290) Aurelia Langlinalis
6. Azemée Frederick, b. about 1851; m. (1) Sept. 1, 1873 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 403)  
Dolze (Dobree) Meaux, b. Aug. 11, 1850; bt. prior to 1854 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p.  
12), s/o David Meaux & Nathalie Lormand; m. (2) Aug. 15, 1892 (Opel. Ct. Hse.:  
Mar. #24058) S. M. Allen
7. Arminie Frederick, b. Mar. 3, 1854(?), bt. May 22, 1854 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 23); m.  
Jan. 6, 1896 (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Mar. #1334) (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 294) Joseph  
Ulysse Leger, s/o François Despané Leger & Euranie Dantes, b. about 1861
- I. Emilie (Emelite, Melite) Primeaux, b. Dec. 5, 1822 (Laf. Ch.: v. 1, p. 30); m. Nov. 22, 1841  
(Laf. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #730) Rosemond Dubois, b. Mar. 22, 1818 (SM Ch.: v. 7, #618), s/o  
Pierre Dubois & Julienne Dantes
  1. Julienne Dubois, b. about 1847; m. May 1, 1867 (CP Ch.: v. 1, p. 40) Marcelin Leleu,  
Jr., b. about 1847, s/o Marcelin Leleu, Sr. & Geneviève Baudoin
  2. Lucas Dubois, b. about 1862; m. Feb. 8, 1882 (Rayne Ch.: v. 1, p. 63) (Opel. Ct. Hse.:  
Mar. #12197) Marie Euphemie Breaux, b. about 1862
  3. Alcide Dubois, b. about 1865; m. Jan. 19, 1885 (Rayne Ch.: v. 1, p. 94) (Opel. Ct.  
Hse.: Mar. #13474) Josephine Guidry, b. about 1865, d/o Orphilia Guidry & Elisa  
Leger
- J. Marie Valsaine Primeau, b. Dec. 1, 1824 (Laf. Ch.: v. 2, p. 95)
- K. Onezide (Nizida) Primeau, b. 1826, bt. Nov. 15, 1829, age 2 yrs. (Laf. Ch.: v. 3, p. 74);  
m. Feb. 20, 1843 (Laf. Ch.: v. 3, p. 138) Louis Hubert Broussard, b. Oct. 28, 1822  
(Laf. Ch.: v. 1, p. 29), s/o Edouard Broussard & Pelagie Dubois, d. before Jan. 9, 1871,  
date of son Euclide D.'s marriage
  1. Euclide D. Broussard, b. c1843; m. Jan. 9, 1871 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 257) Adelaide  
Comeaux, b. Oct. 15, 1843 (Laf. Ch.: v. 5, p. 290), d/o Norbert Comeaux &  
Clarisse Comeaux
  2. Louis Broussard, b. c1848; m. Jan. 6, 1868, Silvanie Dubois, d/o Philemon Dubois  
& Silvanie Thibodeaux, b. about 1848
  3. Eugenie Broussard, b. about 1849; m. May 31, 1869, François Guidry, b. about 1848,  
s/o Lufroisy Guidry & Eugenie Landry
  4. Alicia Broussard, b. about 1854; m. Dec. 13, 1875 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 33) Alcide  
Broussard, b. Aug. 20, 1856 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 111), s/o Camille Broussard &  
Azemie Dubois
  5. Oliva Broussard, b. Mar. 24, 1855 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 59)
  6. Cleophas Broussard, b. Mar. \_\_\_\_ (1856?), bt. Jan. 13, 1857 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1,  
p. 116)
  7. Joseph Broussard, b. Mar. 19, 1857
  8. Eugene Broussard, b. Apr. 17, 1862 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 156); d. Nov. 6, 1879,  
age 16 yrs. (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 74)
  9. Delma Broussard, b. June 8, 1869 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 35)
- L. Euclide Primeau, b. Aug. 10, 1829 (Laf. Ch.: v. 3, p. 254); d. June 24, 1918; m. about  
1849, Remise Vincent, b. 1826; bt. Feb. 4, 1827 at age 1 yr. 1 mth. (Laf. Ch.: v. 2, #317),  
d. Oct. 1898 (Eloi Primeaux chart), d/o Joseph Vincent & Lise Landry

1. Emelie Primeaux, b. 1849; d. Mar. 18, 1878, age 29 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 61); m. Oct. 29, 1866 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 108) Pierre Desormeaux, b. May 12, 1844 (SM Ch.: v. 9, #93), s/o Don Louis Desormeaux & Irene Granger
2. Emelia Primeaux, b. about 1852; m. Sept. 4, 1866 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 103) Alcide DeRouen, b. about 1846 (NI Ch.: v. 1, p. 107), s/o Joseph Eloi DeRouen & Rachel Nash
3. François "Dedile" Primeaux, b. about 1853; d. Sept. 21, 1908; m. Jan. 22, 1873 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 358) Josephine Harrington, b. Feb. 20, 1856 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 97), d/o Joseph Harrington & Marie Azelize Primeaux
4. Joseph "Bico" Primeaux, b. June 10, 1854; d. Dec. 24, 1936 (Eloi Primeaux chart); m. Jan. 29, 1872 (NI Ch.: v. 2, p. 170) Alzire DeRouen, b. about 1854, d/o Eloi Joseph DeRouen & Sarah Dooley
  - a. Fedora Primeaux, b. Feb. 6, 1873 (NI Ch.: v. 2, p. 217); m. Oct. 29, 1901 (Jennings Ch.: v. 1, p. 164) Joseph Touchet, b. about 1875, s/o Edouard Touchet & Marie Azema Cashan
  - b. Joseph Audrot (Odra) Primeaux, b. Mar. 20, 1874 (NI Ch.: v. 2, p. 271); m. May 1, 1893 (Jennings Ch.: v. 1, p. 46) Azelia Derouen
  - c. Odé Primeaux, b. 1875; d. 1877 (Eloi Primeaux chart)
  - d. Ophellien Primeaux, b. Oct. 31, 1877 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 4, p. 61); d. 1944 (Eloi Primeaux Chart); m. Marie Clement, b. 1887; d. 1925 (Eloi Primeaux Chart)
    - (1) Eloi Primeaux, b. Jan. 7, 1913; m. Marguerite Bigler, June 1947
      - (a) Larry Eloi Primeaux, b. July 27, 1948
      - (b) Judith Ann Primeaux, b. 1949
  - e. Ovée Hilaire Primeaux, b. Oct. 24, 1879 (NI Ch.: v. 3, p. 181)
  - f. Ophelia Primeaux, b. 1881 (Eloi Primeaux Chart)
  - g. Marie Lilia Primeaux, b. July 10, 1882 (NI Ch.: v. 4, p. 2)
  - h. Odilon Primeaux, b. Oct. 27, 1883 (NI Ch.: v. 4, p. 60)
  - i. Edmonia Primeaux, b. 1886; d. 1967 (Eloi Primeaux Chart)
  - j. Sarah Primeaux, b. 1889; d. 196\_\_ (Eloi Primeaux Chart)
  - k. Joseph Duval Primeaux (Dulva of Hayes), b. Mar. 6, 1893; bt. May 1, 1893 in Lacassine (Jennings Ch.: v. 1, p. 60); m. Sept. 20, 1915 (LC Ch.: Mar. v. 1, p. 49) (Hebert SWLR, v. 34, p. 133)
  - l. Euclide Primeaux, b. Sept. 28, 1896; bt. Apr. 17, 1897 in Lacassine (Jennings Ch.: v. 1, p. 339)
5. Pierre Despreaux (Dupré) Primeaux, b. Mar. 8, 1855 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 81); m. Feb. 7, 1881 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 170) Anastasie Brasseux, b. June 30, 1862 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 81), d/o Adrien Brasseux & Azema Trahan
6. Clairfait (Clerfé) Primeaux, b. Feb. 25, 1857 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 130); d. Succ. Apr. 11, 1887 (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Succ. #73); m. Dec. 18, 1877 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 88) Marguerite Desormeaux, d/o Syphroyen Desormeaux, & Aureline Brasseux
7. Emetille Primeaux, b. about 1858; m. Feb. 12, 1877 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 69) Donat Broussard, b. Oct. 22, 1854 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 64); s/o Jean Broussard & Zulma Simon
8. Urnea Primeaux, b. about 1859; m. Feb. 4, 1879 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 119) Cleophas

Broussard, b. Mar. 18577, bl. Jan. 13, 1857 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 1, p. 116), s/o Louis Broussard & Nesida Primeaux

9. Dulva Primeaux, b. June 24, 1861; d. Feb. 28, 1891; m. Nov. 25, 1889 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 3, p. 112) Nov. 23, 1889 (Abbeville Ct. Hse.: Mar. #499) Idea Desormeaux, b. June 16, 1868 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 201), d/o Syphroyen Desormeaux & Aureline Brasseux
10. Emela Primeaux, b. June 6, 1866 (Abbeville Ch.: v. 2, p. 148) m. Mrs. Joe Belanger (Eloi Primeaux Chart)

## LOUISIANA BEAR CHASE

The St. Mary's Banner tells how Mr. William Cook, of Centerville, looking for cattle among the briar patches below his house, suddenly came upon a bear of monstrous size.

Mounted on a fine horse, he concluded, to attempt to turn the bear towards the bayou, and keeping him from escaping the woods. He had no weapon of any kind with which to attack the bear. Bruin was much excited and alarmed, and too intolerable fat to do good fighting, or to make "two-forty" speed. So by good maneuvering, dashing charges and seasonable retreats, the horse and rider worked the bear within a few hundred yards of Mr. Cook's house. Putting spurs to his horse, he flew to the house, opening two gates in the passage, called hastily for his Colt's five-shooter, and galloped at full speed in pursuit of the bear, which was making directly for the woods, nearly melted under a scorching sun.

While Mr. Cook was after his five shooter, Dr. E. Allen and some negroes at work in his field sallied out to check up the bear on his retreat. One of the negroes struck him over the head with a hoe, and the bear turned upon him, but the negro soon got out of his way. A great excitement was produced, but the bear kept steadily on his weary retreat. When within a few yards of the fence next to the woods, Mr. Cook overtook him. Riding within a few feet of him he discharged his five shooter, which took effect in his side. A few steps more and the bear was on the top rail of the fence which settled under his great weight. In this position Mr. Cook rode up to him almost near enough to touch him with his revolver and put a ball through him near his heart. The bear, not yet sinking from the effect of the shots, moved slowly toward the bushes, and received another ball through his rump. He fell in the edge of the bushes and died soon after. He weighed four hundred and fifteen pounds. He was divided out among twenty or thirty families, and in two days there was not enough of him left to feed a cat on.

\*Taken from "Daily Picayune", May 24, 1866.

# JULY 4, 1816, CELEBRATION IN ATTAKAPAS.

The fourth of July, 1816 was celebrated at the house of William Greig at St. Martinville, Attakapas, by between fifty and sixty gentlemen. The company consisted of about an equal number of American and French, who vied with each other in their zeal to promote harmony and the display of patriotic sentiments.

The morning was ushered in with a federal salute.

At 12 o'clock the company heard with the most respectful attention the Declaration of Independence read by Mr. James Porter, at the request of the committee of arrangement.

At half past 2, Dr. Ramus Davis, as president, Louis Judice, sen., and William L. Brent, esq. as vice presidents, were desired to take their chairs; when the company sat down to an elegant dinner provided for the occasion.

After dinner the following toasts were drunk, with the usual accompaniments:

1. *The day we celebrate*—It gave birth to a nation which in blessing itself, blessed the human race—In its infancy it magnanimously broke the sceptre of a tyranny and in its growth foiled him in the fullness of his strength.

2. *The memory of George Washington*—The name precludes the possibility of eulogy.

3. *Our Country*—May she excel the rest of the world in arts as she has done in arms.

4. *The nations of Europe*—Friends or foes, as their conduct merits.

5. *General A. Jackson*—His prudence, his gallantry, his energy saved this state. Louisiana is grateful.

6. *The Army*—May the character it acquired in war, never be tarnished in peace.

7. *The Navy*—The pride of our country—the envy of every other—and the scourge of the insolent and barbarous.

8. *General Brown*—Drink to him who placed his country's name high on the rolls of fame.

9. *Commodore Stephen Decatur*—The sheet anchor of the United States navy.

10. *The President of the United States*—A genuine American, we care not of what party or what state.

11. *Toleration*—The surest proof of liberty and liberality.

12. *Commerce*—Protected by its offspring the navy, of which it is in turn the nurse.

13. *Agriculture*—May it still flourish under fostering laws.

14. *Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi Territory*, our old allies and constant friend—May neither of them ever need the succour they so gallantly effectually rendered us.

15. *The "star spangled banner"*—It has stars for its glory, an olive branch for its friends, & stripes for its enemies.

16. *The state of Louisiana*—Great Britain will long deplore the incontestible proofs of the valor and patriotism of her sons displayed on the plains of Orleans.

17. *The Volunteers of the Teche*—Their fellow citizens rejoice in the eulogium they received from their general.

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\* New Orleans Louisiana Courier, Monday, July 22, 1816.

18. *The Fair of Louisiana.*

Volunteer toasts received with universal applause:

*By the president.*—Our representatives elect—In the choice of a governor, may they be governed by the voice of the people.

*By Louis Judice, V. P.*—Flourishing crops, high prices, and the rot to our enemies!

*By Wm. L. Brent, esq., V. P.*—Louis Charles De Blanc and Alexander Porter, our worthy representatives in the state of Louisiana—Hereafter may no party spirit divide the good citizens of Attakapas; and may the choice they have made of their present representatives so honorable to the county, be the token of a union of hearts and sentiments for the real interests of our state.

*By Alexander Porter, jun. esq.*—The natives of South America—Courage to the heart and nerve to the arm of him who fights for the freedom of his native land.

*By Mr. Jno. Bossier.*—The prosperity of America—May the eighteen stars, which shine in the political horizon of America never be obscured by the storms of domestic dissensions.

*By Mr. Louis C. De Blanc.*—The country which gave us liberty by incorporating us with itself.

*By Dr. Duhamel.*—The memory of Dr. Franklin—The great philosopher who was in his age the luminary of the arts & the example of virtues.

*By Mr. James Porter.*—The man who acknowledges no superiority on earth, except that of talents and virtue.

*By Mr. John Palfrey.*—Captain Porter—He carried the American thunder into a hemisphere where it was hitherto unknown, and taught the inhabitants whether savage or civilized, whenever they heard, they must tremble and respect it.

*By J. A. Parrott, esq.*—Stephen Decatur—The piratic *Barbarian* of Algiers humbled himself in the dust before his prowess, ere the wounds had ceased to bleed which he had inflicted on the civilized tyrant of the ocean.

*By Thomas H. Brashear, esq.*—Capt. Isaac Hull—supported by American tars, he first taught the British union a lesson in less than an hour which Europe had for centuries tried in vain to effect.

*By Capt. N. T. F. Lauzin.*—The free country we have adopted: Let us swear to defend it to the last drop of our blood, should any enemy have the temerity to invade it.

During the festivity and joy of the moment, the following ode written for the occasion (by one of the party) was read, and circulated thro' the company"

FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1816.

OH sacred be the day when first  
 Our country broke her chains;  
 And grasp'd the spear, and dared the worst  
 Of perils and of pains;  
 Then heaven smil'd with kind accord,  
 And bless' her arms and laws;  
 She triumph'd o'er a foe abhor'd,—  
 And such be ever their reward,  
 Who fight in freedom's cause!  
 And ever since fair freedom's star,  
 Beam'd glorious o'er our lands;

Columbia's seen in peace and war,  
 Her sons unrivall'd stand;  
 For whether on the sea, or shores;  
   whate'r the force—the foe;  
 Still Victory bade the Eagle soar,  
 Till Mercy flung her shield before  
   The victo's vengeful blow!

Let not one thought this day be borne,  
   To climes beyond the waves;  
 Unless to view, with utter scorn,  
   Their princes and their slaves;  
 But let us boast—we're men—and free  
   And better far than they  
 Who kiss the rod—and bend the knee  
 To little things of high degree—  
   Who too, must fawn and pray!

But let remembrance dwell on those,  
   Whose small avenging power,  
 Like lightning swept the wave of foes,  
   Unconquer'd till that hour!  
 Fill high the cup! while every voice  
   Extols these warriors brave;  
 Cold is the heart will not rejoice,  
 That freedom was our fathers' choice;  
   Bless'd freedom, or the gravel

# A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF HURRICANE AUDREY\*

by  
*F. L. Bates, et al.*

[Editor's Note. Hurricane Audrey caused great destruction and loss of life in Cameron Parish, Louisiana. The hurricane also helped alter the coastal population's once relaxed response to hurricane watches and warnings. Finally, Audrey taught civil defense and other relief personnel about victims' reactions before, during and after a calamity of this magnitude. This study's observations and conclusions appear appropriate for today's reader since it has been many years (as was the case with Hurricane Audrey) since the last major storm struck the area. Apathy in the face of a killer storm is disastrous. Such is the timely lesson of Hurricane Audrey.]

## Background

Hurricane Audrey was the first major storm of the 1957 hurricane season. She was identified as a "tropical depression," located in the southwestern Gulf of Mexico on the twenty-fourth of June, and by the next morning she had reached hurricane intensity. Audrey moved northward, struck the coast of Southwest Louisiana on the twenty-seventh, and continued northeasterly with abating force until she blew herself out over Canada on the twenty-ninth of the month. The greatest loss resulting from the hurricane was incurred on 27 June as it drove inland across Cameron Parish. Over 400 persons perished in the storm and great physical devastation was experienced in the impact area, an area extending some 45 miles along the low-lying coast of Southwest Louisiana.

Before describing the events which took place during the warning and impact phases of Hurricane Audrey, it is necessary to outline briefly the geographic characteristics of the disaster area. These characteristics are as much responsible for the tragic consequences of the storm as the hundred-mile-an-hour winds and torrential rains that comprised the storm itself.

Cameron Parish, Louisiana, over which the eye of Hurricane Audrey passed, is the southern and western-most parish in Louisiana. Its geographic characteristics are unique. There are two dominant features in the landscape: marshes, which cover most of the parish, and low-lying ridges called cheniers. In the marshes the elevation is barely above sea level, and sometimes below it. On the cheniers the elevation may be as high as ten or twelve feet. The accompanying map shows the arrangement of marshes and cheniers in the parish.

Beginning at the eastern extremity of the parish, there is a stretch of marsh five to seven miles wide extending from the Gulf shore to the first chenier, which at this point is called Grand Chenier. Branching off from Grand Chenier like the fingers of a hand are other cheniers called Cow Island, Indian Point, Hackberry Ridge, etc. To the west, the marsh narrows and the cheniers come closer

\* Taken from The National Academy of Sciences (Division of Anthropology and Psychology) Disaster Study Number 18, 1963.



to the Gulf, until at the western edge of the parish they form the beaches of the Gulf. Lying behind the first long chain of cheniers are others, the largest being at Creole. Finally, in the north, the last ridge, Little Chenier, is reached. At the northern edge of the parish the land finally makes its permanent rise above sea level and becomes a stretch of flat prairie land only a few feet above the level of the Gulf.

Three important waterways cut through the cheniers and marshes; at the town of Cameron the Calcasieu River (which is subject to tidal currents) flows out of Calcasieu Lake into the Gulf. In the eastern portion of the parish the Mermentau River passes behind Grand Chenier, and flows from Grand Lake into the Gulf. It has a similar tidal character. The third waterway is the man-made Intracoastal Canal, which extends along the northern edge of the marsh and provides a link between Grand Lake and Calcasieu Lake. It also provides a link with Texas on the west and New Orleans on the east.

The wide expanse of marsh between the prairie country to the north and the chenier country in the south provided an effective barrier to communication and transportation until roads were built across it in recent years. Before the roads, all travel north and south was by water, the Calcasieu and Mermentau rivers.

At the time of Hurricane Audrey there were two roads connecting Lower Cameron Parish with the outside world. In the eastern end of the parish, Star Route 27 cut through the marshes from Lake Charles and emerged upon the high ground at Creole, where it was crossed by the highway beginning at the eastern end of Creole Ridge and going westward to Cameron. This north-south highway from Lake Charles crossed the intracoastal canal on a pontoon bridge eight miles north of Creole. A number of other small bridges which permitted drainage of the marsh were located along this road both north and south of the Intracoastal Canal. After passing Creole, this road extended south for a short distance to the community of Oak Grove. There it veered sharply east and traveled along the southern slope of Grand Chenier. Before reaching the community of Grand Chenier, it passed over the Mermentau River. Today it crosses a "hurricane-proof" bridge, but at the time of Audrey the structure was much less substantial. In 1957 the road terminated at the eastern boundary of the parish, where it was interrupted by a 14-mile stretch of marsh which extended unbroken to the village of Pecan Island on the east.

At Creole, if one turns west instead of continuing south to Oak Grove, he travels along a low ridge for about 15 miles, eventually coming to the town of Cameron. Here this road passes over the Calcasieu River and the deep sea channel to Lake Charles on a front-and-rear-loading ferry with a capacity of 16 cars. It then veers sharply south to the beach ridge and extends on through the resort community of Holly Beach and on to the village of Johnson's Bayou. Today it extends westward into Texas, passing over a causeway crossing Sabine Lake and into Port Arthur. In 1957 it ended in Johnson's Bayou.

The second road which connected Cameron Parish with the outside world at the time of Audrey joins this road at Holly Beach and goes northward along the western edges of Mud Lake and Calcasieu Lake to the town of Hackberry. It then crosses the parish line and extends on into Sulphur, where it joins the main east-west route which extends from New Orleans through Lake Charles and on into Texas. This road crosses the Intracoastal Canal on a pontoon bridge at Hackberry.

As can be seen by examining the map, all that was needed in 1957 to isolate Lower Cameron from the outside world was the destruction of two floating pontoon bridges, one over the Intracoastal Canal at Hackberry, the other eight miles north of Creole over the same waterway. To split Lower Cameron into three isolated pieces, it was necessary only for the ferry at Cameron to become inoperative and for the bridge over the Mermentau to be destroyed. All of these things happened when Audrey struck.

The two north-south-roads were built rather recently; the one from Hackberry to Holly Beach in 1931 and the one to Creole in 1938. Before this time the waterways furnished the main link with the outside world.

In addition to these topographical features, hurricanes themselves must be taken as part of the natural environment of Cameron Parish. Since 1900 seven major hurricanes have caused severe flooding and property damage in the area. The last of these storms occurred in September of 1947, just ten years before Hurricane Audrey. Previous to that, in August of 1940, a severe storm caused flooding of the parish and much property damage. Although loss of life had been rare in these storms, in 1918 a storm, second only to Audrey, claimed an unknown number of lives in the parish.

Because of these previous hurricanes, it is fair to call Cameron Parish a disaster-prone area. Part of what happened during Hurricane Audrey can be understood only if this is taken into account. The people of the disaster area reacted to Audrey in terms of their previous experience with such events, expecting her to be like earlier storms. The following account of the warning and the impact phases of this disaster will demonstrate that these expectations were not fulfilled.

On the twenty-fifth of June, with the posting of a "Hurricane Watch" along the Texas and Louisiana coasts, residents of the threatened area were warned by means of radio and television that tides would be higher than usual and that people in low exposed places along the coasts from Vermilion Bay to the mouth of the Sabine River should take action to avoid being stranded. Hurricane warnings were issued by the New Orleans Weather Bureau at 10 a.m. on 26 June. The areas involved included all of the Louisiana coast and the Texas coast as far west as Galveston.

The people of Cameron Parish reacted to these warnings in terms of their prior experiences. Heavy rains and high tides had frequently caused water to come up to either side of the cheniers. With the exception of those who lived near the rivers or on extremely low land, however, the water had not caused more than temporary inconvenience in recent years. At no time in the memory of the residents had water gone over the higher parts of the ridges along which many of their houses were located.

Comments of interviewees indicated that they recognized the danger from the winds, and frequent references were made to the hurricane of 1918 that destroyed a large proportion of the buildings in the area. Much of the protective activity taken was oriented toward controlling wind damage. The activities ranged from lowering television antennae and securing loose objects to evacuating homes in favor of public buildings or sturdier homes of friends or relatives. One interviewee stated that there were 32 relatives who gathered at her father's house.

There were a number of fishing boats normally in the area. About twenty relatively large boats operate out of the Cameron port during the spring and summer to provide fish for the community's two menhaden plants. These boats, each carrying a crew of from 20 to 25 men, were evacuated inland as the storm approached. Many of the locally owned fishing craft were also moved upstream. About 60 boats were operating at the time of the storm. Most of these boats were privately owned and operated, normally with the assistance of one other person. In those cases in which local residents did not move their boats inland, efforts were made to secure them. Several interviewees said they made repeated trips to the waterfront to check on their boats.

Oil companies operating in the area began to shut down operations as soon as the warnings were received, and by the time the hurricane struck they were on a stand-by basis. A number of local businessmen also spent the final hours before the storm placing their stock on high shelves.

During the hours preceding the storm, men in the impact area were busy playing their roles as family authority figures and protectors. Several women spoke of wanting to leave the area after the warnings were received, but their husbands would not go. As the threat of rising water became more real, potential escape measures were provided by several men. One man secured a ladder from his barn to use in climbing into the attic; another placed stools and boards in the attic of his house, while still another tied rope to the top of the house so that it would be available if needed. (It was needed and used.) In Creole, an interviewee said he tied a motor boat to the side of his house. Although their efforts were futile in every case, several said they tried to save the family car from the salt water by moving it to the highest possible level.

Several cases were reported in which wives took protective action in spite of their husbands. This activity ranged from loading the car with emergency supplies for use in case a hasty evacuation of the area became necessary, to remaining awake throughout the night to watch weather conditions.

Only a few persons reported pre-storm behavior that was not oriented to their family. For example, one of the doctors in the area concentrated his attention upon his patients first and later upon the injured who were brought into the courthouse. As the storm developed, his own home was destroyed, three of his children were drowned, and his wife was barely able to survive by holding on to some debris, while being driven many miles across the marsh. The captain of the ferry boat at the Calcasieu River Crossing stayed at his post along with one crewman throughout the storm, thus saving the ferry which was vitally needed in the post-impact period. The owner of a shrimp boat kept his craft in operation evacuating people from Cameron up the Calcasieu River until the wind became too strong to permit this.

The primary reaction to the threat of Audrey for many people at Lower Cameron was to seek the security of the kinship circle. Large groups of relatives gathered together to ride out the storm, a pattern which has been of long standing in the culture of the community. Grown children sought out their parents; brothers, and sisters with families of their own gathered in central locations. Groups as large as 30 people came together prior to impact. This process was accelerated when rising water was noted and when it became clear that a major storm was in the making.

The 1961 data show that 20 out of the 61 families who were interviewed did not leave the parish, but went to the homes of relatives, neighbors, or friends before the storm struck. They further show that seven out of the 61 families interviewed left the parish prior to the storm, and seven went to a public shelter in Lower Cameron. Of the 54 families who did not leave the parish, 14 planned to evacuate the next day but were trapped.

The majority of respondents blamed their failure to evacuate the parish prior to impact on one or two factors. First, many said they did not expect the storm to be as serious as it was, and cited the fact that the water had never risen above the ridges before. Second, many reported that they were misled by the weather reports they received over radio and television. The reports, early in the evening before the storm struck, predicted a much later time of impact and even said there was no reason for concern until Thursday afternoon. It was apparent that respondents did not differentiate between official weather advisories and news flashes of an unofficial nature. It is the opinion of the authors that this latter category of weather report was largely responsible for the overconfidence that many people felt concerning the storm.

For many people in the impact area the actual onslaught of the hurricane was a surprise in spite of the warnings. Some expected the brunt of the storm to affect the Texas coast. Others, particularly persons in the eastern part of the impact area, thought that there was safety in the height of the chenier on which they lived.

### *Impact*

Instead of rising during the afternoon when most people expected it, in the village of Cameron and along the ridges nearest the Gulf, the water came up during the period from two-thirty to six o'clock on the morning of Thursday, 27 June. In these areas many persons, some having been awakened by the water as it came into their houses, were able to escape before the eye of the storm approached. The refuge toward which most of the residents of Cameron turned was the courthouse, a two-story masonry building located on a slight rise in the village of Cameron. Others, however, sought safety in some of the more substantial houses near them. Rescue efforts were initiated by persons with access to boats and, in one case, by a man who commandeered a large truck that had been left standing near the east side of the town of Cameron. He said that he drove it as long as it would run, hauling residents to safer buildings. Once the height of the storm was reached, however, such activity was no longer possible.

East of Cameron, and along the cheniers extending to the eastern end of the impact area, the coming of the water meant the onslaught of the hurricane. The water came in very fast as the storm approached. A resident whose home was near the highway that runs from Cameron to Creole stated that the water came into her home very rapidly at about seven o'clock, soon reaching the ceiling of the old-fashioned house. The family retreated to the attic as the water rose. Another interviewee who lived east of Cameron in a small house said that he was awake attending his sick baby early on the morning of the hurricane. He said he opened the front door for some reason and saw that the water was already up to the headlights of his truck. He hastily awakened the others and got them into the attic. The water was about knee deep in the attic when it finally quit rising.

Another interviewee said that there were 18 people in the house next to hers, and that 17 of them drowned. She said that water started coming into her house at about six o'clock in the morning. As the house began to break apart, she, her husband, and a family of relatives who had sought refuge in her house decided that they had better leave the house and try to save

themselves in a nearby tree. Just before they got into the tree someone told her that a snake was climbing up the back of her coat. Her husband knocked the snake off, but was bitten as he did so. Thirty-six hours passed before he could get treatment for the bite. As the water continued to rise, and as the winds whipped up waves, the water would go completely over their heads, she said, but they managed to hold on. Late in the afternoon the water subsided sufficiently for them to seek shelter in a house that had not been demolished.

Still farther east, at Oak Grove, an interviewee told how she, her husband, two grandsons, and seven other people sought refuge in her house. As the storm progressed, they were forced to leave the house and go to a store across the road. Still later, as this building began to break up, they had to evacuate it and cling to some trees for several hours. Nine of the eleven survived. The waves, she said, were going over the tops of the house and store building before the buildings finally collapsed.

One resident of Grand Chenier told how she and her husband returned to their house early Thursday morning (from her father's house) to put boards over the windows. She said that they were working inside and didn't realize that the water was coming up until their car bumped into the front of the house. The house floated into a grove of trees and became lodged there. They finally had to get out on the roof of the house.

Many people were apparently so overcome with the shock of the situation and with the struggle for survival that they remembered little that they had thought during the period of the impact. Some said simply, "I thought about the water." Others recognized the precariousness of their position and said that the thoughts they recalled had to do with not really expecting to live through it all. Most people, apparently, were reconciled to the probability of death, but they struggled to prevent it. There were only isolated cases of panic behavior reported by survivors. This seems to confirm the findings of others that panic is uncommon in such situations. However, it must be remembered that whole families were wiped out, and no one knows what happened in their cases. Panic may have occurred, but there is no one left to report it.

Numerous persons spoke of the quietness and calmness of the people in the courthouse. Only one individual was mentioned as having been hysterical during the ordeal. Many were reported to have said hardly a word during the entire time they were there.

A number of interviewees indicated that they thought this was the end of the world. These persons were isolated from others during the storm, and as they looked at the expanse of water that was obliterating the "world" that they knew, they apparently could not conceive anything ever being the same again.

The safety and welfare of the family occupied the thoughts of many. If the family had become separated, this thought seemed to push all others from their minds. This was particularly true when children had become separated from their parents.

It was difficult to get an idea of what happened in the houses in which there was an almost total loss of life or in which all were lost. Usually, these situations involved the disintegration of the houses in which refuge was being sought. One female interviewee, however, spoke of talking on the telephone to the head of a family, all of whose members were drowned. She said that she had attempted to get his family to come to her house, but that they would not do so because of some telephone calls that were expected; later, when they decided to leave, it was too late, since the water had covered the road. The interviewee said that as they were talking, the man suddenly exclaimed, "Sweet Mother of God, there it is now!" After that the telephone was inoperative.

Another interviewee said that when his house disintegrated, he and his family managed to get on a part of the roof, using it as a raft. It overturned in a big wave and the interviewee came up a

time or so under the roof, but was able, finally, to get to the surface. Just as he reached the surface one of his children was going under near by, but he couldn't get to him. The child drowned. The interviewee's wife and other children were not in sight. It was very difficult to see because of the mist in the air and the salt water in the eyes. He drifted, holding to some debris, for about five miles out into the marsh.

The wife of this interviewee reported that the next thing she remembered after the raft overturned was that she and one child were on a mattress. They floated for an estimated 35 miles, eventually stopping near a cabin on Calcasieu Lake. She and her little boy went into the cabin and were able to light a heater to warm themselves. They found food in the refrigerator, and were relatively safe and comfortable until they were rescued the next day.

Over half of the buildings in the impact area either were devastated or floated away. Along the cheniers between the village of Cameron and the Mermentau River, over two-thirds of the buildings were listed under these categories. On the chenier nearest the Gulf all of the houses were destroyed or very severely damaged.

### *Rescue and Evacuation*

Most of the residents in the western part of the impact area, in the vicinity of the village of Cameron, had established communication with others by noon Friday, 28 June. In fact, most of them had been evacuated either to the courthouse in Cameron or to Lake Charles by this time. A few persons in this section were isolated for as much as 36 hours, however. Farther east a larger proportion of the residents experienced isolation until rescue groups reached them. One interviewee stated that two of her relatives, an aunt and her daughter, drifted into the marsh. They landed close to one another, but were far enough apart that they could not see each other because of debris. The mother told of hearing someone calling for help periodically all through Thursday night. On Friday, when they were rescued, they realized how close to each other they had been.

Those who floated out into the marsh weren't able to do very much, either for themselves or for others. Some had to cling to whatever was available to enable them to stay above the water until help reached them. These people were without food or drinking water until rescued. Many others, whose houses remained near their original sites, or who survived by climbing into trees, were also without food or water until their rescuers came. In other instances, survivors congregated at houses that had withstood the storm without major damage and where food and water were available.

On one of the northernmost cheniers an individual stated that he and his wife elected to stay at home until they could get the mud and debris cleared from their house. Although the house was off its foundation, they remained for four days, and then were evacuated by boat to Lake Arthur. The interviewee stated that people kept coming by boat and by helicopter to try to get them to leave, or to bring food to them. He said that they had more food than they could eat, and finally had to refuse to take any more.

The longest periods of isolation for individuals and for family groups existed in that portion of the impact area that lay east of the Mermentau River. The bridge that crossed the river was washed out during the hurricane, making it difficult for rescuers to enter. Another factor involved in the isolation of this area was the concentration of attention on the county-seat village of Cameron. The fact that the local government officials were in the village and, also, the fact that

Cameron was the terminal point for water traffic from Lake Charles, doubtless drew attention away from the isolated groups.

Organized rescue efforts directed by local people were much more prevalent on Grand Chenier than elsewhere. Efforts were made before nightfall on Thursday, 27 June, to get some organized rescue activity under way, and, on Friday, a definite plan emerged. One resident was sent out of the area to secure boats, and when he returned, an organized search plan was executed. Survivors continued to be found as late as the third of July, six days after the impact.

In the western end of the impact area organized activity seemed to be concentrated around the courthouse. It was here that the largest single group of refugees had collected, and it was here also that the only officials were to be found. After the storm had died down, several of the men who had been in the courthouse began to venture out to check on damages and to rescue stranded persons. According to informants, this group helped some who had survived the storm in or on their houses to go to the courthouse. This activity was directed toward specific persons, as distinguished from general rescue work.

Most of those at the courthouse had not eaten since Wednesday. As soon as possible, efforts were made to secure food. In order to accomplish this, permission was secured from some of the local merchants who were in the courthouse for canned goods to be taken from their stores. Enough food was secured for everyone at the courthouse to have some nourishment. A cistern that had not been blown over or covered with salt water was found, and this provided drinking water. On Friday a well was put into operation, and the water was boiled in containers set up outside the courthouse.

Informants and interviewees who were at the courthouse indicated that one man seemed to emerge as a leader in the early post-storm activities. He assumed control of work operations and, along with other men, organized necessary groups such as food and water teams. He also directed other activities around the courthouse. This man was not an official, and never held any public office. When asked about his activities he responded by saying, "Somebody had to get things started." He said that he normally had quite a few people working for him in his place of business, so he was accustomed to giving orders. An additional factor was that some of the people who normally worked for him were present in the courthouse.

The sheriff reached the courthouse late Thursday afternoon, as did the parish representative to the state legislature and one of the police jurors. These men, all of whom had been isolated for several hours during the hurricane, took charge of matters from that time on.

Late Thursday afternoon some of the people went to their homes to look around and then returned to the courthouse. One interviewee, however, said that she and her husband remained in their home Thursday night. She said that they had enough food to last them for two or three days, so they started cleaning their house. Her husband found a butane tank that still had gas in it, so they improvised a burner and thus were able to prepare their own food until feeding facilities were set up at the courthouse. This resident's house was near the north side of the village of Cameron and was relatively undamaged.

Representatives of numerous disaster-oriented organizations converged on the area as soon as information became widespread. Some were actually on the way before the hurricane struck land, having anticipated a need for their services.

During the early hours following the impact, information on the actual conditions in Cameron Parish was not available. This precluded any organized program of rescue activities being established from outside the area. Furthermore, the difficulty of entry into the area made exploratory activity difficult.

Personnel from the Calcasieu Parish sheriff's department broke the isolation that had existed for the impact area all Thursday and most of Thursday night. The sheriff's patrol boat, carrying his personnel and some from the Red Cross, made its way down the ship channel to Cameron before dawn on Friday morning. These persons contacted the Cameron Parish sheriff early Friday and obtained a report on the situation so far as it was known at the courthouse. With the participation of personnel in the Calcasieu Parish sheriff's department, a highly organized rescue operation was initiated and maintained for more than a week. The rescue operation concentrated on the location and evacuation of the living as well as the removal of the dead. In Cameron the ice house was used as a morgue to store the bodies of victims until they could be shipped to Lake Charles where the identification of the dead was under the general direction of the Calcasieu Parish sheriff's office.

The majority of survivors left the impact zone as soon as possible following the storm; this exodus was a necessity. Not only had many of the houses been destroyed or badly damaged, but conditions of sanitation were such that it would have been hazardous for many people to remain in the area.

There was no actual count of the persons who were evacuated by water from Cameron, although estimates placed the number at approximately twelve hundred. Some of the people who had assembled at the courthouse before the storm and those who went there Thursday afternoon and night were sent out early Friday morning. As others were brought to the courthouse, they, too, were evacuated. Boats also delivered passengers to Lake Charles from along the Intracoastal Canal. These persons had floated out across the marsh either in their houses or in some type of debris. Some of these were the first survivors to reach Lake Charles by water.

Thursday afternoon three National Guard DUKWs (amphibious trucks), operating under the immediate command of the state police, but in coordination with the Calcasieu civil defense office, attempted to reach the disaster area. They were driven back by the ferocity of the weather, but not before they rescued six persons from a floating roof just north of Creole.

On Friday small privately owned boats, operating under the general direction of Calcasieu civil defense authorities, searched the area to the south of Gibbstown Ferry. They brought survivors back to Gibbstown for evacuation.

At the same time the Calcasieu Parish civil defense health service was responsible for establishing a first aid station just south of the crossroads at Creole. This group was transported into the area Friday morning by the National Guard DUKWs. Having unloaded the medical personnel and their equipment, the operators of the DUKWs proceeded to rescue stranded persons.

Army and oil company helicopters evacuated an estimated eight hundred persons, primarily from the central and eastern portion of the impact area. Most of the persons evacuated by helicopter were processed through an emergency shelter at the rodeo arena at McNeese State College in Lake Charles. This center was under the direction of Red Cross officials. There were three major phases to the processing procedure: (1) securing initial registration data, (2) determining whom the survivors wanted notified, and (3) issuing new clothing.

For most of the survivors there ensued a period of temporary residence in Lake Charles or in some other place close enough to allow frequent trips back "home." They attempted to salvage what they could and to make a start toward the reestablishment of their "world."

*A Sample of Study Findings and Implications:  
Episodes of Anti-social Behavior During Hurricane Audrey*

While there is ample evidence of socially reconstructive and regenerative behavior and of personal sacrifice for the public good, there is also evidence of self-seeking, anti-social behavior....

The confusion produced by the almost total destruction and the convergence of thousands of relief workers on the area offered a perfect opportunity for white-collar looting. People it appears to the investigators, were not changed in their basic motivation by the disaster experience. Those with a social conscience acted in accord with it, and those with selfish orientation continued to act in that way.

First, looting took place. According to local authorities, gold teeth and jewelry were stolen from bodies; some of the jewelry was removed by cutting off fingers. Persons suspected of looting were put to work cleaning debris, according to the leaders of the community. What might be called white-collar looting took place also. White-collar looting consisted of making fraudulent claims against disaster relief funds. This was illustrated by the busloads of workers who claimed pay for work they did not do. Also mentioned was the behavior of house movers, warehouse personnel, and the like. There are several authenticated cases of individuals misappropriating relief supplies and equipment. At one point in the rehabilitation process the Federal Bureau of Investigation was called in to find out what had happened to such things as generators, water pumps, lumber, and other relief supplies that had disappeared.

*Media Misinformation and Resulting Confusion*

News and weather reporters in such cases have a "field day" trying to outdo each other in reporting the disaster. All too often such reporters are untrained observers whose interest is in presenting an interesting, sensational story with so-called "human interest." Their orientation is to the public at large. They are usually speaking, not to disaster victims, but to the outside world, and are little aware of the fact that their every word is being carefully evaluated by evacuees who are hungry for information about their homes and their families. The most inaccurate reports are often given equal emphasis with accurate ones. Furthermore, they are frequently based on rumor and hearsay rather than actual observation of conditions.

This problem is compounded by the fact that information emanating from responsible officials is competing with information emanating from "eye witnesses," "reporters," and "news analysts." The evacuee must discriminate among various bits and pieces of information, identify the accurate, and discard the inaccurate. This of course, is a big order—one which cannot be met even by the most sophisticated.

*Extent of Damage and Loss of Life*

Hurricane Audrey left behind an almost unbelievable amount of devastation. Over half the houses in the lower Cameron communities east of the Calcasieu River—Cameron, Creole and

Grand Chenier--were lost. They had floated as far as 20 miles from their original location or had disintegrated and disappeared forever. Over 80 per cent had suffered such severe damage as to be uninhabitable. On Front Ridge, for example, where 70 houses had once stood, there were only four left, and these were severely damaged. In Oak Grove 43 of the 46 pre-Audrey buildings were gone.

The number of lives actually lost will never be known. However the best estimates come from the reports of Fogleman (1958) and Friedsam (1957) and from Pittman's records. Fogleman, who was actively collecting data as late as May, 1958, reported that at that date 362 bodies had been recovered and 182 persons were still listed as missing. Of the 362 bodies recovered, 133 were still unidentified in May of 1958.

Pittman's records, kept in connection with civil defense work, show that to date 371 bodies have been recovered. Of these, 259 have been identified and 112 remain unidentified. If the 112 unidentified are subtracted from the 181 missing on the assumption that all missing persons are listed, an estimate of the total death toll may be obtained. The resulting estimate is 440.

Friedsam's (1957) report supplies the only figures now available on the community of residence, race, age and sex of casualties. These figures were compiled in August of 1957, and as a consequence differ from those supplied by Fogleman and Pittman. For example, Fogleman reported 362 bodies recovered in May of 1958. Friedsam reported 329 in August of 1957, showing that 33 bodies were recovered between August and May. Pittman's figures give 371 bodies recovered up to 1961, showing that nine bodies were recovered after May, 1958.

Economic losses were commensurately great. For example, it is estimated that 60,000 cattle out of a pre-disaster population of 80,000 were killed in the storm. Of the remaining 20,000, many died after the storm, or were sold at a loss because it was feared they might die. The electric company and the telephone company were wiped out and each had to borrow about a half a million dollars to get back in operation. School buildings, churches, roads and business establishments suffered tremendous damage.

In short, Hurricane Audrey left Cameron Parish prostrate. Hardly a family escaped without suffering major economic losses. The whole community was disrupted; communications and transportation facilities were either gone or inoperable; water supply was polluted; schools and churches were in a shambles; stores and restaurants were destroyed; and government was temporarily immobilized. It is hard to imagine how a community could suffer more in a disaster except under conditions of thermonuclear attack.

#### Losses Per 100 Households by Communities

Community	Losses Per 100 Households
Cameron	35.0
Creole	43.5
Grand Chenier	22.4
Lower Cameron Total	35.5

Source: Friedsam, 1957.

### Loss of Life by Community

Community	Missing	Identified Dead	Total
Cameron	81	84	165
Creole	52	53	105
Grand Chenier	17	22	39
Not Given	46	48	94
Total	196	207	403

Source: Friedsam, 1957.

### Age of Identified Dead and Persons Reported as Missing as of August 1957

Age	Missing	Identified Dead	Total	Losses/1000
9 & under	61	54	115	79
10-19	20	23	43	38
20-29	26	18	44	46
30-39	11	13	24	27
40-49	20	24	44	56
50-59	16	12	28	51
60-69	11	19	30	111
70 & over	18	19	37	159
Unknown	13	25	38	—
Total	196	207	403	

Source: Friedsam, 1957.

### Sex of Identified Dead and Persons Reported as Missing as of August 1957

Sex	Missing	Identified Dead	Losses/1000
Male	90	107	197
Female	106	100	206
Total	196	207	403

Source: Friedsam, 1957.

## Losses Classified by Race

White	Missing	Identified Dead	Total	Losses/1000
White	100	115	215	38
Negro	96	92	188	362
Total	196	207	403	410

Source: Friedsam, 1957.

## TOO MUCH RAIN FOR THE DRAINAGE IN ST. MARTIN

Breaux Bridge, La., Aug. 8.—[Special.]—After a long spell of dry weather we have had entirely too much rain. Moreover, some planters planted only after the drought; the young plant was consequently taken with grass and is hardly out of it yet. In some sections, however, like Grand Point, they have had just a fair supply of water, and there the crop is good. The rains would not have been sufficient to injure the crop to such a point had there been a proper system of drainage, for on high ground the cotton is good; but here drainage is out of question, although no section of country could be rid more easily of its surplus water, for the fall is fully sufficient to all purposes.

As an average, we can hardly class the cotton crop as fair around here. The corn crop will barely do for the year's supply. Even where the cotton is fine it does not carry a good crop of bolls.

The planters should draw a lesson from every year's experience; for if this crop is unpromising this mishap must be attributed more to the want of proper labor than to any superabundance of rain. As long as planters will depend on chance more than on wisdom and foresight they will have much ground of complaint. If we want our house to defy the storm we must make it strong; so with our fields, if we want them to give us a good yield we must prepare them for contrary weather. The final result of the crop will depend a good deal on the future condition of the weather.

\*Taken from "The Daily Picayune" August 9, 1889.

# HENRI BENDEL, "CONNOISSEUR OF STYLE"

by  
*Alvin Y. Bethard*

As the artistic, cultural, and financial capital of the nation, New York City has long been a magnet attracting the gifted in many fields of endeavor from all over the United States. One such individual was Henri Willis Bendel of Lafayette, Louisiana. His flair for fashion and originality drew him to New York and his hard work and genius in matters of style and business brought him great success there. He always maintained close ties to Lafayette, visiting his family and friends there often. He is responsible for creating two of the city's well-known landmarks.

Bendel was born in Lafayette (then Vermilionville) on January 22, 1868. His parents, William Louis and Mary Plonsky Bendel, owned a store in the business district, and the family lived above the store. Henri's father was a native of Austria who had served in the British navy and his mother was a native of Prussia. They were married in New Orleans in 1863 and moved to Vermilionville to go into business. Mr. Bendel died in 1874, and four years later Mary Plonsky Bendel married Benjamin Falk, a family friend who was about fourteen years her junior.

The family's business enterprises eventually covered an entire city block. In addition to the original general merchandise store, they included a furniture store, opera house, and undertaker's parlor. The family also raised and sold horses and mules.

Young Henri attended Mrs. Columbus Eastin's private school and at age twelve entered Saint Charles College, a Jesuit institution at nearby Grand Coteau, where his older brother, Samuel, was already enrolled. His artistic ability was recognized and encouraged by the Jesuits, who always called upon him to decorate the altars for Christmas, Easter, and other feast days.

The Bendel and Plonsky families were Jewish. They were among the early members and benefactors of Lafayette's Congregation Rodeph Shalom. Henri, however, became a convert to the Christian faith.

After graduating from Saint Charles, Henri's first job was as a clerk in the Hiller Plantation Store near Raceland, Louisiana. He worked there two years and then worked in New Orleans for a year. He then decided to go into business for himself. With \$1,500.00 which his mother gave him, he opened a millinery and ladies ready-to-wear shop in Morgan City. After being in business for a short time a fire wiped him out. He had no insurance. At this time he decided to go to New York.

It is unclear just when this move occurred. Many years later a nephew gave the year as 1888. Bendel's obituary stated that he came to New York in 1899. In any case, his first business there was a millinery shop at 67 East Ninth Street. This business failed when his partner disappeared with all of the assets. With encouragement from fellow merchants who recognized his obvious gift for design, he was able to start over at the same location, but without a partner.

Bendel had met Blanche Lehman of New York when she visited friends in Morgan City. The acquaintanceship was renewed when he moved to New York, and later they were married. About

two years after their marriage, Blanche Lehman Bendel died at the birth of their only child, who did not survive her.

Deeply bereaved by the loss of his wife and child, Bendel channelled all of his time and energy into his business. Soon hats with the Bendel label were in great demand and wealthy socialites and actresses began to patronize his shop. He also sold hats to exclusive women's apparel stores. He developed a "keen sense of what the New York woman wanted." This led to the addition of a complete line of women's apparel, most of which he designed himself. A need for more space led him to move from the East Ninth Street location to larger quarters at 520 Fifth Avenue.

In 1913, with the store once again bursting at the seams, Bendel leased a more spacious location just off Fifth Avenue at 10-12 West 57th Street. This was a bold move as 57th Street was at that time residential, and Bendel was the first major merchant to locate there. His success led other exclusive stores to follow his lead until West 57th Street from Fifth Avenue to Sixth Avenue became known as "the Rue de la Paix of New York." In 1915 Bendel moved to 14 West 57th street which he later purchased, and in 1929 he bought the adjoining building at 10-12 West 57th. The ten-story structure at 10-12-14 West 57th Street would be the home of Henri Bendel, Inc., for more than 60 years.

What was it in Henri Bendel that enabled him to reach such dizzying heights in the fickle world of New York fashion? In an unpublished sketch of Bendel's life, Frances Anderson credits his success to "quick perception, a sixth sense with regard to changing fashion trends, superb taste, infallible artistic judgment, a genius for administration and courage in instituting hitherto unknown merchandising policies."

One of his innovations was the semi-annual clearance sale. Another was profit sharing for employees. In June of 1923 Bendel announced that he would divide 45 per cent of the company's four million dollars in capital stock among his employees. He had already given \$250,000.00 in stock to the firm's most senior employees. "My purpose," he explained,

is to perpetuate the House as well as to reward its employees for faithful services which had made possible its upbuilding. I have no intention of retiring. I intend keeping in harness until the end. Many firms enjoy their heyday and go to smash. I hope that the division of stock will keep up the interest of the employees, making the business perpetual.

Mr. Bendel was especially proud that a large number of his employees stayed with him for years. Many designers, tailors and others found at Bendel's the right atmosphere in which to develop and use their skills. One of those who stayed was Abraham Beekman Bastedo, who joined the firm in 1906 and succeeded Bendel as president. Much more than a valued employee, he became Bendel's confidant and companion, sharing his home at 399 Park Avenue.

The most enviable record of service to Bendel's was compiled by James "Buster" Jarrett, Jr. He signed on with the store as a doorman at the age of 14. When he retired because of medical problems in January of 1980, he had been greeting customers, assisting with parcels and hailing cabs for 74 years.

In addition to his Park Avenue apartment, Bendel owned a 40-room mansion called Forest Lodge on 80 acres of land at Stamford, Connecticut, and a large estate and home on the outskirts of Lafayette which he occupied on his visits to that city. He had built a chateau at Great Neck, Long Island, which he sold to Walter Chrysler, the automobile magnate.

He maintained an office and apartment in Paris, where he and others on his staff were regular visitors. He also had a laboratory in Paris where perfumes and soaps marketed under the Bendel label were created. During World War I Bendel donated an ambulance to the French government in honor of his mother. He was highly respected by French couturiers. The French government recognized his charitable works and his contributions to the fashion industry when it made him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Henri Bendel was a man who cherished close family ties. In addition to his regular visits to Latayette, he encourage several members of his family to move to New York. When she was widowed in 1915, his half-sister, Emma Falk Levy, and her two youngsters moved from Latayette to New York. Two years later his older sister, Fannie Bendel Schmulen and her husband Gus sold their store in Latayette to Maurice Heymann and retired to New York City. Their sons, Leon and Edward, were already working at Bendel's. Another nephew, Henri Bendel II was also a member of the firm.

Henri Bendel succumbed to a sudden heart attack at 7:30 p. m., Sunday, March 22, 1936, in his Park Avenue apartment. He had concluded a visit to Latayette two weeks earlier. His services were held at 2:00 p. m., Wednesday, March 25th, at Frank Campbell's Funeral Church, New York's most prestigious mortuary, at Broadway and 66th Street. Over 500 mourners heard his pastor, Rev. Dr. Alexander McKechnie of All Saints Church, praise Bendel as "a Christian gentleman who always lived with his God (and who) was loved for his generous spirit by everyone who came in contact with him." He was buried in a private mausoleum of his own design at Kensico Cemetery, Valhalla, Long Island, about 50 miles from New York City.

Bendel left a gross estate of \$1,234,951.00, a respectable sum in the Depression year of 1936. His principal heir was A. Beekman Bastedo, to whom he left \$200,000.00, the use of his estate at Stamford, Connecticut, an interest in one-half of Bendel's common stock of Henri Bendel, Inc. and the right to burial in the Henri Bendel Mausoleum. To his brother, Isaac Bendel, and sister, Louise Bendel Meyer, both of Latayette, he willed his interest in 320 acres of land near Lake Charles and all of his capital stock in the First National Bank of Latayette. The remainder of the estate was divided among other family members.

On April 8, 1936, it was announced that A. Beekman Bastedo had been elected president of Henri Bendel, Inc. Henri Bendel II was elected vice president and treasurer, Leon Schmulen, secretary, and Gaston de Clairville, vice-president and general manager.

Mr. Bastedo was president of Bendel's until his death on May 24, 1953, at St. Joseph's Hospital in Stamford, Connecticut. He was still living at Forest Lodge at his death. In 1955 the Stamford Museum and Nature Center bought the property for \$140,000.00 and the museum occupied the 40-room mansion.

In 1955 Henri Bendel, Inc., was sold to a group of investors headed by Nicholas Parker, a former officer of Neiman-Marcus of Dallas. The purchase price was "well in excess of one million dollars." At that time there were branch outlets in Southampton, Long Island, and Palm Beach, Florida. In announcing the purchase on May 12, 1955, Mr. Parker said, "The reputation of the store has always been built on quality merchandise. Except for expanding certain of the store's departments, the store will be run on the same lines as always and with the same personnel."

On June 14, 1955, Henri Bendel II announced his resignation as vice-president and director of Bendel's. In 1957 Leon Schmulen, who had achieved considerable status in the fashion industry, left Bendel's for a position as fashion consultant at Bergdorf Goodman's. As far as is known, he was the last member of the Bendel family to be associated with Henri Bendel, Inc.

The Bendel family is gone from Lafayette as well. The Bendel name, however, is known to most of the city's residents because of the property there owned by Henri Bendel. The 213-acre estate near the Vermilion River which Bendel purchased in 1927 was landscaped under his direction with extensive plantings of azaleas and camellias and became known as Bendel Gardens. This property was subdivided in 1950 and today Bendel Gardens is still one of Lafayette's loveliest and most sought-after residential areas.

The second landmark with which Bendel endowed his native city is the imposing bronze and granite sculpture entitled "Angel and Mourner" that marks the graves of his parents in the Jewish Cemetery. This cemetery, located at the corner of Lee and West University Avenues, is not open to the public, but the statue can be viewed from the sidewalk on Lee Avenue.

On March 2, 1991, Henri Bendel, Inc., opened at a new location. The Limited Corporation had recently purchased the store and moved it back to Fifth Avenue into a magnificently renovated landmark building. Other New York merchants hailed the move as a shot in the arm for the aging Fifth Avenue shopping district.

How proud Henri Bendel would be that the women's apparel house he founded almost a century ago is still on the cutting edge of New York fashion.

## THE BENDEL-FALK FAMILY

- I. William Louis Bendel, b. 1837, Austria, d. 1874, Vermilionville, LA, m. 1863, New Orleans, La., Mary Plonsky, b. 1839, Golub, Prussia.
  - A. Samuel Bendel m. Rosa Reims r. Lake Charles, LA.
    1. Henri Bendel, II r. New York, NY
    2. William Bendel, r. Monroe, LA
    3. Elsie Bendel, m. \_\_\_\_\_ Goodman, r. Los Angeles, CA
  - B. Fannie Bendel, m. Gus Schmullen, r. Lafayette, LA
    1. Leon Bendel Schmullen, b. 1889, Lafayette, LA d. July 20, 1961, Sea Bright, NJ  
Single. President of American Dressmakers Association. r. New York, NY
    2. Edward Schmullen, r. New York, NY
    3. Wilhelmina Schmullen, m. \_\_\_\_\_ Hertz, r. Harlingen, TX
    4. Hinda Schmullen, m. \_\_\_\_\_ Adler, r. Corpus Christi, TX
  - C. Henri Willis Bendel, b. Jan. 22, 1868, Vermilionville, LA m. Blanche Lehman, New York, NY d. March 22, 1936, New York, NY r. New York, NY
    1. Infant, died at birth.
  - D. Isaac B. Bendel, d. 1952, Lafayette, LA r. Lafayette, LA. Single. Chairman of the Board of First National Bank of Lafayette and Lafayette Building Association.
  - E. Lena Bendel, m. Armand Levy, son of Lazarus and Frimmit Plonsky Levy, r. Lake Charles, LA
    1. Florian Levy, r. Lake Charles, LA
    2. Myrtle Levy, m. \_\_\_\_\_ Mayer r. Yoakum, TX
  - F. Rose "Babe" Bendel, m. Sig Kahn r. Lafayette, LA
    1. Florence Kahn
    2. Hilda Kahn

3. Josie Kahn

G. Louise Bendel, d. 1949, Lafayette, LA, m. Myrtill Meyer r. Lafayette, LA. Their former home at Johnston Street and West St. Mary Boulevard is now the USL French House. No children.

I. Benjamin Falk, b. c. 1853, m. Mary Plonsky Bendel, 1878, Vermilionville, LA

A. Emma Falk, b. 1879, Vermilionville, LA, m. William Levy, son of Lazarus and Frimmit Plonsky Levy (d. 1915); 2nd m. Adolph Mayer r. Great Neck, Long Island, NY

1. Florye Levy

2. Benjamin Levy

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# AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE LOUISIANA POLICE JURY

by

*Glenn R. Conrad, Director  
Center for Louisiana Studies, USL*

How far into the past can one go when tracing the antecedents of modern-day local administration? That question is difficult to answer with certainty. In researching this paper, for example, I detected what I believe to be a clear line of development from the manorial court of the European Middle Ages to the county commission or police jury of the contemporary English-speaking world. The functions of local administrators throughout the ages have certainly changed as the times demanded, but the idea that local people are best equipped to find solutions (albeit many times without the means to implement their solutions) for parochial problems is, indeed, a very ancient concept.

I do not propose to trace the origin and development of local government from some dim, distant past into the modern era. Rather, I should like to limit this discussion to the circumstances surrounding the origin and development, but more particularly the historical structuring of local government in Louisiana. Our heritage, as you know, distinguishes us from our sister states of the Union, and has cast Louisiana into an exceptional light among this family of states of English-speaking American. Yet, even after noting this dissimilarity in the origin and development of local government in Louisiana as compared with our sister states, I think you will find a marked similarity, especially in function and purpose, with local government all across America.

In seeking the origins of local government in Louisiana, it is necessary to look beyond the traditional starting point, that is to say the legislation enacted in Louisiana's territorial period, legislation which gave official sanction to the terms parish and police jury. Moreover, this brief investigation of Louisiana's colonial past will clearly reveal that the concept of county or parish government is not exclusively of Anglo-Saxon origin.

The French government, locked in a colonial rivalry with England and Spain, founded the colony of Louisiana in 1699 as a military outpost guarding the back door to Canada and the lucrative fur trade of that region. There were no official plans for a full-blown French colonial empire on the Gulf, but, as so often happened in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the seed of a strategic need grew into a distant extension of the motherland. Thus it was with Louisiana, the dreams of adventurers, speculators, military strategists, merchants, and others, transformed what was planned as a small, military outpost into a vast colony inhabited by thousands of civilians who depended upon the metropolitan government for the ordering of their society.

That the French government was indeed reluctant to take upon itself the financial and moral responsibility for such a task, is found in the fact that for thirty years it allowed joint-stock companies to carry on the business of administration in Louisiana. Then, once Louisiana proved

to be an economic failure, the businessmen threw up their hands in disgust, and Louisiana became a royal colony.

Naturally, the first order of business was the establishment of a royal administration comprising the usual array of colonial officials from governor presiding at the capital to the local administrator concerned with the day-to-day welfare of the people scattered across an immense wilderness. The head of local administration in French Louisiana was the commandant, one for each settlement or district. The commandant was usually a military man in charge of the militia but he was also responsible for a host of civil duties. In many areas locally prominent men, assisted and advised the commandant.

Following Louisiana's cession to Spain and that country's ultimate act of possession, Governor O'Reilly divided the colony into twelve administrative districts and twenty-two ecclesiastical parishes. It is important to this discussion, I believe, that we take note of the fact that the civil district division did not survive as a unit of local government, mainly because Louisianians, being largely Roman Catholic at the time, regarded the church as the true center of all communal activity, civic or religious. The district, for them, was nothing more than a superficial creation.

The duties of the Spanish commandant, in many areas the same individual who had served the French regime, were to "superintend the policing of his district, preserve the peace, and examine the passports of travelers."<sup>1</sup> He was to prevent smuggling, and to certify that all lands petitioned for by inhabitants were vacant before they were granted. A notary public, he was required to register all land transactions. In addition, he was a judicial officer, deciding civil suits below a certain monetary level.

A most significant step in the evolution of local government in Spanish Louisiana is, I believe, to be found in a 1792 proclamation of Governor Carondelet which officially provided for the appointment of syndics, or justices of the peace in each district. As in the past, these participants in local government were to be drawn from the planter class, they were to be appointed by the governor, and they were to remain subordinate to the commandant of their district.<sup>2</sup>

The syndics were selected at approximately nine-mile intervals, and these syndic areas may well be construed to be the prototype of Louisiana's parish wards. Moreover, syndical functions began to assume recognizable characteristics. Syndics were charged with supervising the construction and maintenance of levees, roads, and drainage ditches; they exercised supervisory powers over slaves; and they decided minor civil cases.<sup>3</sup>

The syndics of a district could also meet to devise a solution for a common problem, or to undertake a mutually beneficial project. For example, in June 1795 the syndics of St. John the Baptist Parish (known at the time as the Second German Coast) met to discuss plans for a parish prison.<sup>4</sup> A month later they gathered to award a contract for the building of the prison. Again, by example, in April 1798, the syndics of St. Charles Parish (the first German Coast) were summoned by the commandant to discuss ways and means of improving parish roads. While the syndics recognized the problem, they indicated to the commandant that it was then planting time, and any

<sup>1</sup> R. L. Carlton, *Louisiana Government and Administration in Louisiana* (Baton Rouge, 1935), p. 25.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 26.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> Glenn R. Conrad, *St.-Jean-Baptiste des Allemands: Abstracts of the Civil Records of St. John the Baptiste Parish with Genealogy and Index, 1753-1803* (Lafayette, 1972), p. 195.

work on the roads would have to be postponed to a more opportune time.<sup>5</sup> In their decision, it seems to me, is lodged a clear example of the nascent autonomy of Louisiana's local administrator.

For Louisianians, the events of 1800 to 1803, culminating in the American acquisition of the colony, fomented a degree of uncertainty about the political future which was largely unwarranted. The governmental system introduced by the Americans into the territory proved to be quite similar to that which the Creoles had known. For example, when Congress created the territorial government in March 1804, the act provided that executive power to be vested in a governor who was commander in chief of the militia and who appointed all civil and military officers. Such an executive was most familiar to the Creoles. The act of 1804 also provided for a territorial legislature, called the Legislative Council, composed of thirteen individuals appointed by the President. This body, too, was easily acceptable to most Louisianians because of its similarity with the "recently deceased" *Cabildo*. Moreover, those who could remember the quasi-legislative functions of the old French Superior Council could see in the new legislature a natural evolution of that earlier instrument of government.

It was, of course, the creation of the new judiciary which constituted such a radical departure from the native experience, for the Creoles were in no way sufficiently acquainted with Anglo-Saxon common law. That, however, is not directly our concern here.

Native-born Louisianians were somewhat distressed when Governor William Claiborne, on April 10, 1805, by and with the advice of the Legislative Council, divided the Territory of Orleans into twelve counties, designed primarily for judicial and administrative purposes. The Creoles still regarded the parish and its nucleus, the church community, to be the religious and civic focus of their lives. It is interesting to note, however, that the act, in defining the counties, deferred to Louisiana traditions by indicating which ecclesiastical parishes would comprise the new administrative unit. For example, the County of the German Coast was said to comprehend the Parishes of St. Charles and St. John the Baptist. The County of Attacapas was coterminous with the Parish of St. Martin. I think that the necessity of having to describe the newly created counties along lines of the old ecclesiastical parishes constituted a significant portent for the local administrative unit in Louisiana.

Officers provided for each county by the 1805 act were: judge, sheriff, coroner, clerk and treasurer. The county judge was to be a justice of the peace, but each county had additional justices of the peace commissioned at the discretion of the governor. Resembling the old commandant-syndic apparatus of local government, the new arrangement was readily acceptable in principle to most Creoles.

In addition to specific judicial functions, the act of March 3, 1805, invested the county judges and justices of the peace with all functions previously performed by the commandant and syndics. To these, however, was added a new and significant jurisdiction. The act provided that "the judge of the county court shall, with the consent of a majority of the justices of the peace thereof, impose and direct a collection of taxes upon real and personal property . . . for the purpose of raising a courthouse and jail, and for paying the expenses of prosecuting criminals, and for other expenses chargeable to the county." Then, in July 1805 the Legislative Council delegated still

<sup>5</sup>Glenn R. Conrad, *St. Charles: Abstracts of the Civil Records of St. Charles Parish, 1770-1803* (Lafayette, 1974), p. 295.

more authority in an act providing that the seat of justice for each county would be determined by the county judge "by and with the consent of a plurality of the justices of the peace thereof."<sup>6</sup>

The next step in the development of local administration came on June 7, 1806, when the Legislative Council enacted a law that all real estate in the Territory except that belonging to the U. S., or used for public, religious, and charitable purposes, should be subject to an annual tax. It became the duty of the county judge to summon "a jury composed of twelve principal inhabitants of his county . . . who shall be charged with the duty of visiting in person and appraising each of the real estates in their said districts at what they regard as its cash value."<sup>7</sup> In this way local administrators were made a part of the taxing process.

By June 1806, however, Governor Claiborne freely admitted that the county system was largely alien to the populace and had proved to be defective. He urged the return to the old system of commandants operating in the smaller parish units. Concurring in Claiborne's preference for the old parochial system, the legislature, on May 31, 1807, approved an act to "divide Orleans Territory into nineteen parishes." Now, contrary to what many people think, this act did not abolish the counties, but rather created a dual system of administration. The counties survived for several decades for the purpose of electing representatives and for levying taxes; however, all other functions of the former counties were now bestowed upon the parish judge.

It is with the creation of the parochial system that we come to the traditionally accepted origins of the police jury. For this we turn to the legislation of April 6, 1807, even though this legislation fails to incorporate the actual term "police jury."

The act which created and defined the functions of the police jury bears the title "An Act Relative to Roads, Levees, and the Police of Cattle." It provided that "parish judges, together with the justices of the peace and a jury of twelve inhabitants, shall meet . . . at the request of the parish judge, in order to deliberate upon and make all necessary regulations relative to roads and levees . . . [and] provide for the execution of whatever concerns the interior and local police and administration of their parish; and likewise to undertake all improvements which they may deem useful to the community, whether they consist of new roads, bridges, levees or navigation, and the expenses shall be shared by all inhabitants. . . ."<sup>8</sup>

The term jury crept into this act because the group to be assembled by the parish judge numbered twelve, the same number of men as would sit on a grand or petit jury. Since the assemblage was given certain police powers, it was subsequently designated the police jury to distinguish it from a grand or petit jury.

The next milestone in the evolution of the police jury came in the realm of fiscal responsibility. In March 1808 an act of the legislature directed the parish judge to summon a meeting of the justices of the peace within his jurisdiction, together with a jury of twelve of the principal inhabitants of the parish, in order to account for the disbursement of parish funds and to make the accounting public. A subsequent act that year gave the parish judge, justices of the peace and jury of twelve prominent individuals, the right to dispose, at public auction, of public property under parish jurisdiction.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>6</sup>For a brief discussion and administration of the counties, see Robert Dahney Calhoun, "The Original and Early Development of the County-Parish Government in Louisiana," *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, XVIII (1935), 72-80.

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*, 83.

<sup>8</sup>*Ibid.*, 93.

<sup>9</sup>*Ibid.*, 96.

It was not until 1810, in an act creating the office of parish sheriff, that the term "parish assembly" is used to describe the convocation of the judge, justices of the peace, and twelve inhabitants.

Throughout this entire evolutionary process, however, the legislature retained for itself total control over jurisdiction of the parish administrative body as well as retaining unto itself the right to establish new parishes. The twentieth parish, Catahoula, was created in 1808. Then, with the U. S. possession of West Florida in 1810, that territory between the Perdido and Mississippi rivers south of the 31<sup>st</sup> parallel was designated the County of Feliciana and out it were carved four parishes in Orleans Territory: Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, St. Helena and St. Tammany, and two in Mississippi Territory.

It was in an act for the establishment of the town of Vidalia that the term "police jury" is first used to describe the parish administrative body. The act, dated March 20, 1811, states that the police jury of Concordia Parish should provide regulations for the internal police of Vidalia. But, a month later, on April 30, 1811, a more important development occurred in the metamorphosis. An act of the legislature provided that henceforth qualified voters would elect the twelve inhabitants of the parish to be members of the "police jury."<sup>10</sup>

The constitution of the State of Louisiana was finally drafted, adopted, and signed by January 1812. Only fourteen pages in length, this constitution, like that of the United States, was drawn on very broad lines and left the details of governmental framework to the legislature. Thus, the state's initial charter does not touch upon any plan for local administration, whether county or parish, and thereby permitted progress in this area to be the concern of the legislature.

Thus, about a year after Louisiana became a state, the legislature adopted a measure which directed each parish to be divided into wards and provided for the election of police jury members from the respective wards. The police jury was directed to hold a meeting on the first Monday of July of every year at the seat of justice of the parish. The parish judge was designated as its president and the justices of the peace of the parish were made members ex officio. By 1817 the legislature passed an act stating that justices of the peace should continue as ex officio members of police juries, but their presence was no longer necessary for the police jury to conduct business. Then, in April 1824, the general assembly declared that justices of the peace were no longer even ex officio members of the police jury.

In 1816 the legislature amended the police jury act of 1813 to designate the number of wards into which a parish might be partitioned. The amendment limited the wards to not less than five nor more than twelve. The amendment also directed the police jury to meet at least twice a year.

A final step in establishing the structure of the modern police jury was taken in March, 1830. At that time the legislature passed an act directing that the parish judge should no longer be ex officio president of the police jury, but that henceforth the president should be elected from among the membership. Moreover, the statutory meeting dates were abolished and the jury was allowed "to fix its semi-annual meeting dates and to hold special meetings at will."<sup>11</sup>

Thus, the finishing touches were placed on the structure of local government as it exists today. The evolution from syndic to police juror had taken about a century to accomplish.

As the years have passed, the jurisdiction of the police jury has waxed and waned, but the institution remains fundamental to our democracy. It is a pity that more historians have not looked into the history of police juries. To echo Professor Mark Carleton: "How much do you know about

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, 101.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, 140.

the history of the particular police jury to which you yourselves belong?" But let me add to Dr. Carleton's query by asking: "How much do you know about the history of your parish?"

Perhaps it would be well for all Louisianians to pause and take a good look at the history of parish government, one of the keys to our democracy.

## THE FLOOD ON THE TECHE—THE EFFECTS OF THE STORM

Franklin, April 6.—Special to the Picayune: The water in the Teche, under the influence of the heave rains of yesterday, rose 10 inches, and is now 20 inches below the water of 1874, with a strong current and slowly falling. A number of plantations on the east banks of the Teche are under water and a large area of cane is destroyed. Stock from below is being taken to the highlands and the planters are very despondent.

The storm yesterday morning caused a number of plantation levees to break, and, unless the water soon recedes, nearly all the lands on the east bank bordering on Grand Lake will be abandoned.

The prospect for a large crop was most excellent, a large area being planted and in excellent condition, and it if should be destroyed ruin will follow to a large portion of the sugar planting industry in St. Mary.

The swamps on Grand Lake are full, and the swampers are improving the present opportunity to cut and float large quantities of timber for saw mills and a number of gangs have gone from this place for that purpose.

The regular term of the District Court, which was to have begun to-morrow, in view of the dangerous and threatening water, will be adjourned, as the jurors and litigants cannot attend, their being needed at home.

\*Taken from "The Daily Picayune" April 7, 1884.

# THE HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN LOUISIANA\*

by  
*Edwin Whitfield Fay*

A sketch of the rise and progress of education in Louisiana needs for its right understanding some comprehension of the peculiar environment that obtained there in earlier times. Colonization in Louisiana was not the effort of settlers who had come with their families to live, thrive and prosper in a new land; it was, at first, the incursion of bands of adventurers, come to get gold and silver quickly and be off again. And so the school was not such an element in this country as with the Puritans, who made permanent homes from the very start. But the race that started the schools so soon was certainly not the exploring race. The English colonies, though in the climate most suitable for advancing exploration, were at first contented with no very great reach of territory from the Atlantic slopes. The French on the north had quite outstripped them with their explorations westward, and the Spaniards to the south, under De Soto, had pushed their adventures very far in the same direction. It was left for the French, under Robert Cavalier de La Salle, to pass down the Mississippi River to its mouth, and so completely encircle on land the English colonies. It has been characteristic of the English, however, where other men have harbored, to enter into the fruit of their labors. If not the adventuring race, for this portion of the continent at least, the race that early established its schools has proven to be the possessing race....

## *The Ursulines*

It was but a very few years, however, before the first educational impulse reached Louisiana with the arrival, in 1727, of several Ursuline nuns, under charter with the "Company of the Indies," to care for the hospital in New Orleans and to educate young girls. We shall see later the enthusiasm with which the sisters were received, so that in their journey up the river, before they had reached the city, they were besieged with applications to admit young girls as boarding pupils.

## *Charity Hospital*

To the philanthropic it must afford a sincere pleasure to know that the hospital thus established at the very foundation of New Orleans has continued until now, and the Charity Hospital is today the most important establishment of the kind in the entire Mississippi Valley, and is well adapted to the demands of the most modern investigation and medical practice. We may be sure also that the stream of education has flowed on, though at first a mere trickling rivulet, now and again slow, like the sluggish bayou of Louisiana that seems to the eye a mere stagnancy; but,

\* From the 1896 United States Bureau of Education Report on the *History of Education in Louisiana*.

deepening and widening, the stream has flowed and will flow to reach, let us hope, a volume and current like the Mississippi's own.

### *A Step Backward*

A census of the colony taken in 1724, three years before the nuns came over, shows that not only had there been no advance but rather a considerable retrogression. No wonder; the French system of colonization was vicious in the extreme, for those crops which were grown in France were forbidden to be raised in the new settlements. In a very few years the population had dwindled to about 1,700 whites, but the blacks had increased to 3,300. Troubles, too, were brewing with the Indians, and the upshot of all this was the massacre at Fort Rosalie, an outbreak that put the colony at great jeopardy.

### *Capuchins and Jesuits*

We have seen that the Ursulines came over in 1727, and with them were a company of Jesuits. There is no record of any educational work undertaken by them, as far as can be learned. Louisiana was under the spiritual direction of the Capuchins, and a member of the Jesuit order has informed the writer that they enjoyed only temporary lodgment in New Orleans in passing to and from their missions among the Indians to the westward. It is affirmed, moreover, in the "Ursulines in Louisiana," page 4, that Father Cecil, a Capuchin monk, was the first person engaged in the instruction of boys in the colony, but the writer can not say on what authority this statement is based.

### *The Spanish School*

Governor Miro reported on the condition of schools in the colony after the French ceded Louisiana to Spain.

It seems that in 1772 there came from Spain Don Andreas Lopez de Armeto as director of the school which was ordered to be established at New Orleans; Don Pedro Aragon as teacher of grammar, Don Manuel Diaz de Lara as professor of the rudiments of the Latin language, and Don Francisco de la Celena as teacher of reading and writing. But the governor, Don Luis de Unzaga, found himself greatly embarrassed at the establishment of those schools, because he knew that the parents would not send their children to them unless they were driven to it by fear of some penalty. Considering, however, that it was not proper to resort to violence, he confined himself to making the public acquainted with the benefits which they could derive from the education which the magnanimous heart of His Majesty thus put within their reach. Nevertheless, no pupil ever presented himself for the Latin class. A few came to be taught reading and writing only. These never exceeded 30, and frequently dwindled to 6. For this reason, the three teachers taught nothing beyond the rudiments.

The schoolhouse employed by these Spanish teachers was destroyed by the fire, and a citizen of New Orleans, Don Andres Almonaster, offered a room 12 by 13 for the temporary use of the school. The number of pupils had been reduced from 23 to 12 by the fire, for many families had retired to their country homes. The governor proposed the construction of a more suitable building for the school, at a cost of \$6,000.

*The French Schools*

In the same report mention is made of the private schools that were frequented by the children of French descent:

The introduction of the Spanish language in this colony is an object of difficult attainment, which it will require much time to accomplish, as the like with regard to any language has always happened in every country passing under the domination of another nation. All that has been obtained so far is that all the proceedings of the courts of justice in the town be conducted in Spanish. But we have not succeeded so well in other posts and dependencies, where French alone continues to be spoken. Even in this town the books of the merchants, except of those of Spanish birth, are kept in that language. For this reason, as those who have no fortune to leave to their sons aspire to give them no other career than a mercantile one, for which they think that reading and writing is sufficient, but they prefer that this be taught them in French, and thus there were, before the fire, eight schools of that description, which were frequented by 400 children of both sexes.

*Reflections*

Truly, education had made little progress in three-quarters of a century. Bienville, nearly fifty years before, had asked for the establishment of a college, and even now there was no call for one. To be sure, if there had been no national prejudice in the way there might have been some call for the higher branches in which instruction was offered by the Spanish school. Perhaps, if Bienville's request had been granted, there might have been by this time a high ideal of culture established in the colony. But, after all, leisure and a wealthy community form the indispensable background before any picture of culture can be so much as sketched in, and in this sparse settlement it was the muscle forces that the exigencies of daily life demanded, or such mental employments as brought a distinct monetary return.

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# A HISTORY OF ST. PETER'S PARISH NEW IBERIA, LOUISIANA, 1838-1888

by  
William R. Burke<sup>1</sup>

edited, annotated, and an epilogue  
by  
Glenn R. Conrad

There are few now remaining who were associated and connected with the building of the old church; most of them have been called to their eternal reward.

The old church was commenced in 1836<sup>2</sup> and finished in 1838<sup>3</sup>. It was built under contract with John Johnson,<sup>4</sup> the brother of Capt. Cheney Johnson, well known in this section as a captain of steamboats in the early days of the Attakapas trade.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Burke composed this article from memory of events shortly after it was announced in 1888 that the original St. Peter's Church would be demolished and the second church built on the site of the first. The article was first published in the *New Iberia Enterprise* on April 26, 1888, and was reprinted by *The Weekly Iberian* on December 21, 1895, as part of a series on the churches of New Iberia. Shortly afterward a similar piece appeared on the Church of the Epiphany and the First Methodist Church. The second St. Peter's Church, built in 1888, was demolished in 1953 after completion of the third church on a site just east of the older church.

<sup>2</sup> The first mention of a church at New Iberia in the Archives of the Archdiocese of New Orleans (it should be remembered that New Iberia and all of south Louisiana was part of the Diocese, then Archdiocese, of New Orleans until the Diocese of Lafayette was created in 1918) is found in a letter from Fr. John Brasseur, who had just become pastor of St. Martin de Tours Church in St. Martinville, to Bishop Antoine Blanc. Brasseur to Blanc, April 15, 1836, Notre Dame Collection, Archives of the Archdiocese of New Orleans (hereinafter AANO). The correspondence cited in these annotations is found in the Notre Dame Collection, unless otherwise stated.

<sup>3</sup> Dr. Leonard J. Smith, commissioned a *marguillier* (trustee) of St. Peter's Church, reported to Bishop Blanc on December 27, 1837, that the construction of the church was completed and that the congregation was anxious to receive a pastor so that it would no longer be necessary for New Iberia Catholics to make the ten-mile trip to St. Martinville for church services. Smith to Blanc, December 27, 1837, AANO. The other trustees were Maximilien Decuir, François St. Marc Darby, Zenon Decuir, and Frédéric Henri Duperier. St. Martin Parish Conveyance Book 13, p. 363.

<sup>4</sup>No contract for the building of the church can be found in the civil records of St. Martin Parish.

A man of the name of Bunif did the painting. Ben Bunif, his son, was known later as an engineer of mail boats running in this trade.

The brick used in its construction were made in the present convent [site] on the east side of the bayou and [the dirt] excavation opposite the turning [table] still remains to mark the place from whence the dirt was dug. The lumber came, I think, from mills in the swamps, there being no mills on the bayou then. In those days it was considered impossible to tow logs as high up as New Iberia. Mr. Gall<sup>5</sup> being the first to make the attempt and the results are before us. Later, in 1858, Father Joseph<sup>6</sup> lengthened it twenty feet more.<sup>7</sup> It was built most by contributions, many of the small planters in the prairies contributed as high as \$50.<sup>8</sup> The originators and projectors of the church were Frederick Duperier, Neuville DeClouet, F. St. Marc Darby, Dr. Leonard J. Smith, Joseph Dubuclet, also members of the DeBlanc and Olivier families.

Few of them survived after their good deed. The first one of the number called to come up higher was Joseph Dubuclet, who was gathered to his fathers in October, 1838;<sup>9</sup> next Frederick Duperier surrendered his spirit to the One who gave [words missing] in March 1839.<sup>10</sup> Then the

<sup>5</sup> This was Jasper Gall. Mr. Gall removed from St. Mary Parish to New Iberia in 1856. He established a sawmill in partnership with Mr. Riggs on Jefferson Street at Bayou Teche. For more on Gall, Riggs, and others involved in the lumber industry at New Iberia, see Glenn R. Conrad, *New Iberia: Essays on the Town and Its People*, 2nd ed. (Lafayette, La.: University of Southwestern Louisiana, 1986).

<sup>6</sup> This was Father Joseph Outendrick, later referred to by Mr. Burke as Père Joe.

<sup>7</sup> Mr. Burke's memory did not serve him well on this point. The addition to the church was the work of Father Outendrick's predecessor, Fr. Anthony Thivrea. See footnote 34 below.

<sup>8</sup> The correspondence dealing with financing the building of the church at New Iberia does not reflect the fact that "it was built most by contributions." On June 16, 1839, Dr. Smith and Mr. Darby, writing to Bishop Blanc, indicated that the debt on the church was \$6250, but there must be added to that the cost of the rectory which would be finished "in about a month." Smith and Darby to Blanc, June 16, 1839, AANO.

Several months later Dr. Smith stated that the debt had risen to \$10,000 for the church and rectory. Smith to Blanc, July 14, 1839, AANO. In January 1840 the pastor, Fr. Pierre François Beausprez, mentioned a debt figure of \$7000. Beausprez to Blanc, January 13, 1840, AANO.

The most telling piece of information about the financial condition of St. Peter's Parish came in a letter from Mrs. Constance Darby (Mrs. François St. Marc Darby) to Bishop Blanc. She indicated that Mr. Neuville DeClouet held a note on the church in the amount of \$5,000; that she and Dr. Smith together had given about \$5,000 to the church; and that her sister-in-law, Marie Celeste Darby (Mrs. Joseph Dubuclet) had provided for a bequest of \$2000 to the church, but might be convinced to donate the money before her death. She asked the bishop to suggest to Mr. DeClouet that he sign his note over to the bishop. Constance Darby to Bishop Blanc, January 9, 1845, AANO.

Then, in 1846 Fr. Louis Dufour, who apparently was the person selected by the bishop to discuss with Mr. DeClouet the matter of his note of \$5000, reported that Mr. DeClouet died the day he arrived in New Iberia, but "they say that Mrs. DeClouet has written her sister Mrs. St. Marc Darby that she will relinquish this to the church." Dufour to Rousselon (?), 1846(?), AANO.

<sup>9</sup> Mr. Dubuclet died on November 9, 1838, at age 60. Rev. Donald J. Hébert, comp., *Southwest Louisiana Records, Volume III, Church and Civil Records, 1831-1840* (Eunice La.: privately published, 1976), 212.

<sup>10</sup> Mr. Duperier died on March 16, 1839, at age 38. *Ibid.*, 225.

angel [words missing] in January 1840, and [words missing] Darby<sup>11</sup> gave up his soul [words missing] a little later Neuville<sup>12</sup> [words missing] followed them to the silent [words missing] until 1866, when Dr. (Leonard J.) Smith,<sup>13</sup> the last, laid down "welcoming peace and rest as joyfully as the stormbeaten dove welcomed the shelter of the Ark, when the waters covered the face of the earth." No name probably on the list, more than that of Frederick H. Duperier should be enshrined and perpetuated by the people, and his memory inscribed on a tablet of stone as one of the blessed benefactors of mankind.

He gave the land on which the church and presbytery were built,<sup>14</sup> and otherwise aided in the construction of the church and his yet surviving widow, <sup>15</sup> following in the footsteps of his good deed, made many presents to the little temple of God. He should receive recognition if for no other reason than the beneficial influence it has exercised on all of those who came kneeling at her altar for the last fifty years.

The first spiritual leader and administrator of the church in 1838 was Father de St. Aubin,<sup>16</sup> who remained but a short time,<sup>17</sup> and was succeeded by Father Genstenlane. <sup>18</sup> That year was the

<sup>11</sup> François St. Marc Darby died on January 27, 1840, at age 53. *Ibid.*, 169.

<sup>12</sup> Baltazard Neuville DeClouet died on December 5, 1845, at age 75 (St. Peter's record) at age 60 (St. Martin de Tours record). *Ibid.*, IV, 127.

<sup>13</sup> Dr. Smith died on February 9, 1869, at age 70. *Ibid.*, IX, 371.

<sup>14</sup> Frédéric Duperier and his wife, the former Hortense Bérard, donated the land for the church on January 30, 1837. St. Martin Parish Conveyance Book 13, p. 363.

<sup>15</sup> Mrs. Duperier died on March 21, 1893. Information supplied by Mrs. Gordy White, a descendant.

<sup>16</sup> Fr. Charles Henry Bouelou de St. Aubin had fled France in 1830 as a result of the revolution and violence of that year. After arriving in New Orleans, he was assigned to the Church of the Assumption at Plaquemine and named pastor there in 1832. In March, 1838, Bishop Blanc designated him to be the first pastor of St. Peter's in New Iberia. Roger Baudier, *The Catholic Church in Louisiana* (New Orleans: privately printed, 1939), pp. 317, 319, 353.

Father St. Aubin arrived in New Iberia in late spring, 1838. He was surprised to learn that the rectory had not yet been built, and it would be necessary for him to lodge at a public boarding house. As he stated to Bishop Blanc, "I lack everything, even a place to lay my head." St. Aubin to Blanc, June 9, 1838, AANO.

<sup>17</sup> On May 18, 1839, Fr. St. Aubin announced plans to go to New Orleans to discuss with the bishop the difficulties he was having with parish trustees. St. Aubin to Blanc, May 18, 1839, AANO.

At the time the trustees were the administrators of the parish and it was they who decided on the annual compensation for the priest and other expenditures based on income from the rental of the church pews. If the disagreement between pastor and trustees could not be settled, the trustees simply asked that the bishop replace the pastor with another priest. In this case the trustees wrote to Bishop Blanc that they had used Father St. Aubin for a year and were certain that he did not suit them as a pastor. Smith and Darby to Blanc, June 16, 1839, AANO.

<sup>18</sup> This was Father Joseph Giustiniani. Fr. Giustiniani was a member of the Congregation of the Mission, a Lazarist Father, at the seminary at Assumption, and accepted a temporary assignment at New Iberia because Bishop Blanc did not have a secular priest available at the time. Baudier states that Giustiniani arrived in New Iberia during the yellow-fever epidemic of 1839. That would indicate that he arrived probably in September of that year. Baudier, *Catholic Church*, p. 383.

fatal epidemic of yellow fever which left gloom and sorrow in its trail.<sup>19</sup> The yellow fever had been raging in the city of New Orleans and in many of the towns of the Mississippi River.

That summer Raphael W. Smith died with the fever in the town of Plaquemine in the latter part of September, and his body was placed in a metal case filled with rum, to preserve the body and shipped to his brother, Dr. Leonard J. Smith,<sup>20</sup> for interment in the family graveyard.

The body was put off at Dr. Smith's plantation (later Hopkins, now Lourd's) just above town, and placed in the sugar house, awaiting enternment. When the boat put it off, the box was in a leaky condition. There was an idiotic Negro on the plantation, a slave belonging to Dr. Smith, who smelt the rum from afar and soon detected the leakage, waited his chance and filled up his body with the rum that saturated the dead man's body and got beastly drunk and went to sleep near the coffin. He was fever proof; he soon sobered up and lived some years afterwards. The shipment of that body spread pestilence in the air. Dr. Smith called on a few friends to assist him in burying the body; they immediately responded. No one had any terror of yellow fever in those days; they had no idea that its sting would carry so many to the grave.

Joachim Etie being one of the pall bearers, it is said that he took sick with the fever immediately on his return from the graveyard and was soon carried to the grave himself.<sup>21</sup> Others fell in quick succession victims to the fatal disease, and by the last of October it had decimated this then thinly settled population, leaving in its heartless trail widows and orphans to weep and deplore the departure of loved and lost ones.<sup>22</sup>

The writer hereof felt of the pangs and deprivations that followed that disaster in the loss of a paternal hand.<sup>23</sup> Such was the year 1839.

<sup>19</sup> It is Father Giustiniani who provides some insight into the yellow-fever epidemic of 1839 in New Iberia. He informed Bishop Blanc that almost everyone in the New Iberia area, including himself, had been sick with the fever. Ten or twelve had died. One of those who died was Dr. Benoni Neale, thus leaving Dr. Smith to care for all the sick. Dr. Smith eventually became ill, but survived the fever and was convalescing.

On another matter, Fr. Giustiniani stated that the rectory was almost finished. According to Baudier, the rectory was a four-room cottage. He records that when Fr. Claude Jacquet was assigned to New Iberia in 1875, "he saw the need of discarding the four-room shack that served as parish rectory." Baudier, *Catholic Church*, p. 547. Since arriving in New Iberia he had been living in the sacristy. He and a man named Chanet were conducting a school for about twelve students. Giustiniani to Blanc, October 7, 1839, AANO.

<sup>20</sup> Raphael W. Smith and Leonard J. Smith were not brothers; rather, they were first cousins. For more on the Smith family in New Iberia see Conrad, *New Iberia*, pp. 96, 97, 134.

<sup>21</sup> Mr. Burke, like so many others at the time, regarded yellow fever as a contagious disease which one contracted by coming into contact with a victim. We now know that, more than likely, Mr. Etie's death was not brought on by his service as a pallbearer; rather, he like so many others was bitten by an infected mosquito. Mr. Etie died on September 23, 1839, at the age of 34. Hébert, *Southwest Louisiana Records*, III, 236.

<sup>22</sup> Mr. Burke may be overstating the case for the death toll in the 1839 epidemic. As I have written in *New Iberia*, the death register of St. Peter's church indicates that only eleven people were buried from the church between September 10 and the end of October. Conrad, *New Iberia*, p. 98, n. 27.

<sup>23</sup> This was Mr. Burke's father, William, a native of Waterford, Ireland, who died on October 6, 1839. Glenn R. Conrad and Carl A. Brasseaux, comps., *"Gone but not Forgotten" Records from South Louisiana Cemeteries, Volume 1, St. Peter's Cemetery, New Iberia Louisiana* (Lafayette, La.: University of Southwestern Louisiana, 1983), p. 18.

The next pastor who succeeded in 1840 was Father Prioux [actually Priour].<sup>24</sup> His sister, Mrs. Pierre Fauvel, a resident of the town, still survives him. He remained until 1849, and died that year whilst on a visit to the city of New Orleans.<sup>25</sup> During his nine years pastorship he visited France twice and was temporarily replaced by Father Lucas first and by Father François the last time.

Father Prioux was quick and impulsive, always ready to forgive. He was manly and generous to a fault. It was during his days, that some of his parishoners, whilst he would be giving them a code of morals from the front of the altar and denouncing the errors of their ways that they would rise up in their seats and cry out: "Je va te quarter après la messe" (I'm going to quarter you after Mass), but not many, if any, ever undertook to carry out their threats.<sup>26</sup> He was a good man, and I

<sup>24</sup> Mr. Burke is getting ahead of his story here. Father Giustiniani, who was serving temporarily as pastor of St. Peter's in the fall of 1839 was called upon by his order, the Lazarist Fathers, to become pastor at Natchitoches. Baudier, *Catholic Church*, p. 353. He was replaced at New Iberia by Fr. Pierre François Beauprez. According to Baudier, Father Beauprez had been pastor at Baton Rouge until 1838 when he returned to France for a visit. It was apparently on his return to Louisiana that he was assigned to New Iberia. However Baudier is wrong in stating that Father Beauprez was at St. Peter's only from March to September 1840, for on December 11, 1839, he wrote to Bishop Blanc stating that he had been there for approximately two weeks. Beauprez to Blanc, December 11, 1839, AANO.

In the same letter, Father Beauprez stated that he "found a beautiful church and a new presbytery almost completed," however, the trustees had already showed some temper toward him. He concluded that he did not think he would be able to "get along" with the trustees. He asked for a transfer to Lafayette. *Ibid.*

By the middle of January, Father Beauprez was certain that the trustees were "proud and obstinate." He had been in New Iberia for about six weeks and had not been able to meet with them. He was convinced that he would not be able to remain in New Iberia because there was too little to do. Except for about twenty people, the church was empty on Sunday. Beauprez to Blanc, January 13, 1840, AANO.

Baudier notes that "in those days in New Iberia as in many other places in Louisiana, some parishoners sought to dictate to the pastor and would not permit him to preach on some of the laws and regulations of the Church. Baudier, *Catholic Church*, p. 383. Father Beauprez bears witness to Baudier's statement when he wrote, "People are not happy about what I have said about marriages before justices. I thought things went badly in Baton Rouge, but it is a thousand times worse here." Beauprez to Blanc, February 20, 1840, AANO.

Father Beauprez's successor was Father Julien Priour. Like Mr. Burke, Mr. Baudier mistakenly thought the name was "Prioux." From correspondence from Father Beauprez, it seems that he arrived about September 1, 1840, to take up his duties as pastor in Lafayette. Beauprez to Blanc, September 25, 1840, AANO. One might assume then that Father Priour's pastorate began at New Iberia in late August or early September, 1840.

<sup>25</sup> Father Priour became very ill in the spring of 1848, so ill that his physician, Dr. Jerome Mudd, wrote to Bishop Blanc to say that he had called in other doctors for their opinions. Although Dr. Mudd did not identify the malady, he did say that the doctors were in agreement that Father Priour's recovery would be slow. Dr. Jerome Mudd to Bishop Blanc, April 17, 1848, AANO. Father L. Roccofort, S.J., from St. Charles College, took up Father Priour's spiritual work during his illness. At one point Father Roccofort noted that "Father Priour has suffered much for several weeks." Fr. L. Roccofort, S. J., to Bishop Blanc, April 25, 1848, AANO.

The fact is, however, that Father Priour did survive this illness, but his general physical condition was weakened thereafter. Mr. Burke was mistaken about the time of Father Priour's death. As late as September, 1850, Father Priour was writing from New Iberia. From correspondence after his death, it would appear that he died in December 1850. There is no mention in the Notre Dame Collection of AANO or in Baudier of the place of Father Priour's death.

<sup>26</sup> Baudier, quoting *Le Propagateur*, tells of an attempt by six men to threaten and possibly even to do violence to Father Priour. The men, brandishing sticks and whips, lay in ambush as the priest came along. They confronted him, but, according to *Le Propagateur*, "the firm man of the pastor was enough to frighten these Braves!" Baudier, *Catholic Church*, p. 346.

honor his memory. The appeal of the poor and needy was always heard and no one ever went from his door hungry or empty handed. I recollect his kindness to me and mine and will ever hold his name in kind remembrance.<sup>27</sup> He was replaced after his death by two young priests by the name of Father Therion<sup>28</sup> and Mittelbron<sup>29</sup> --the latter is the present pastor of St. Rose of Lima church, New Orleans. They were jovial and became very popular with the people, and when it was rumored that the bishop was going to relieve them from their charge, a petition was circulated and signed by many asking their retention;<sup>30</sup> but the bishop saw otherwise and did not heed their request. This caused dissatisfaction and bad blood, and in 1851 they were replaced by Father Blin [actually Blin].<sup>31</sup> What followed I will not relate here, as that part had better go down to

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It was Father Pnour, working closely with Mrs. Constance Darby, who, after four years of urging and prayer, succeeded in having the Sisters of the Sacred Heart open a convent in New Iberia. Mrs. Darby had paid for the construction of the convent, and the sisters taught there for one year. All of the efforts to bring the sisters to New Iberia and to maintain them came to nothing when, in the summer of 1850, two boys, playing with matches, set fire to the convent and all was lost. Thereafter the sisters returned to Grand Coteau to work with their congregation already established there. Mrs. Darby, however, was undaunted by events and quickly began rebuilding the convent. It would be some time, however, before another religious order came to New Iberia to teach. Father Pnour's first mention of the convent is found in a letter from him to Bishop Blanc, December 30, 1846, AANO. In a letter from Father Pnour to Father Etienne Rousselon, the vicar general, September 8, 1850, AANO, the New Iberia pastor gives details of the convent fire. Finally, in the letter from Mrs. Constance Darby to Bishop Blanc, dated January 6, 1851, AANO, she states that she is rebuilding the convent.

<sup>27</sup> No matter what difficulties Father Pnour had with some few members of the congregation, the fact is that he must have been a good spiritual shepherd, loved and honored by his parishioners. This fact is reflected in a letter from Father L. Roccofort, S. J., who informed Bishop Blanc that there were 800 people at Mass on Easter Sunday, 1848. If that figure for attendance is contrasted with the figure given by Father Beausprez when he first arrived in New Iberia (that about 20 people were attending Mass, see footnote 24), then there is little doubt of the efficacy of Father Pnour's ten years at St. Peter's. Father Roccofort's statement on attendance is found in Roccofort to Blanc, April 25, 1848, AANO.

<sup>28</sup> This was Father Hubert Thiron, who, prior to coming to New Iberia, was assistant pastor at St. Martin de Tours. He celebrated Christmas Mass, 1850, in New Iberia, then began the task of closing out Father Pnour's pastorate. On January 27, 1851, Father Thiron reported to the archbishop that he was in New Iberia, liked the town and the people, was very busy, and was greatly impressed with the work of Father Pnour in the community. Father Thiron's celebration of Christmas Mass in New Iberia is recorded in a letter from Widow C. Blanchet to Archbishop Antoine Blanc, January 18, 1851, AANO. Father Thiron's remarks are found in his letter to the archbishop dated January 27, 1851, AANO.

<sup>29</sup> This was Fr. Francis Mittelbronn, who had been ordained as a priest by Bishop Blanc on August 15, 1850. He said his first Mass at St. John the Baptist Church in Edgard, La., but on February 1, 1851, he was assigned to Abbeville. Baudier, *Catholic Church*, p. 353. The fact is, however, that Fathers Thiron and Mittelbronn extended their stay in New Iberia because of events described in the following three footnotes.

<sup>30</sup> There were three separate petitions to Archbishop Blanc requesting that Father Thiron be assigned permanently to New Iberia. In all, about sixty people signed the petitions. The petitions are found in the following letters: D. Robert to Blanc, February 8, 1851, AANO; Drosin Broussard to Blanc, February 13, 1851, AANO; and Mrs. Dubreuil Olivier to Blanc, February 27, 1851.

<sup>31</sup> Archbishop Blanc (Bishop Blanc was created first archbishop of the Archdiocese of New Orleans in February 1851) assigned Father J. E. Blin to be the new pastor of St. Peter's. Father Blin had been pastor of St. Mary's at Charenton until this time.

Obviously, many people in New Iberia were disappointed with the archbishop's choice of a pastor. Father Blin arrived in New

oblivion.<sup>32</sup> Suffice to say that he was not received in a very gorgeous manner. Being old, he was recalled to New Orleans in 1852 and died there shortly afterward.<sup>33</sup> He was succeeded by Rev. Theve [actually Thèves], who remained until 1854. He left uncerimoniously and has not been heard of since.<sup>34</sup> It was during his pastورش that Mr. Dubuclet made the church a present of the

Iberia on March 1, 1851, and that evening had dinner with a group of parishoners at Mrs. Darby's home. During the course of the evening, Mrs. Darby's son read a letter from Archbishop Blanc in which he definitely constituted Father Blin pastor of New Iberia. The reaction of some of those present was less than favorable, causing Father Blin to later write that his "heart is heavy; his reception here seems cold." Father J. E. Blin to Archbishop Blanc, March 1, 1851, AANO.

<sup>32</sup> Confusion reigned supreme for the next month or so in New Iberia. On March 6, Father Blin wrote that he was lodging at the hotel because Fathers Thirion and Mielbronn did not seem disposed to turn over the rectory and the church to him. He complained that Father Thirion continued to act as though he were pastor. Blin to Blanc, March 6, 1851, AANO.

On March 10, Fr. Nicolas François who had replaced Father Blin in Charenton, visited New Iberia and spoke to Father Thirion. He reported to Archbishop Blanc that Thirion said he would not leave "before receiving a definite reply from Bishop Antoine Blanc about the petitions made by a great number of people." Fr. Nicolas François to Archbishop Blanc, March 10, 1851, AANO.

The same day, March 10, Father Thirion rendered his account of the matter. He recounted that when Father Blin arrived in New Iberia he had asked Father Thirion to continue the administration of the parish for several days because he (Blin) had to return to Charenton to close out his business there. When Father Blin returned, wrote Thirion, he did not come to the rectory to take possession of it, but took up his lodgings in the hotel. Father Thirion, who had a room in the rectory, stated that he would have been happy to turn over his room to the new pastor. The only reason for Thirion staying as long as he did was to copy into the registers the baptisms, marriages, and burials from loose sheets of paper. Father Thirion to Archbishop Blanc, March 10, 1851, AANO.

The entire matter was seriously complicated by the fact that Mrs. Gougeon, Father Proux's sister, and her family were living at the rectory. On March 22, Mr. Gougeon notified Archbishop Blanc that he and his family certainly did not want to remain in the rectory, but there was no available house for them to move into. He noted that his brother-in-law, Father Proux, did own a small house in the village and wondered whether the archbishop would consider selling it to him. Mr. Gougeon to Archbishop Blanc, March 22, 1851, AANO. The Gougeons did not move out of the rectory until August, as attested in Father Blin's letter to the archbishop, August 27, 1851, AANO.

Nevertheless, Father Thirion went on to his assignment in Abbeville on March 11, and Father Blin occupied his vacated room in the rectory. At the same time Blin reported that he had been given the keys to everything. Already, however, Father Blin suggested that the archbishop reassign him or let him return to France. Blin to Blanc, March 25, 1851, AANO.

<sup>33</sup> In July 1852, Father Blin was assigned to St. Augustine's in New Orleans as assistant pastor. He died there a year later, a victim of the great yellow-fever epidemic of 1853. Baudier, *Catholic Church*, pp. 377, 383.

<sup>34</sup> He was Fr. Anthony Thèves. Father Thèves had been serving as an assistant at St. Louis Cathedral in New Orleans when he was assigned to New Iberia. Upon arriving in New Iberia as pastor of St. Peter's in the fall of 1852, Father Thèves informed Archbishop Blanc of the deteriorated condition of the church. No repairs to the church had been undertaken since Father Proux first came to the parish (1840). The roof now leaked badly and many of the window panes were missing or broken, and rain was coming into the church through the open windows. Father Anthony Thèves to Archbishop Blanc, December 29, 1852; Thèves to Father Etienne Rousselon, the vicar general, February 18, 1853, AANO.

By March 1853, Father Thèves could report that he had "taken much pains with his church." Widow panes had been installed, the roof repaired, and the gutters of the sacristy made watertight. The steeple and the front of the church had been painted. Almost all of the inside of the church had been whitewashed or painted except the nave which needed repairs to the walls and floor. The work on the nave would cost about \$300. He had also installed a new open-work fence around the church and rectory as well as a fence around the cemetery. He had also been able to have the organ repaired. Thèves to Blanc, March 15, 1852, AANO.

On April 20, 1854, Father Thèves reported that all materials for the expansion of the church had been secured and good workmen hired to do the job. He felt that all would be finished quickly. Thèves to Blanc, April 20, 1854, AANO.

large bell that has been sounding the knell of parting day for over a third of a century. It bears the following inscription: "Souvenir de Mad Dubuclet, née Darby, à l'église de St. Pierre, Adm. par Mr Theves, Nouvelle-Iberie, 1854."<sup>35</sup>

Cast by Geo. L. Hanks, Cincinnati, Ohio, it is said to weigh 1200 pounds and cost \$500.

The church owes Mad. Dubuclet many gratuities for her pristine glory, and her name should have been enshrined in the sanctuary of the church.

Next in number of rotation, to take charge of the church, was our good old patriot, Father Outendirk. He came in the summer of 1854 and remained until January 1866.<sup>36</sup> The steeple that ornaments the front of the old church is the work of his own hands assisted by a Negro named

On May 28, 1854, Father Thèves reported that expansion work on the church was well underway. The enlargement of the church was twenty feet from the old wall. The new walls and roof were finished. The floor in the sacristy had been repaired. Cost of the addition, except the painting of it, was \$1987.00. Thèves to Rousselon, May 28, 1854, AANO.

The circumstances surrounding Father Thèves' sudden departure from New Iberia sometime between May 28 and June 8, 1854, are indeed difficult to piece together. From extant correspondence, it would appear that there arose a dispute between Father Thèves and members of St. Peter's congregation over financing the addition to the church. This much is reflected in a letter from Father Thèves to Father Rousselon (June 27, 1854, AANO) when Thèves speaks of "these wretched people for whom nothing is sacred, not even an agreement." There can be little doubt, based on numerous statements of the fact in subsequent correspondence, that Father Thèves paid for the addition to the church from his own funds. Two of the clearest statements of this fact are found in letters from Thèves to Rousselon dated January 15 and April 19, 1861 (AANO), at which time Father Thèves was still trying to be reimbursed for his personal expenditures on the church. In the April 19 letter, Father Thèves states: "Not having received a cent from the abominable inhabitants, I complained to Archbishop Blanc who would have done me justice if he had not died . . ."

Thus, one can only draw the conclusion that problems existed between the pastor and the congregation that caused such ill-feeling that Father Thèves found it necessary to leave New Iberia abruptly. This sudden departure is borne out in a letter from Father Thèves to Father Rousselon in which Thèves asked to have a Mr. Ranier in New Iberia sell his furniture, and other items. Thèves to Rousselon, June 27, 1854, AANO. On June 9, 1854, Bishop Jean Marie Odin of Galveston, Texas, wrote to Archbishop Blanc and mentioned in the course of his letter that Father Thèves had arrived there the day before. Odin to Blanc, June 9, 1854, New Orleans Collection, AANO.

<sup>35</sup> On April 20, 1854, Father Thèves noted that he had received the "magnificent bell which Mrs. Dubuclet has promised to the church." Father Thèves to Archbishop Blanc, April 20, 1854, AANO. On May 27, the Feast of the Ascension, occurred the blessing of the bell. The ceremony was conducted by Fr. S. J. Foltier, the first resident pastor of St. Mary Magdalene Church in Abbeville, who preached the sermon at High Mass before the blessing of the bell. Thèves to Rousselon, May 28, 1854, AANO.

In a letter to Father Rousselon, Father Foltier, writing on June 2, 1854, stated that he had been to New Iberia to bless the bell, and while he was there Father Thèves had told him in some detail of the difficulties he was having. Father Foltier does not identify the source of the difficulties, but goes on to speak about "les mauvais sujets des Attakapas." He concludes by saying that Father Thèves probably would have had nothing but congratulations from his parishoners had he not decided to do battle with the local "gamblers" and "drunkards." Foltier to Rousselon, June 2, 1854, AANO. This statement would imply that Father Thèves' difficulties had not arisen suddenly, and perhaps were not founded on the matter of financing the addition to the church. Certainly, Father Thèves did not hint of trouble when he wrote concerning the bell blessing ceremony, "All the good families of New Iberia and the countryside attended the ceremony." Thèves to Rousselon, May 28, 1854. Nevertheless, on August 10, he stated that "he suffered so much from those calumnies at New Iberia." He found it "painful to receive such a recompense after all the sacrifices he made for the parish." Thèves to Blanc, August 10, 1854, AANO.

<sup>36</sup> Fr. Joseph Outendirk, a native of Brittany, was pastor of St. Theresa's Parish in Mandeville when he was assigned to New Iberia. Baudier, *Catholic Church*, p. 386. He arrived in New Iberia on June 18, 1854. Fr. Joseph Outendirk to Fr. Etienne Rousselon, June 22, 1854, AANO.

Azor, and was built or finished during the late war.<sup>37</sup> It still stands and should remain as a lasting monument to commemorate his skill and ingenuity. He retired for rest to his native Briton [Britanny], the home of his childhood, but he had tasted the waters of the Teche and his heart yearned to return to the banks of its moss-covered oaks, which he did about the year 1868, and in 1870, suddenly and without warning, his spirit went to his God. He was buried in the graveyard of this town and is the only priest that ever died in this parish.

Father Joe was charitable and kind to the needy and poor and never failed to help when help was asked. Especially was his kindness felt when "grim-visaged war" laid waste the homes of our people, in those days of sad trial and tribulation, when the people were broken in heart, in spirit and in purse. He was ever their true friend.<sup>38</sup> He was temporarily replaced by Father Marion, who remained but a short time.<sup>39</sup> He returned to New Orleans, where he died of yellow fever shortly afterward.<sup>40</sup> He was succeeded the same year he came by Father Hoste,<sup>41</sup> who has but very

<sup>37</sup> Mr. Burke refers here to the "steeple" and implies that the steeple of the church was built by Father Outendirk. Father Thives, however, in referring to the renovation and redecoration of the church speaks of "painting the steeple" (see footnote 34 above). Father Outendirk, on the other hand, never speaks of building a "steeple"; rather, he always refers to his work as building a "bell tower." This suggests to this writer that Father Outendirk modified the existing steeple or added to it for his "bell tower."

The bell donated by Mrs. Dubulet probably stayed at or near ground level after its blessing. On January 15, 1856, eighteen months after becoming pastor of St. Peter's, Father Outendirk wrote to Archbishop Blanc recalling that he had spoken to the archbishop about building a bell tower with the help of his parishioners. Now he found that while his parishioners were not against building the bell tower, "all the best heads of families" want a school before building a bell tower. Outendirk to Blanc, January 15, 1856. Then, sometime during the next six years work on the bell tower began, for on January 3, 1862, Father Outendirk asked the permission of Archbishop Jean Marie Odin to complete the bell tower "which I have begun." He indicated that he would need approximately \$1000 worth of materials to complete the job. Father Outendirk to Archbishop Jean Marie Odin, January 3, 1862, Odin Papers, AANO.

<sup>38</sup> There is no correspondence in the Archives of the Archdiocese of New Orleans from Father Outendirk between January 1862 and January 1866 when he left the parish.

<sup>39</sup> Father Francis Marion was pastor of St. James Church on the Mississippi River when he was assigned in December 1865 to New Iberia. His assignment was not a temporary one. He informed Archbishop Odin that he would be prepared to take up his new assignment sometime between January 25 and 30, 1866. Father Francis Marion to Archbishop Jean Marie Odin, January 9, 1866, Odin Papers, AANO.

After arriving in New Iberia, Father Marion found that he had great need of an assistant. There was always so much to do and the parish was so large. Moreover the carpenters and painters were working on the church and they needed supervision. Marion to Odin, March 5, 1866, Odin Papers, AANO.

By May 21, Father Marion wrote that it was "impossible for him to remain alone any longer," so much so that he would rather retire than try to continue without an assistant. Marion to Odin, May 21, 1866, Odin Papers, AANO.

On August 27, Father Marion wrote that although he had agreed to stay in New Iberia until November, he realized that that was impossible because he was suffering too much. He asked to be allowed to leave between September 10 and 20. He suggested that Fr. Yves C. Rivoallan might succeed him. Marion to Odin, August 27, 1866, Odin Papers, AANO.

<sup>40</sup> Father Marion actually returned to France on a visit. In August 1867, he returned to the United States and to New Orleans where, in October 1867, he contracted yellow fever and died. Father Napoleon Joseph Perché to Archbishop Odin, November 15, 1867, Odin Papers, AANO.

<sup>41</sup> Father Yves Rivoallan served as temporary pastor in New Iberia during September, 1866. Rivoallan to Odin, September 28, 1866, Odin Papers, AANO.

recently died in Mississippi. It was during his pastorate, assisted by Father Rivoallan that the terrible epidemic of 1867 cast such sad havoc among our people and more than decimated the population of this town.<sup>43</sup> The very air of that fatal year smelt of death and pestilence--sorrow and desolation were around each hearth stone. The hearts of all went up appealing to Him who was, and is, and will forever be, Lord of Lords and King of Kings, to have mercy upon the people. There was heard lamentations and great mourning: "Like Rachel bewailing the lost and loved ones and could not be comforted, because they were no more." A plague of caterpillars swarmed each herb and bush, the like of which had not been before that time, nor, I trust, shall be hereafter, devouring everything before them. The very trees of the woods were [stripped] of their foliage and a solid network of web hung from tree to tree, as if to make the picture of gloom more desolate.<sup>44</sup>

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Fr. L. Hoste was assigned to St. Peter's Parish in October, 1866. Baudier, *Catholic Church*, p. 547. Father Rivoallan remained in New Iberia as assistant pastor. Father L. Hoste to Archbishop Odín, December 16, 1866, Odín Papers, AANO.

When Father Rivoallan arrived in New Iberia after Father Marion's departure, he was startled to discover that there was no furniture in the rectory. Someone told him that Father Marston had sold the furniture (Rivoallan to Odín, September 29, 1866, Odín Papers, AANO). Therefore, one of Father Hoste's first concerns was refurnishing the rectory. By December 1866 the pastor was able to report that he had at last been able to buy a horse, a buggy, and some furniture for the rectory, but it was all on credit. He wondered if the archbishop might not be able to advance him \$500. Hoste to Odín, December 16, 1866, Odín Papers, AANO.

The boys' school mentioned by Father Outendirk (see footnote 37 above) did materialize. The school was built at the time in the hope of enticing the Christian Brothers to come to New Iberia (something they did sixty years later). They had but recently opened a school for boys in New Orleans. The Brothers, however, did not come to New Iberia in the era before the Civil War; therefore, it appears that the school was staffed by laymen. It is Father Hoste who sheds some light on this early Catholic school of New Iberia and the continuing desire of the congregation to have the Brothers staff their school. In February, 1867, he wrote to Archbishop Odín: "You will recall that I wrote you about the boys' school [this letter was not located in AANO]. Since then a new circumstance has arisen. Mr. Whitaker who is not Catholic is at the head of the school. Mr. Simons, his assistant, is a Catholic. Mr. Whitaker proposes to leave. Mr. Smith, a Catholic of whom Father Rivoallan gives a good account, proposes to replace him. But Mr. Smith, who knows that the owners of the building want to have Brothers [as teachers], wants to know if he could be assured the position for a year. This is a favorable occasion for the Brothers, even if they could place only one here provisionally. Mr. Simons would be willing to assist either. I have asked for a month before replying to Mr. Smith." Hoste to Odín, February 21, 1867, Odín Papers, AANO.

This letter also tells us about another school in the area. The day before he wrote (February 20) he visited a community of about 300 farmers and their families who before the Civil War were all free people of color. He reported that they lived about seven miles from New Iberia and about two miles from Pautoville. They had been for some time conducting a school for their children, about 35 of whom attended classes. While there, Father Hoste taught catechism. He now sought permission to say Mass there once a week, during the week. Hoste to Odín, *Ibid*.

<sup>43</sup> For an account of the 1867 yellow-fever epidemic in New Iberia, see Conrad, *New Iberia*, pp. 175-178. There has always been some question about the number of people who died in New Iberia as a result of this epidemic. Many scholars have doubted that as many as 100 people died. Those doubts may now be put to rest as a result of the following piece of evidence found in the Archives of the Archdiocese of New Orleans. On September 27, 1867, Fr. Napoleon Joseph Perché reported to Archbishop Odín (who was in Lyons, France, at the time) that "New Iberia has just recovered from a terrible plague which in six or seven weeks took 100 persons of the eight or nine hundred who were stricken. Father Hoste and Father Rivoallan would have succumbed to the task if they had not been aided by Father J. Francis Abbadie, S. J. [from St. Charles College] and Father Hyacinthe Leozic [pastor at Youngsville]. Father Rivoallan and Father Leozic were both at death's door but all are well now. The parishoners at New Iberia are full of gratitude to Father Hoste. . . . Father Abbadie had hardly returned to Grand Coteau when he went back to Vermilionville [Lafayette] where 30 people died in a few days. At Washington, near Opelousas, 130 were ill." Perché to Odín, September 27, 1867, Odín Papers, AANO.

<sup>44</sup> Caterpillars were a constant threat to cotton and corn after the year 1840, but the climatic conditions of the year dictated the number and damage of these pests. The caterpillar plague of 1867 was the worst on record to date. See *The Opelousas Courier*, July 27, 1867.

Such was the year 1867. No cotton was made that year, the cotton plant being the first to whet the appetite of that ominous intruder. Father Hoste was succeeded in 1868 by Father Chasse; he remained until 1873. In that year he was called to New Orleans, and is at present chancellor of the archdiocese. It was during his administration that the Mount Carmel Convent was established in this place--an institution that has done great good in disseminating intellectual, moral and religious influences in our midst. He was succeeded by Father Le Cozic who remained until 1875. He was temporarily replaced, whilst on a trip to France, by Fathers Rouge and Damas--the latter is the present pastor of St. Patrick's Church, New Orleans. They remained but a few months and nothing transpired during their short stay worthy of mention here.

In October of that year, Father [Claude] Jacquet was assigned to this church from Washington, La., and has been its pastor ever since and is the projector of the new temple that is to be raised in place of the old that is being dismantled and torn down. Father Jacquet has been pastor of St. Peter's longer than any of the fourteen priests who, in the last fifty years, preceded him. Père Joe coming next. The present presbytery was erected by him and the grand organ purchased since his advent here; and to him in great part will be due the erection of the new church.

We will now return to a few records of the past. Prior to the building of the old church in 1838, this part of the parish of St. Martin was served by Father Brasseur, the priest of the St. Martinville church.

The town of St. Martinville was a town of some importance before New Iberia had any existence or its birth was foretold.

The first marriage, recorded on 30th of July, 1838, by Father de St. Aubin, was between Cesaïre DeBlanc (son of Cesaïre DeBlanc and of Zoe Delacroix) to Miss Alex Decuir, daughter of Zenon Decuir and of Elizabeth Hebert. There were fifteen witnesses to that nuptial ceremony, and not one of those who attended that happy event, except Gerard Decuir, a resident of Bayou Vermilion and brother to our friend and fellow townsman, Zenon Decuir, now live, but have long since gone to sleep with the friends of their youth. The next to marry was our old friend Mr. A. L. Bergerie, to Miss Benard Miguez. The venerable old pair still live in our midst, honored, respected and loved by all who know them and are a relic of the past good old days. The first baptisms, in June, 1838, were Carmelite Mendoza, Athanaye Frilot, de Féliciana Frilot, Clementine Eleonore Etie, and Elgere Segura.

The first "De Profundis," in 1838, chanted under its roof, of which there is a record, was over the dead body of Arpin Gonsoulin. The last marriage before the destruction of the church was that of Fernand Bonin to Miss L. Trappé, and the last rites over the dead were those of the much loved and regretted son of Mr. Mozart Gondran.

There remains but fourteen houses in this town that existed when the church was built. They are the Park House, Max Matte's, John Fisher's, Wm. Weeks, Boyer's tailorshop, Chas. Gouguenheim's store, Frank DelBuono's store, the old DeValcourt house, Mrs. Minor Swaim's house, Mrs. Ulgere Decuir's residence, Mrs. Vedrine's, occupied by L. Delahoussaye, Dr. Blancher's and Mrs. J. J. Marie, on the opposite side of the bayou. All of the rest were built since 1840. When it was accounced, two Sundays ago, that the old church had to make place for the new, I felt the trickling of a tear. Many of the romantic associations with the old temple of God were connected with my early life. The beautiful lines of the woodman came to my mind, when he was begged to spare that tree, "Touch not a single bough; There woodman let it stand."

I felt also that the old church was good enough for use. It was within her walls I first received the imprint of a Christian, in the sacred waters of baptism. At the foot of her altar I made my first communion, was confirmed and got married and where I expected to pass on my way to meet

and sleep with those of my most loved. It was through her portals I followed all that was near and dear to me in this life, on their way to the little city of the dead. When but an idle boy I sought her sacred precincts and have continued until age has whitened the head and the heart has been mellowed with the sorrow of time.

I say, no matter if the old church was humble and but cheaply and scantily furnished the little that was there, the pictures on the wall; the flowers and ornaments on the altar, come back in grateful memory to make pleasant the recollections of childhood days. And as time is fleeting away may they serve as a beacon to teach us to long for that home we are needing, that heaven of beauty beyond the blue skies.

For 50 years the old church has stood against the storms of time. Many there were who marched through her aisles some were glad and some were sad. Some with joyful heart followed the wreath of the bride, others, in tears followed the veil of the mourner.

With these reminiscences we close the chapter and consign the old church to oblivion and await the new, that is soon expected to rise up more grand and more beautiful for the greater glory of God.

[Printed in the New Iberia] *Enterprise*, April 26, 1888. W. R. Burke

## EPILOGUE

Except for Mr. Burke's reminiscences, which have been frequently repeated in subsequent historical accounts of St. Peter's Parish, little more information was to be had about those fledgling years of the church in New Iberia. Nevertheless, a rich source of information was available and lay untapped. This was the vast storehouse of documentation to be found in the Archives of the Archdiocese of New Orleans. Most important to a better understanding of the early development of the church at New Iberia was the correspondence of the pastors to the bishop, and subsequently archbishop, of New Orleans. During the early summer of 1991, I was privileged to have an opportunity to review the correspondence of St. Peter's pastors between 1838 and approximately 1870. The letters address not only religious matters but also social history and, in varying degrees, political and economic history. Although I have used the correspondence to annotate Mr. Burke's history of the parish, my overall research purpose was to develop a better understanding of the social history of the Attakapas region in the period before the Civil War. The pastoral correspondence has provided insight to many facets of life about which I was previously unaware. I thank Msgr. Earl C. Woods, chancellor of the Archdiocese and director of the Archbishop Antoine Blanc Memorial, for the opportunity to investigate an important historical collection. I am most grateful to Dr. Charles Nolan and his staff for their many kindnesses, especially pointing me in the right direction.

I came away from this preliminary research into the life and times of the people of Attakapas in the antebellum period with some important insights. I was impressed with the fact that sixty to one hundred years after its founding, the Attakapas region was very much a frontier pervaded by a frontier mentality. Individualism was rampant, violence was commonplace, poverty among non-landowning whites was severe, and a societal code of morality, still embryonic, was not yet capable of addressing such long-standing problems as drunkardness, gambling, and prostitution. Widows and orphans often lived precariously on the brink of life and death.

I was also impressed with the devotion of the clergy and many of the laity in their efforts to bring the civilizing influences of the church into what had been only a short time before a wilderness. I have often wondered, in the course of my research, what must the French missionary priests who served Attakapas thought of their circumstances. Surely for some, it was a hell on earth, if for no other reasons than the climate and the insects, and Louisiana's reputation for being the "cemetery of America," a reference to the state's frequent bouts with yellow fever, malaria, cholera, and dysentery. Yet few priests complained about the near-primitive lifestyle they endured for

years, or the rudeness and spite directed toward them on occasion, or the fact that they were seldom adequately supported by the congregation, even to the point of often going hungry and doing without the essentials of everyday life.

Similarly, the intellectual and spiritual devotion of many Attakapas families impressed me. These people, despite innumerable obstacles erected by their neighbors, persevered in their work of bringing the church to as many people of Attakapas as possible. The accounts of how planters, farmers, shopkeepers and day laborers came together to form a congregation and to build a church is inspiring. Certain individuals demonstrated unusual leadership. Focusing on New Iberia, it would be difficult to forget the work of Constance de Blanc Darby (Mrs. François St. Marc Darby) toward establishing a school for the children of the area. Her dream was finally realized in 1850, only to be shattered by a disastrous fire that destroyed the convent a year later. Did she despair? No, she immediately began planning a new convent. Mrs. Darby was in the vanguard of a movement by St. Peter's Parish to bring Catholic education to New Iberia. Pastors and congregation worked toward that goal for many years before finally being rewarded with the establishment in New Iberia of a convent operated by the Sisters of Mt. Carmel and a boy's school staffed by the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

I cannot conclude this epilogue without mention of the man who for so long presided over the destiny of the Catholic Church in southern Louisiana, Antoine Blanc. He was a man for the times. Possessing the proverbial patience of a saint, he nudged, urged, counseled, and supported the clergy and laity of the diocese, not only from his writing desk in New Orleans but also on his frequent trips throughout the bayou country. An outstanding spiritual leader, a person with a vision, Archbishop Blanc nurtured with success the work of God in a time and place which would have tried the souls of men of lesser character. He will always be honored by the church in Attakapas.

### **The Crops and the Showers\***

Opelousas, La., June 14,—[Special]—While the showers that have fallen in many portions of the parish were enough to effectually break the drought, yet they will prove of great benefit to the crops. The oldest corn and rice will be seriously hurt by the drought, but the late plantings may yet be brought out by the rains.

\*Taken from "The Daily Picayune", June 15, 1889.

# SUGAR GROWERS OF LOUISIANA

## 1908-1909

**EDITOR'S INTRODUCTION:** From time to time the editorial office of *The Attakapas Gazette* receives requests for information about Louisiana sugar growers of the past. Sometimes the information requested has to do with the name of a plantation and its location. In the hope of answering these questions and perhaps providing information of interest to all readers, we present in this number and the next the names of sugar growers in Louisiana for the crop year 1908-1909. The information is taken from *Bouchereau's Advance Directory for 1908-9 of the Sugar Manufacturers and Cane Growers of Louisiana*, published in New Orleans by Alcée Bouchereau.

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 28, 1908.

Names with the degree mark (°) are sugar manufacturers using the vacuum-strike-pan, and are also cane growers. Those with two degree marks are sugar manufacturers using the other processes—open-strike-pan or open kettle, and are also cane growers. Those with no mark sell their canes by the ton to central factories.

CANE GROWER AND SUGAR MANUFACTURER.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF PLANTATION.	PARISH.
°Abbey & Highland P. & M. Co. Ltd.	Thibodaux	Abbey-Highland	Lafourche
Abraham, Simon	Raceland	Theresa	"
Acote, F., Est.	Laura		Assumption
°Adeline Sugar Factory Co., Ltd.	Adeline	Adeline	St. Mary
Adler, A., Realty Co.	New Orleans	232 Canal Street	Orleans
"	Manchac	Beu-Hur	East Baton Rouge
"	Plaquemine	Rebecca	Iberville
Alexander, Mose	Baldwin	Daisy	St. Mary
Allemands, M. (tenant)	Reserve	Reserve	St. John Baptist
" S.	Charenton		St. Mary
°° " B. P. & M. Co., Ltd.	Belle Alliance	Cosa Natural	Assumption
°° " & Jumeauville.	"	Ville du Bois	"
°Allemans Planting Co., Ltd.	Soulouque		Iberville
°Alma Plantation, Ltd.	Lakeland	Alma	Pointe Coupee
Amedee, Adolph	Vacherie		St. James
°American (The) Refining Co.	New Orleans	Refinery	Orleans
°Anderman, Edward D.	Saint James	St. Emma	St. James
Arenaux, Aristide	Albemarle		Assumption
" Paul	"		"
°Argyle P. & M. Co., Ltd.	Houma	Argyle	Terrebonne
Armelse Planting Co.	Paincourtville	Armelse	Assumption
°Ashland P. & M. Co., Ltd.	Houma	Ashland	Terrebonne
"	New Orleans	"	608 Canal Bldg
°Attakapas Sugar Co., Ltd.	Abbeville	Rose Hill	Vermilion
"	New Orleans	"	1022 Hibernia Bldg
Aubin, Telesmar	Baton Rouge		East Baton Rouge
Averou, Desire	Laura		Assumption
" F. Est.	Centerville		St. Mary
" Fernand	Plattenville		Assumption
" Chas. & Bro.	Paincourtville		"
" T. & Son	Amelia		St. Mary
°Augusta Sugar Co., Ltd.	Barbreck		St. Landry
Avery, Dudley	Avery Island	Prospect Hill	Iberville
Ayraud, Houere	Barton	Sleepy Hollow	Ascension
Ayo, J. J.	Gray	Ayo	Terrebonne
Babin, Frank	Baton Rouge	Clay Hill	East Baton Rouge
" Joe	Chanvin	Indian Ridge	Terrebonne
" Louis S.	Saint Gabriel		Iberville
" Bros.	Island	Indian Camp	"
" J. U. & Sons	St. Gabriel	Bagatelle	"
Badenau, Joseph T.	Lockport		Lafourche
°Baldwin & Co.	Baldwin	Total Wreck	St. Mary
Bancker, Omega	Baton Rouge		East Baton Rouge
Barbier, Camille	Paincourtville		Assumption
Barbreck Planting Co.	Barbreck		St. Landry
°Barker & LeBlanc	Lockport	Clotilda	Lafourche
Barker, Frank Co.	New Orleans		332 Decatur St.
° " & Lepine	" Lafrebe Cross	Laurel Valley	Lafourche
Barues, A. J.	Iberville	Will Not	Iberville
Barre, Emile Est.	Edgard		St. John Baptist
" Sotheuse	"		"
Barrilleau, A. L.	Lockport	Four Bits	Lafourche
" & Blanchard	Bertie	Poverty Flat	Assumption
°Barrow, R. E.	New Orleans	Myrtle Grove	3410 Valmont St.

\*Lafourche Crossing.

CANE GROWER AND SUGAR MANUFACTURER.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF PLANTATION.	PARISH.
BEDFORD, W. R.	Plaquemine	Centennial	Iberville
" & Duplantier	Houma	Myrtle Grove	Terrebonne
" & LeBlanc	Plaquemine	Paradise	Iberville
Bartels Bros.	Henry		Vernilion
Bartles, Victor	New Iberia		Iberia
Barthel, J. M.	Sunshine	Bathel	Iberville
Barton, Clarence C.	Albemarle	Little Texas	Assumption
" E. D. Est.	Welcome	St. Chalm.	St. James
" Ernest H. Est.	Barton	St. Emma	Assumption
Baudoin, Alfred	Perry	Bandon	Vernilion
Bayard, Ernest	Patoutville		Iberia
" E. A.	"	Daisy	"
Beary, James	Thibodaux	Artledge	Lafourche
Beasley, James W. Est.	Napoleonville	Wildwood	Assumption
Beattie, Fannie P. Mrs.	Thibodaux	Dixie	Lafourche
Bean, P. N.	Saint Gabriel		Iberville
Beard, Chas.	Union		St. James
Becker, John B.	Ashville	Rose Bush	Vernilion
Beckner, Alfred	Baton Rouge		East Baton Rouge
Beckel, H. Widow	Varherin		St. James
" Max, Widow	Edgard	Maxie	St. John Baptist
" E. & Co.	Reserve	Belle Pointe	"
Behan, W. J. Gen'l.	Whitecastle	Alhambra	Iberville
" " "	New Orleans	"	315 Godchaux Bldg
Belaire (The) Company	Belaire	Belaire	Piquemine
" " "	New Orleans	"	239 Carondelet St.
Belanger, Celestin	Irish Bend	WestCamperdown	St. Mary
Belle Alliance Co., Ltd.	Belle Alliance	Belle Alliance	Assumption
" Helene Pittg. Co.	Belle Helene	Belle Helene	Assumption
Belleview Pittg. Co., Ltd.	Franklin	Belleview	St. Mary
Berard Bros.	Morbihan	Berard	Iberia
Bergeron, Cleophas	Laura		Assumption
" E. M.	Chemal	Louisa	Pointe Coupee
" Octave	"Laf'che Cros's		Lafourche
" Ulysse	Laura		Assumption
" & Martin	Albemarle	Himelaga	"
Bernard, Wm. L.	Mark		West Baton Rouge
Barthelet, Paul	Killoma	Trinity	St. Charles
Bertrand, T.	Landerdale		St. James
Berwick, O. D., P. & M. Co., Ltd.	Feaster	Johnson	St. Mary
Biles, W. A.	Barbreck	Cumberland	St. Landry
Billeaud Bros.	Cades	Laurantiers	St. Martin
" Jr., Hon. M. & Bros.	Carenero	Buron	Lafayette
" Sugar Factory	Broussard	Bone Place	"
Billings, A. J.	Sunshine	Point View	Iberville
Billion, O. D. & A. J.	Bayou Goula	Upper Elmer	"
Bird, A. T. Mrs. & Co.	Mark	Shelter	West Baton Rouge
Birg, Joseph	Franklin		St. Mary
Black & Levy	Sauvotown		Iberville
Blackman, P. L. Judge	Loyd	Wellwood	Rapides
Blanchard, A. B. Mrs.	Bellerose	Bertha	Assumption
" A. D.	Platteville	H. D.	"
" Eno	Labadieville		"
" Evariste	Plattenville	Chaire	"
" L. B.	Bellerose	H. D.	"
" Nicholas	Paincourtville		"
" Nicomette	"		"
" Onesime Est.	Klotzville		"
" P. A.	Bellerose	H. D.	"
" C. & O.	Laura		"
" Planting Co., Ltd.	Tallien	Georgia	"
Bloomfield, Wm. B.	Mountairy	Angelina	St. John Baptist
" " "	New Orleans	"	207 N. Peters
Bongui, E. M.	Opelousas	Camp Hamilton	St. Landry
Bodensheimer, Philip	New Orleans	Star A. K.	239 Decatur St.
Bodin, Dolze Est.	Ashton	Ida	St. Mary
" John	Adchue	Bodin	"
" J. U.	"	Larrie	"
" N. A.	Gibson		Terrebonne
" Ulysse	Baldwin		St. Mary
Bolher, Chas.	Magnolia		East Baton Rouge
Bonus, Gustave	Lancunville		Iberia
Bonyblain, Arthur A.	Glencoe	Home Place	St. Mary
" Banoen	Homan	Boykin	Terrebonne
Booksh, Tilden E.	Grosse Tete	Proctor	Iberville
Borne, A.	Plattenville		Assumption
" & Naquin	Paincourtville	Cordelia	"

CANE GROWER AND SUGAR MANUFACTURER.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF PLANTATION.	PARISH.
Bossier, C. P.	Saint Rose		St. Charles
Boudreaux, Adlard	Lockport	Boudreaux	Lafourche
" Alcon. (tenant)	Reserve	Reserve	St. John Baptist
" Alfred, Heirs.	Houma	Front Lawn	Terrebonne
" August	Reserve	Reserve	St. John Baptist
" Charles	Albionville	Aurelie	Assumption
" " Land Co., Ltd.	Napoleonville	Roxana	"
" Justilien	Pinecourtville		"
" Leon	Laura		"
" Leon Mrs.	*Lafreche Cros'g		Lafourche
" M. M. Mrs.	Boudreaux	Lutella	Terrebonne
" Oscar	Centerville	Live Oak	St. Mary
" P. E.	Moutz	New Hope	St. Charles
" Joe. V. & Ernest A.	Franklin	Perret	St. Mary
" " Land Co., Ltd.	Labadieville	Oakwood	Assumption
Bougere, C. L.	Moutz	Gypsy	St. Charles
Bourcier & Bellissieu Co., Ltd.	Patterson	Waveland	St. Mary
Bourg, Benj.	Union		St. James
" E. N.	Labadieville		Assumption
" L. P.	Amelia		"
" Sylvain S.	Lockport	Ravenwood	Lafourche
" C. & Co.	Napoleonville	St. Vincent	Assumption
Bourgeois, E.	Centerville		St. Mary
" Jos.	Lockport		Lafourche
" Jos. N. Mrs.	"	"	"
" J. B.	*Lafreche Cros'g		"
" Louis A.	Union	St. John	St. James
" P. F. Est.	Pointe Coupee	Sugar Land	Pointe Coupee
" Vingelle	Hoster	Providence	St. James
" A. & R. A.	Brooks	Stonewall	Pointe Coupee
" & Hidalgo	Irish Bend	Oxford	St. Mary
" L. P. & G.	Lut-het		St. James
Boutte, Louis	Loreauville		Iberia
" Nello	Ama	Louisa	St. Charles
" T. P.	Centerville	Garden Spot	St. Mary
Bradley, W. D. & Sister	Berwick	Oakland	"
Brady, O. & W.	Ruhaville	Fashion	St. Charles
Brand, Elise	Tonps	Waterproof	Lafourche
" Leutrold	Raceland	Prosperity	"
" Paul	"	"	"
" & Miro	Gonzales	Smoke	Assumption
Brazant, Louis	Vacherie		St. James
Bread, P. M.	Feitel	Buy Tree	"
Breaux, Eraste	Breaux Bridge		St. Martin
" Gns A. Cel.	LaFayette	Oakburn	Lafayette
" Honore	Breaux Bridge	Juanita	St. Martin
" Ulysses (tenant)	Reserve	Rosette	St. John Baptist
Bridgeland, J. P.	Bunkie	Hope	Avoyelles
Briggs, L. T.	Abbeville	Perseverance	Vernilion
Brigbee, Felix L.	Pashua		St. James
" Florian	"		"
Bringham, R. W.	Alexandria		Rapides
Brown, Jno. B.	Evergreen	Evergreen	Avoyelles
" Bron, A. & P. V.	Killona	Providence	St. Charles
Brownson, Caesar	Gueydan		Vernilion
" Desanis	Loreauville		Iberia
" J. O.	Pilette		Lafayette
" Julius	Breaux Bridge	Anse St. Claire	St. Martin
" Louis D.	Loreauville	Marie Louise	Iberia
" Bros	Henry		Vernilion
Brown, J. D.	Houma		Terrebonne
" O.	Hardwin	Harding	St. Mary
Browne, H. S. Mrs.	Salut Gabriel	St. Gabriel	Iberville
" Brule, C. A. Capt.	Plaquemine	Reliance	"
" Bruley Labeche Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Labadieville		Assumption
Bubben, Harvey	Bunkie		Avoyelles
Buford, H. J.	Gibson	Oak Forest	Terrebonne
" Burbank, Edward W. Estate	Bellerose	Avon	Assumption
" " " "	New Orleans		426 Godchaux Bldg
" J. A. Major	Waggaman	Avondale	Jefferson
" Burch & Champagne	Lury	Glenale	St. John Baptist
" Burquier, E. D. Mrs. Co., Ltd.	Louisa	Alice B.	St. Mary
" J. M. Co., Ltd.	"	Cyprien	"
" " " "	New Orleans	201 Zeta Bldg	840 Gravier St.
Burke, T. F.	Amelia	Lodi	St. Mary
Burns, D.	Laura	St. Clara	Assumption
" J. T.	Lobdell	Silvery	West Baton Rouge
Burr, A. S.	Lamourie	Corday	Rapides

CANE GROWER AND SUGAR MANUFACTURER.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF PLANTATION.	PARISH.
Cade, Wm.	Baucker	Cade	Vermilion
" & Suedes Bros.	Cades	Oasis	St. Martin
Cadew, W.	Boutte	Magnolia Ridge	St. Charles
Caffery-Martel Sugar Co.	Baldwin	Katie	St. Mary
Cahn, Leon	New Orleans	Cannonberg	33 N. Peters St.
Caillier, Ambrose & Co.	Plattenville		Assumption
Caillouet, T.	Charenton		St. Mary
" E. & Co.	Thibodaux	St. James	Lafourche
" P. F. & T. J.	"	Orange Grove	"
Caire, E. J. & Co.	Edgard		St. John Baptist
Cancienne, Drassin	Thibodaux	China Grove	Lafourche
" Leo	Arca	Hard Times	Assumption
Camus, Clifton	Cheueyville	Magnolia	Rapides
Cantrille, Wm.	Lockport		Lafourche
" E. J. & Son	Houma	Highland	Terrebonne
Carly, W. S.	Lobdell	Bellevue	West Baton Rouge
Casey, T. H.	Gibson	Oak Forest	Terrebonne
Caze, B. Mrs.	Mark	Gasco	West Baton Rouge
Chamberlin, Wm. B.	Chamberlin	Camp	"
Champagne, Chas. J.	Montegut	St. Agnes	Terrebonne
" Wm. M.	Theriot	St. Michel	"
Charlet, Alphonse	Klotzville	Hardwork	Assumption
" A. M. Dr.	Plattenville		"
Chateworth, P. & M. Co., Ltd.	Manche	Chateworth	East Baton Rouge
Chauffe, L. Dr.	Garyville	Emilie	St. John Baptist
" R. & Bro.	Bertie	Rosedale	Assumption
" Bros.	Breaux Bridge	Ruth	St. Martin
Chauvin, A. E.	Napoleonville		Assumption
" W. A.	Centerville		St. Mary
Chenet Bros.	Mount Airy	New Hope	St. John Baptist
Choctaw Ptg. Co., Ltd.	Lockport	Choctaw	Lafourche
Churchill, J. B.	Lakeland		Pointe Coupee
Chrespe, John	Saint Rose	Cedar Grove	St. Charles
Clarke, Lewis S. Estate	Patterson	Lagonda	St. Mary
"	New Orleans		305 Perrin Bldg
Claudet, Charles A.	Lockport	Bonverans	Lafourche
Claussen, Jacob	Foster	Maryland	St. Mary
Clement, D.	Laura		Assumption
" Bron Bros. & Robert	Darrow	Hermitage	Assumption
Cleveland Ptg. Co., Ltd.	Labadieville	Cleveland	Assumption
Clifton, C. C.	Falcourtville	Olive Branch	"
Cocks, R. W.	Ellendale	Rebecca	Terrebonne
Coco, Jules A.	Cottamport	Coco	Avoyelles
Coignet, Octave Mrs.	LaFiche Cross	Octavin	Lafourche
Codonal Sugars Co.	Giametry	Giametry Factory	St. James
"	New Orleans		401 Morris Bldg
Comenx, Chas. Dan'l	Foreman	Red Hill	East Baton Rouge
" Rudolph G.	Plaquemine	Mayflower	Iberville
" Victorin	"	Clenwood	"
" Edward & Bro.	Bellerose		Assumption
Connelly, H. W.	Houma	Homestead	Terrebonne
Conrad, A.	Leaurette		Iberia
Copponex, John Louis	Convent		St. James
Courcault, L. O.	"		"
Cox, Sarah A. Mrs.	Bellerose	St. Philomena	Assumption
Crawford, Melacom	Washington	St. Lucy	St. Landry
Crescent Farm Planting Ass'n.	Ellendale	Crescent Farm	Terrebonne
Crescent-Magnolia P. & M. Co. Ltd.	Minerva	Magnolia	"
Cretzer, H. S.	Ann	Louis	St. Charles
"	New Orleans	305 Goldchamz Bldg	Orleans
"	New Iberia	Oak Grove	Iberia
Curtis, J. C.	Bellerose	H. D.	Assumption
Dalgic, A. D. Mrs.	Klotzville	Gros	"
" Alcide	Whitecastle	Laurel Ridge	Iberville
" Emile	Houma	Pecan Tree	Terrebonne
" Trassmond	Pamcourtville		Assumption
Dauserean, P. J.	Labadieville		"
Daniel, Peter	Plaquemine	Dixie	Iberville
Danjean, Oscar R.	Saint James	Rich Bend	St. James
Danco, J. L. & Co.	Crescent	Milly	Iberville
Darcantel, Jos.	Island	Revenue	"
Darenshourg, Cyrille	Edgard		St. John Baptist
" Leon	"		"
Derragh, J. L. Wid.	Centerville	Justine	St. Mary
Dennis, Manuel	Sunshine		Iberville
Destrive, Thadieu Capt.	English Turn	Port St. Leon	Plaquemine
" J. T.	Chalmette		St. Bernard
Davenport, John J. Est.	Patterson	Lacust Grove	St. Mary
Davis, John F.	Lamourie	Sunyside	Rapides

CANE GROWER AND SUGAR MANUFACTURER.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF PLANTATION.	PARRISH.
Dehon, Louis	Klotzville	Guildiva	Assumption
Delabaz, Alfred	Brosley		West Baton Rouge
DeLaloue, John	St. Martinville		St. Martin
DeLancey, Alcee F.	Albemarle	St. Thomas	Assumption
" E. H.	Lockport		Lafourche
" Elmer J.	"		"
" Elvina Miss.	"		"
" E. P.	"		"
" F. & Bro.	Albemarle	Delsune	Assumption
" J. O. & Son.	"	Live Oak	"
Delcaubre, Michel	Derouen		Iberia
" D.	"		"
" Desire	Delcaubre		"
" Jos. D.	"		"
Delgado & Co.	Jeanerette	Albania	"
" "	New Orleans	"	203 N. Peters
Delhaye, H.	Charenton		St. Mary
Delta Planting Co., Ltd.	Klotzville	Delta	Assumption
Delmo, Geo.	Henry		Vermilion
Delmas, A. Mrs.	Patterson	Hope	St. Mary
Delta Sugar Co.	New Orleans	602 Godechaux Bldg	Coleaux
Denley, T. P.	Belair	Penny	Plaquemine
Derouen, Hamilton	Rust		Iberia
" Numa	Derouen		"
" P. C.	Marcel		"
Deslattes, J. L. Dr.	Paulina	Bellerece	St. James
Devall, Christopher	Sunshine		Iberville
" David	Chamberlin	Orange Grove	West Baton Rouge
Devall J. T.	Chamberlin	Ashland	West Baton Rouge
" T.	Sunshine	Mesplua	Iberville
Dickson, Vincent	Chalre		St. James
Dixon, Elijah David	Hope Villa	Willow Grove	Assumption
" Vincent Lee	"	Hunstock	"
Doherty, Edward, Est.	*La'Frche Cross	Welster	Lafourche
Duluz, A. S.	Avoye	Hard Times	Assumption
Dineugean, A. F.	Breaux Bridge		St. Martin
Donaldson, David	Colomb		St. James
Dookey, H. S.	Baton Rouge	Hope Estate	East Baton Rouge
Doumenge, Alice Mrs.	Derouen		Iberville
Dougherty, N. S.	Baton Rouge		East Baton Rouge
Dreart, Edward	Waggonman	Cedar Grove	Jefferson
Downs, Sinogel	Island		Iberville
Dualhet, Emile	Jeanerette	West Side	Iberia
" Ernest	Calumet	Little Mound	St. Mary
" & Bondreaux	"	Live Oak Grove	"
Dubernard, L. J.	Island		Iberville
Dubon, Ametha R.	Dubois		Iberia
Duchamp, Amelia Mrs.	St. Martinville	Providence	St. Martin
Dubreux, Francois	Edgard	Mollana	St. John Baptist
Dugas, Achiles Est.	Klotzville	Dugas	Assumption
" Enue	Whitecastle		Iberville
" Henry	Palmyrville		Assumption
" Michel	Centerville		St. Mary
" Victor	Klotzville	Dugas	Assumption
" Zephirin	Centerville		St. Mary
" & Keith	Bayou Goula	Nottaway	Iberville
" & Landry	"		"
" & LeBlanc, Ltd.	Palmyrville	Westfield	Assumption
Duhou & Kessler	Klotzville	Lula	"
Duke Bros.	Reserve		St. John Baptist
Dulac P. & M. Co., Ltd.	Dulac	Dulac	Terrebonne
Dumesnil, Adelaide Mrs.	Baldwin	California	St. Mary
Dumont, M. Est.	Theriot		Terrebonne
Duplantier, Chas.	Burville		East Baton Rouge
" & Stimen	"	Woodstock	"
Dupuy, Antoine	Sunshine		Iberville
" Hymel	"		"
Duraud, P. E., Mrs.	Klotzville	Supple's Place	Assumption
Durio, Martin	Breaux Bridge	Elice	"
Duon, W. W.	Crowley		Arnaud
Dymond, John Hun	New Orleans	Belair	339 Carondelet St.
Earle, Wm.	Sauveterre		Iberville
" Z. T. Jr.	"		"
Edrington, Morris	Reserve	Corndash	St. John Baptist
Eichman, C. M.	New Orleans	Corn	1023 Iberville Bldg
Elliott, Charles	St. Rose		St. Charles

CANE GROWER AND SUGAR MANUFACTURER.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF PLANTATION.	PARRISH.
Elbeuder Bros.	Montegut	Hope Farm	Terrebonne
©Ellerslie Planting Co., Ltd.	Poster	Ellerslie	St. Mary
©Ellington Planting Co., Ltd.	Luling	Ellington	St. Charles
"	New Orleans	"	219 N. Peters St.
Elliot, Lee	Gueydan	"	Vermilion
Ellis, D. H. & Son	Amelia	L'Ousee	St. Mary
Elmore Planting Co., Ltd.	Luling	Elmore	St. Charles
Escue, W. H.	Lobelle	Bellevue	"
Espy, R.	Belair	Fairview	Plaquemine
Estoumal, Albert Hon.	St. Bernard	Whitehall	St. Bernard
Evans & Evans	Barlreck	"	St. Landry
Exwell Heirs.	Evergreen	Evergreen	Avoyelles
" & Payne	"	"	"
Ezidore, Marceline Wid.	Gramercy	Red Hot	St. John Baptist
Falcon, Frank	Island	Resene	Iberville
" Maun-d	Doreyville	Rose Place	"
" Bree	Reserve	Reserve	St. John Baptist
©Falconst, Augustin	Vacherie	"	St. James
" Charles Wid.	"	"	"
" Elmer	"	"	"
" Hermenigile Wid.	"	Shell Hill	"
" Mancel, Jr.	Theriot	"	Terrebonne
" Placide Wid.	Vacherie	"	St. James
" Therence Heirs.	"	"	"
©© " L. E. & Co.	"	"	"
Faugny, Joseph	Theriot	"	Terrebonne
" Theophile	"	"	"
Farmer, W. R.	New Iberia	Florence	Iberia
Fenner, Gay C.	Evergreen	Fenner	Avoyelles
Feray, Felix	Klotaville	Robichaux	Assumption
" G	"	Ballard	"
©Fiehl, C. M.	Welsh	"	Caldwell
Fields, Eugene	Montegut	Angella	Terrebonne
Flower, C. M.	Alamadrta	Flowerton	Rapides
" D. S.	"	Clarefield	"
" Wm. P.	"	Flowerton	"
©Fisher, L. N.	Whitewater	Texas	Iberville
" O. A.	Labadieville	"	Assumption
Ford, W. P.	Cheneyville	"	Rapides
©Foret, Elies Wid.	Lockport	Felicia	Assumption
" V. Wd	Toups	Buck Horn	Lafourche
" E. & W.	Lockport	Celina	"
© " J. Mrs. & Son	"	Ludivine	"
Fournier, S. V. Jr.	Grosse Tete	Corinne	Iberville
Foutier, A. G.	Assenette	Resene	Iberia
" Florent	"	Sigur	"
©Foster, J. W.	Franklin	Alice C.	St. Mary
" Warren	"	Anderson	"
" Bros	"	Shady Retreat	"
Francious, J. B.	Labadieville	"	Assumption
Frank, David	Abbeville	Bernard	Vermilion
©Franklin Sugar Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Franklin	Franklin Refy.	St. Mary
Frederick, Chas. Est.	Theriot	"	Terrebonne
" Laque	"	"	"
Freeman, C. O.	Lecompte	Chatwoods	Rapides
Freit & St. Martin	Laplace	Willow Grove	St. John Baptist
Frith, Henry	Bankie	Hope	Avoyelles
Gagn, Emile	Adehur	Mathilda	St. Mary
" (The) Plg. Co., Ltd.	New Iberia	Grand Cote	Iberia
Gadry, Wilfred	Houma	Orange Grove	Terrebonne
Gairnie, Geo	Lecompte	Chickama	Rapides
Gallagher, James C.	Plaquemine	Tuliot	Iberville
Gardner, Peter	New Orleans	Molasses Refinery	528 Conti St.
Garrig, Wm. Est.	Baton Rouge	Lancel	East Baton Rouge
Gary, Jos. P. Mrs.	Patentville	"	Iberia
" Jules & Bro	"	"	"
Gaskins & Bolling	Lagan	Pike's Peak	St. James
Gaudin, A.	Reserve	Reserve	St. John Baptist
Gauthreaux, Henry	Schriever	"	Terrebonne
" M	Labadieville	Gauthreaux Place	Assumption
©Gay, Andrew H. Hon	Rosedale	Angusta	Iberville
" Edw. J., P. & M. Co.	Plaquemine	St. Louis	"
Genac Bros. Estate	Lafayette	Franciosa	Lafayette
Gervais, Florestan	Matthews	Lower New Hope	Lafourche
©Gheens, John K.	Gheens	Golden Rauche	"
Gianelloni, S. J. & Mrs. J. L.	Manhac	Longwood	East Baton Rouge
Gilbert & Savais	Belrose	Ella	Assumption
Giroire, Emile	Plattenville	"	"
©Glyn, P. & M. Co.	Arbroth	Glynwood	West Baton Rouge

(to be continued)

# ROUGEOU (ROUJOT, ROUGEOT, ROUGEAU) GENEALOGY

by  
*Pearl Mary Segura*

- I. Pierre Roujot, Sr., b. In France
- II. Pierre Roujot, Jr., b. Irancy, France; m. July 29, 1680 Edmée Chapotin in Irancy
- III. Edmé Francois Roujot (Roujot, Rougeau), b. Irancy, France, m. Dioceses of Auxerre, April 12, 1730 in New Orleans, La., Marie Angélique Chartron, native of Dain in Artois, Diocese of Combray [St. Omer?], d/o Adrien Chartron and Marieanne Vasseur; widow of Laurent DeNoyers, former major of the Natchez Post (SLC, MI, 192), witnesses Damaron, apothecary of New Orleans, Bonnaud, former chief magazine-intendant, Broutin, Pellerin, De la Chaise, Magdaleine Broutin, D'Hauterive, Bonnaud, Damaron, F. Pellerin
  - A. (Marie) Jeanne Françoise Roujot, b. May 15?, 1731, bt. June 13, 1731, sponsors Jean Baptiste Majoy, trustee of New Orleans, and Jeanne Faucon Dumanoir (SLC, B6, 96)
  - B. Angélique Geneviève Roujot, b. May 10, [1732], bt. July 6, 1732, Father Francois Roujot administrator of Le Blanc concession?, sponsors Jean Marie De [\*], Ecuyer, lieutenant in the troops of this colony and Marie Babin (SLC, B1, 26)
  - C. Unnamed feminine child interred Aug. 13, 1733 (SLC, B1, 33)
  - D. Jean Baptiste Roujot, b. 1738 in New Orleans; m. (1) Aug. 14, 1759 Marguerite de Mouy; m. (2) Elizabeth (Isabel) LeDé
  - E. Pierre Roujot?
  - F. Edmé Roujot?
- IV. Jean Baptiste Roujot, b. 1738 in New Orleans; d. June 28, 1811, age 60 [should be 73] (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 118); m. (1) Aug. 14, 1759 in Mobile's Church of the Immaculate Conception, Marguerite de Mouy, b. in Mobile, d/o Jean Charles de Mouy and Marie Josephe Rochon; d. before Dec. 21, 1776, date of marriage of her daughter Marguerite Roujot; m. (2) Jan. 15, 1793 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 43) Elizabeth (Isabel) LeDé of Maryland and Acadia, d/o Louis LeDé and Marie Anne Trahan
  - Children of marriage of Jean Baptiste Roujot and Marguerite de Mouy*
    - A. Marguerite Roujot (Rougeau), b. Aug. 31, 1760 in Mobile; bt. Sept. 1, 1760 in Church of the Immaculate Conception in Mobile; Godparents were Pierre Rochon and Isabelle (Elizabeth) de Mouy; d. Nov. 28, 1728 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 39); m. Dec. 21, 1776 at Natchitoches Post, Francois LeDoux, Sr., s/o Pierre LeDoux, b. 1752; d. Sept. 20, 1812, age 60, s/o Pierre LeDoaux and Cecile Rondeau
      - 1. Louisa Adelaide LeDoux, b. about 1777; m. Jan. 21, 1723 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 43) Jacques Fontenot of Tombec, s/o Jean Louis Fontenot of Alabama and Marie Marguerite Doucet
        - a. Jacques Fontenot, b. July 5, 1794 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 159); m. Aug. 2, 1814, Amélie (Emélie) Soileau, b. Dec. 5, 1799 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 234) d/o Noël Soileau & Angélique Fontenot

2. Marie Louise Adelaide LeDoux, b. 1780, bt. Feb. 1, 1781, age 2 1/2 mths. (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 23); d. Succ. dated Mar. 1821 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Succ. #212), m. Feb. 18, 1798 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 80), Jean Baptiste Joubert; b. April 9, 1776 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 7), s/o Pierre Joubert and Catherine Pitre; d. Succ. dated Feb. 1820 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Succ. #153)
  - a. Marguerite Joubert, bt. Mar. 17, 1799 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 208); d. April 20, 1819 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 176) Succ. dated Feb. 1820 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Succ. #152); m. Aug. 20, 1813 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 245) Joseph Pierre Pitre, bt. June 22, 1794 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 120), s/o Pierre Pitre and Marie Françoise Fontenot
  - b. Baptiste Joubert, bt. May 3, 1801 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 245)
  - c. Dalicourt Joubert, b. about 1803; m. Nov. 17, 1840 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 194) (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #75), Marie Louise Ladoiska Pitre, b. Oct. 1, 1826 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 358), d/o Joseph Pierre Pitre and Marguerite Elizabeth (Elise) Vigé
  - d. Pierre Joubert, bt. June 2, 1805, age 1 mth. (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 355)
  - e. Marie Louise Joubert, bt. Nov. 1, 1807, age 2 mths. (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 428)
  - f. Delphine (Josephine) Joubert, b. about 1808; m. July 4, 1828 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #38) July 8, 1828, (Opel. Ch. v. 1, p. 517), Charles Pitre, Jr., of Opel., bt. Mar. 1, 1807, age 3 wks. (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 408), s/o Charles Pitre, Sr., and Catherine Vigé
  - g. François Joubert, b. Dec. 29, 1809 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 489); m. June 10, 1828 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 489); m. June 10, 1828 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 516) June 7, 1828 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #34) Marie Louise LeDoux, b. Aug. 24, 1812 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 567), d/o Eugene LeDoux and Celestie Pitre
  - h. Eugene Joubert, b. about 1810
  - i. Onesime Joubert, bt. July 12, 1812, age 4 mths. (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 56); d. Sept. 21, 1813, age 2 yrs. (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 135)
  - j. Josephine Joubert, b. Aug. 4, 1814, age 3 mths. (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 36)
  - k. Celestine Joubert, b. Oct. 5, 1816 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 97)
  - l. Antoine Joubert, b. about 1818
  - m. Auguste Joubert, b. about 1820
3. Paul Antoine LeDoux, Sr., bt. July 13, 1783 at age 3 mths. (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 44); d. Succ. dated Aug. 13, 1861 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Succ. #1607); m. June 7, 1808 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 178) Apollonie Jeanson, May 22, 1808 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #6) Poline Johnson; bt. Sept. 22, 1782, age 2 mths. (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 41), d/o Jean Jeansonne and Anastasie Prejean
  - a. François LeDoux, b. Jan. 7, 1812 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 552)
  - b. Antoine LeDoux, Jr., b. Mar. 31, 1813 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 33); m. May 25, 1841 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 203), May 8, 1841 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #42) Irma Pitre, b. Sept. 12, 1825 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 328), d/o Charles Pitre and Catherine Vigé
  - c. Sylvanie LeDoux, bt. about 1813; m. Feb. 23, 1835 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 71) July 5, 1835 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #10) Michel Louis DeVillie, b. 1812, s/o Louis DeVillie and Marie Jeansonne
  - d. Apollonie LeDoux, b. Jan. 15, 1817 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 100)
  - e. Jean Baptiste LeDoux, twin, b. June 25, 1819 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 190); m. Oct. 1, 1844 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #153) Sophie Mire Manuel, b. Sept. 15, 1830 (Opel. Ch.: v. 3, p. 154), d/o Ursin Manuel and Sophie Desmaret

- f. Jean Pierre LeDoux, twin, b. June 25, 1819 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 190)
4. François LeDoux, Jr., b. Oct. 8, 1785 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 56)
5. Louis Eugene LeDoux, b. Oct. 3, 1786 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 77); d. Nov. 8, 1830, age 45 yrs. (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 19); Estate dated Feb. 1831 (LSAR: Opel.: 1831), m. Jan. 31, 1809 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 183) Silesie Pitre (Opel. Ct. Hse. Mar. #1) Celestie Pitre, b. Oct. 27, 1788 (Opel. Ch.: Mar. Book, v. 1, p. 22), d/o François Pitre and Marie Joseph[e] Thibodeaux
  - a. Cidalise LeDoux, b. Feb. 9, 1810 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 519); m. Jan. 17, 1928 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 452) Louis Bertrand, b. May 23, 1800 (Opel. v. 1, p. 253) s/o Amable Bertrand and Anastasie Aucoin
  - b. Marie Louise LeDoux, b. Aug. 24, 1812 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 567); m. June 10, 1828 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #34) François Joubert, b. Dec. 29, 1809 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 489), s/o Jean Baptiste Joubert & Marie Louise Adelaide LeDoux
  - c. Auguste LeDoux, b. Jan. 21, 1815 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 47); m. Dec. 20, 1836 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 102), Dec. 3, 1836 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #89) Celestine (Celeste) Charles Pitre, b. April 15, 1818 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 137), d/o Charles François Pitre & Catherine Vigé
  - d. François LeDoux, b. Dec. 5, 1816 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 95); m. April 16, 1839 (GC Ch.: v. 1, p. 126), Apr. 15, 1839 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar., 1-99) Orphise (Marie Marphisa), b. June 3, 1821 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 244), d/o Onesime Matte & Caroline Chiasson
  - e. Emile (Emeline, Meline) LeDoux, b. Oct. 25, 1818 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 152); m. Dec. 22, 1834 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 67), Meline Dec. 18, 1834 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #90) Pierre Pitre, Jr., b. Nov. 13, 1814 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 43), s/o Pierre Pitre, Sr., & Symphrose Vigé
  - f. Jean Baptiste LeDoux, b. Aug. 29, 1825 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 329); d. Succ. dated Jan. 9, 1852 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Succ. #1814)
  - g. Damon LeDoux, b. about 1826; Succ. dated May 9, 1849 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Succ. #1268; m. Feb. 17, 1846 (Opel. Ch.: v. A, #170) Feb. 14, 1846 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #306) Elodie Pouponne Pitre, b. Dec. 21, 1829 (Opel. Ch.: v. 3, p. 96), d/o François Poupon(ne) Pitre and Sophie Azelie Joubert
  - h. Joseph Dalicour LeDoux, b. about 1828; m. Nov. 15, 1858 (Opel. Ch.: v. C-2, #162) Oct. 28, 1858 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #1790) Angelina DeVille, b. June 29, 1837 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 69), d/o Alexandre DeVille and Pauline Andreport
8. Augustine (Auguste) LeDoux, Sr., bt. Dec. 25, 1792 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 109); m. May 12, 1818 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 319) Josephine Belair Fontenot, bt. Dec. 22, 1800 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 239), d/o Louis Hilaire Fontenot and Marie Joubert
  - a. Josephine LeDoux, b. Mar. 2, 1819 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 171)
  - b. Pierre Valmont LeDoux, b. Dec. 10, 1820 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 217); m. Dec. 13, 1849 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #712) Clara Manuel, b. Sept. 28, 1833 (Opel. Ch.: v. 3, p. 272), d/o Ursin Manuel & Sophie Desmaret
  - c. Caroline LeDoux, b. Nov. 21, 1822 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 261)
  - d. Louis LeDoux, b. Oct. 3, 1824 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 309); m. Aug. 25, 1846 (Opel. Ch.: v. A, #191) Aug. 1, 1846 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #346) Louise Belaire Fontenot, b. Apr. 27, 1831 (Opel. Ch.: v. 3, p. 158) d/o Joseph Belaire Fontenot and Genevieve Pierre Foret

- e. Auguste LeDoux, Jr., b. Dec. 29, 1826 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 366); m. Aug. 31, 1847 (Opel. Ch.: v. A, #156) Aug. 14, 1847 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #458) Azelia (Zelia) LaFleur, b. May 12, 1830 (Opel. Ch.: v. 3, p. 114), d/o Valerien LaFleur & Marceline Fontenot

7. Zenon LeDoux, b. Oct. 14, 1794 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 168)

*Children of Jean Baptiste Roujot and Elizabeth (Isabel) LeDé*

- A. Jean Baptiste Roujot (Rougeau), the Elder, b. April 12, 1791 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 114); Apparently died at an early age
- B. Caliste Roujot (Roujot, Rougeau, Rougeou), Sr., b. July 22, 1793 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 117); d. Sept. 30, 1879, age 86 yrs. (Wash. Ch.: v. 1, p. 23), m. (1) Jan. 14, 1818 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 310) Marie Louise Pitre, b. Oct. 9, 1796 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 157), d/o François Pitre & Eugenie Guillory, widow of Jean Baptiste LaFleur; d. Succ. dated Jan. 1821 (Opel. Ct. Hse. Succ. #198); Caliste Roujot, Sr. m. (2) Nov. 21, 1822 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 407), Oct. 30, 1822 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #66), Catherine (Kitty) McDaniel (McDonald) (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 407), d/o John McDaniel (McDonald) and Catherine Corkran.

*Children of Caliste Roujot, Sr. and his first wife Marie Louise Pitre*

- 1. Caliste Roujot, Jr. (Rougeau, Rougeou), b. Oct. 14, 1818 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 152); d. between 1870 and 1880 in Rapides Parish; m. Feb. 2, 1843, Mary Ann Paul in Rapides Parish, d/o Michael Paul and Mary Ann Holloway, b. Feb. 22, 1825; d. May 2, 1893
  - a. Marie Louise Rougeou, b. about 1846
  - b. Henry Rougeou, b. about 1847
  - c. Virginia Rougeou, b. about 1849
  - d. Octavia Rougeou, b. about 1852
  - e. Alfred Rougeou, b. about 1854
- f. Benjamin Moise Rougeou, b. 1857 in Elmer, Rapides Parish; d. 1953; m. (1) Dec. 28, 1882, Miss Johnnie Cornelis Davis
  - (1). Clarence Rougeou, m. Constance Abat of Boyce, La. There was no issue of this marriage.
  - m. (2) Emily Rhoda Warner, b. Cheneyville, Rapides Parish
    - (1) Benjamin Ray Rougeou
    - (2) Mrs. R. R. Ray
  - (3) Clyde Lee Rougeou, Sr., b. Sept. 22, 1915 at Lamourie, near LeCompte, Rapides Parish; d. Dec. 31, 1980; m. Aug. 20, 1940, Ruth E. Houston, Park Rapids, Minnesota, d/o Dr. Charles Houston &
    - (a) Patricia Eileen Rougeou, b. Mar. 17, 1942; m. Dec. 8, 1963, J. Winfield Plauché, III
      - 11. Don Mark Plauché, b. Aug. 17, 1964
      - 22. Joseph Todd Plauché, b. Feb. 1, 1966
      - 33. Steven Kent Plauché, b. Mar. 24, 1967
      - 44. Rhett Matthew Plauché, b. May 27, 1968
      - 55. William Bradley Plauché, b. June 21, 1971
      - 66. Anne Eileen Plauché, b. June 18, 1974
    - (b) Marie Louise Rougeou, b. June 19, 1943; m. Oct. 9, 1965, George Bennett
      - 11. George Lee Bennett, b. Oct. 24, 1966

22. Brett Houston Bennett, b. Nov. 4, 1968
33. Charles Ray Bennett, b. Apr. 9, 1971
44. Jessica Bennett, (adopted), b. Dec. 10, 1980
- (c) Benjamin Charles Rougeou, b. Sept. 1, 1944; m. (1) Aug. 31, 1968, Daisy Anderson
  11. Charles Hunter Rougeou, b. July 24, 1971
  22. Brock Anderson Rougeou, b. Aug. 18, 1974
  - m. (2) June 11, 1984, Jo Anne Denton
- (d) Clyde Lee Rougeou, Jr., b. Jan. 25, 1946; m. (1) Sept. 6, 1969, Moneve Dawn Frederick
  11. Frederick William Todd Rougeou, b. Sept. 26, 1970
  22. Heather Dawn Rougeau, b. Mar. 19, 1975
  - m. (2) Nov. 20, 1981, Connie Pratt Bernard
- (e) Ruth Ann Rougeou, b. July 17, 1952; m. Oct. 15, 1970, Richard Lloyd Hargett, Sr.
  11. Ginger Ann Hargett, b. Oct. 8, 1971
  22. Richard Lloyd Hargett, Jr., b. July 25, 1976
  33. April Agnes Hargett, b. April 3, 1978
  44. Jacob Houston Hargett, b. Nov. 16, 1979
- (f) Randolph Warner Rougeau, b. Dec. 30, 1954; m. Mar. 12, 1983, Cheryl Montet
  11. Ashley Nicole Rougeou, b. Nov. 4, 1983
  22. Lea Elizabeth Rougeou, b. Mar. 30, 1989
- (g) Carol Jean Rougeou, b. July 1, 1956
- (h) Elizabeth Antoinette Rougeou, b. Mar. 31, 1958; m. July 19, 1980, James Barnett
  11. James Barnett, b. Dec. 31, 1981
- (i) Nancy Jo Rougeou, b. Dec. 10, 1960; m. Nov. 3, 1986, James Hunt Simon
  11. Houston Simon, b. Sept. 15, 1989
- (4) Mrs. A. M. Grayson of West Monroe
- (5) Mrs. C. D. Smith of Lecompte
- (6) Emily Rougeou on family farm near Lecompte
- g. Robert Rougeou, b. 1860
- h. Catherine Ann Rougeou, b. about 1863
- i. Lizene (Lazurie) Rougeou, b. 1865
- j. Francis (Frank) Rougeou, b. 1867
- k. Joseph Rougeou (twin), b. Nov. 1869
- l. Josephine Rougeou (twin), b. Nov. 1869
- m. Idel Rougeou (twin), b. 1872
- n. Izet Rougeou (twin), b. 1872
2. François Rougeou, b. April 7, 1920, bt. May 17, 1820; d. Succ. dated May 9, 1864 (Opel. ct. Hse.: Succ. #2650); m. Oct. 21, 1844 (Opel. Ct. Hse. Mar. #156) Pauline Zenon Bordelon, b. Dec. 24, 1821 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 239), d/o Zenon Bordelon & Celeste Brignac
  - a. Jean Baptiste Rougeau, b. Nov. 2, 1849 (Opel. Ch.: b. 4, p. 362)

b. Louisa Rougeau, b. Jan. 23, 1852 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 392)

- C. Alexander Roujot (Rougeau), Sr., b. 1794; m. (1) June 27, 1814 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 254); d. Succ.: dated Jan. 18, 1866 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Succ. #2820), Marie Anne Soileau, d/o Noel Soileau of Pointe Coupée and Augustine Fontenot of Tombec, b. Feb. 15, 1796 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 173); d. Succ. dated Nov. 2, 1846 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Succ. #1222), d. before Nov. 11, 1835 (see Testament of that date; LSAR: Opel.: 1835); m. (2) Dec. 12, 1844 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #183) Nancy (Nanette) Reed, d/o Samuel Reed and Mary Young, widow of Denis Vidrine. Alexandre Rougeau d. Succ. dated Jan. 18, 1866 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Succ. #2820)

*Children of Second marriage of Alexander Roujot and Nancy Reed*

1. Marguerite Rougeau (twin), b. Jan. 23, 1846 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 398); m. Aug. 7, 1861, Napoleon Alexandre (Hugo) McGee (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #2237), (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 323) (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #2237), b. Feb. 7, 1838 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 143), s/o Thomas McGee & Marie Louise Savoie
  - a. Marie Louise McGee, b. Sept. 20, 1862 (Opel. Ch.: v. 6, p. 173); m. (1) June 11, 1878 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 84) Eloy Fontenot, b. Oct. 15, 1854 (VP Ch.: v. 1, p. 27) s/o Froisin Fontenot & Marie Louise McGee; d. Oct. 25, 1883, age 26 yrs. (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 18); m. (2) Dec. 29, 1887 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Donations v. 4, p. 266) Joseph Adam McCauley, widr. of Zelma Guillory, b. Oct. 9, 1871 (VP Ch.: v. 2, p. 127) s/o Jubertie McCauley and Polisia Bertrand
  - b. Thomas Hugo McGee, b. Feb. 28, 1864 (Opel. Ch.: v. 6, p. 201); m. June 29, 1886 (Eunice Ch.: v. 2, p. 61) Christine Fuselier, b. Oct. 22, 1870 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 17), d/o Ambroise Fuselier and Christine McGee
  - c. Oliva Marguerite McGee, b. Jan. 9, 1866 (VP Ch.: v. 2, p. 17)
  - d. Olivia McGee, b. about 1868; m. Jan. 15, 1884 (Eunice Ch.: v. 2, p. 19) Lastie Granger, Jr., (Eunice Ch.: v. 2, p. 19) Dec. 27, 1883 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #13006), b. about 1866, s/o Louis Granger and Elodie Saucier
  - e. Landry McGee, b. Nov. 10, 1870 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 23); m. Feb. 9, 1892 (VP Ch.: v. 4, p. 5) Jan. 18, 1892 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #23907) Anaise McCauley, b. Dec. 23, 1879 (VP Ch.: v. 3, p. 64), d/o Joseph Adolphe McCauley and Zelima Guillory
  - f. Alexandre McGee, b. about 1872; m. Feb. 9, 1892 (VP Ch.: v. 4, p. 6) Jan. 18, 1892 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #23908) Alix Rougeau, b. about 1873, d/o Alexandre Rougeau and Meline Vidrine
  - g. Caliste McGee, b. Dec. 4, 1877 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 34-X)
  - h. Emile McGee, b. Jan. 8, 1881 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 134-X)
  - i. Paul McGee, b. Feb. 6, 1883 (VP Ch.: v. 3, p. 257)
2. Geneviève Rougeau (twin), b. Jan. 23, 1846 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 398); d. Feb. 8, 1887, age 40 yrs. (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 41) Succ.: July 25, 1888 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Succ. #4898); m. Oct. 8, 1861 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 324) (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #2254) Eugene H. McGee, Sr., b. Oct. 28, 1841 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 194) s/o John (Jean) H. McGee and Anastasie Savoie
  - a. Florentine H. McGee, b. about 1862; m. Nov. 6, 1878 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 87) Oct. 19, 1878 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #10616) Adras(te) (Andrus) Fontenot, b. Dec. 10, 1858 (VP Ch.: v. 1, p. 133-a), s/o Octave Fontenot and Leocadie LaFleur

- b. Eugene H. McGee, Jr., b. Aug. 8, 1863 (Opel. Ch.: v. 6, p. 207); d. Succ.: Aug. 31, 1900 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Succ. #5662) m. Dec. 12, 1889 (Eunice Ch.: v. 2, p. 136) (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #21089) (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Donations: v. 4, p. 366) Geneviève Florisca Lambert, b. Sept. 16, 1856 (VP Ch.: v. 1, p. 70), d/o Sosthene Lambert and Alida Pitre
- c. Pierre Marius H. McGee, b. June 11, 1866 (Opel. Ch.: v. 6, p. 229); m. Nov. 24, 1891 (Eunice Ch.: v. 2, p. 180) Nov. 7, 1891 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #23755) Nov. 23, 1891 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Donation v. 4, p. 505) Edelore (Edée Laure) Billaudeau, b. Aug. 16, 1875 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 141), d/o Mithridate Lambert and Odile Guillory
- d. Jules H. McGee, b. May 21, 1869 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 13-A); m. Oct. 7, 1889 (Iota Ch.: v. 1, p. 26) Sept. 16, 1889 (Crowley Ct. Hse.: Mar. #276) Cora Cart, b. Nov. 1, 1872 (CP Ch.: v. 3, p. 21), d/o Samuel Cart & Cora Emille Sensat
- e. Nanette McGee, b. Mar. 21, 1870 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 13-A)
- f. Martin H. McGee, b. Aug. 5, 1871 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 34); m. Jan. 19, 1892 (Eunice Ch.: v. 2, p. 187) Dec. 31, 1891 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #23865) Valentine Fuselier, b. Dec. 26, 1874 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 122) d/o Gustave Fuselier & Felicienne Aguillard
- g. Martha H. McGee, b. Dec. 30, 1873 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 100); m. (1) Nov. 12, 1889 (Eunice Ch.: v. 2, p. 134) Oct. 26, 1889 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #20095) Nov. 5, 1889 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Donations v. 4, p. 360) Willis Marie Rozas, b. Sept. 8, 1869 (Opel. Ch.: v. 6, p. 293), s/o Alcide Rozas & Marguerite P. S. Fontenot; m. (2) Dec. 31, 1901 (Eunice Ch.: v. 3, p. 34) Dec. 30, 1901 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #28849) Evret (Everet, Ivrel) Brunet, b. Aug. 2, 1880 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 118-X), s/o Alexandre Brunet, Jr., & Ophelia Fuselier
- h. Frank McGee, b. Dec. 9, 1875 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 148)
- i. Mathilde McGee, b. Feb. 12, 1878 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 42-X); m. Dec. 12, 1893 (Eunice Ch.: v. 2, p. 235) Nov. 22, 1893 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #24530) Eugene LeDoux, b. Sept. 6, 1873 (Opel. Ch.: v. 6, p. 343), s/o Ducoudray Ledoux & Pauline Frutel

- 3. Alexandre Rougeau, Jr., b. Mar. 23, 1848 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 398); m. (1) Feb. 6, 1866 (VP Ch.: v. 1, p. 36) Jan. 27, 1866 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #2865) Julie Des Hotels, b. ? Sept. 16, 1848 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 352); d. May 14, 1872 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 3-A), d/o Joseph? Ledin Nicolas Des Hotels & Hyacinthe Guillory; m. (2) Dec. 20, 1872 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #7174) Meline Vidrine  
*Children of Alexandre Rougeau, Jr., and Julie Des Hotels*

- a. Maria (Marie) Rougeau, b. Dec. 1, 1869 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 3-1); m. Jan. 17, 1888 (Eunice Ch.: v. 2, p. 96) Jan. 5, 1888 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #14904) François Victor Frugé, b. ? May 5, 1853 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 417), s/o ?Gustave Frugé & Adelaide Lebert

- b. Martin Rougeau, b. Jan. 20, 1872 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 49); m. Jan. 24, 1900 (Iota Ch.: v. 1, p. 119) Jan. 4, 1900 (Crowley Ct. Hse.: Mar. #1995) Marie Marthe (Martha) LeDoux, b. Aug. 14, 1880 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 142-X), d/o François LeDoux & Emma Johnson (Umea Janssonne)

*Children of Alexandre Rougeau and Meline Vidrine*

- a. Alix Rougeau, b. about 1873; m. Feb. 9, 1892 (VP Ch.: v. 4, p. 6) Jan. 18, 1892

(Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #23908) Alexandre McGee, b. about 1872, s/o Napoleon Alexandre McGee & Marguerite Rougeau

- b. Marie Aline Rougeau, b. Nov. 7, 1879 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 111-X); m. July 20, 1899 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #27318) Ernest H. McGee, b. Sept. 4, 1879 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 97-X), s/o Joseph H. McGee & Emilia Leger
- c. Avit Rougeau, b. Feb. 2, 1882 (VP Ch.: v. 3, p. 247)
- d. Marie Attilie Rougeau, b. Apr. 17, 1885 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 277)

4. Benjamin Rougeau, b. June 14, 1850 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 398)

- D. Severin Roujot (Rougeau), Sr., b. July 17, 1795 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 142); m. (1) About 1817, Marie Louise de la Fosse, b. July 15, 1792 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 118), d/o Romain de la Fosse & Rosalie Benoit; m. (2) May 21, 1822 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 393), May 11, 1822 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #19) Mary (Marie) Fontenot, bt. Nov. 19, 1797 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 190); d. Succ. dated Feb. 12, 1836 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Succ. #735) d/o Jacques Fontenot and Eulalie Doucet

*Children of Severin Roujot and Marie Louise de la Fosse*

- 1. Severin Roujot, Jr., b. about 1818, bt. June 19, 1821 at age 3 yrs. (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 220); m. about 1842 Emerante Fontenot, b. Oct. 12, 1822 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 267) d/o Jean Louis Fontenot & Marguerite Pitre
  - a. Alexandre Rougeau, b. Feb. 27, 1843 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 214)
  - b. Jean Louis Rougeau, b. April 11, 1846 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 277)

2. Severine Roujot, b. Dec. 23, 1820 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 220)

*Children of Severin Roujot and Marie Fontenot*

- 1. Zephirin Roujot, b. Sept. 3, 1823 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 295)
- 2. Aimée Roujot, b. Oct. 10, 1828 (Opel. Ch.: v. 3, p. 122)

- E. Euphemie Roujot (Rougeau), b. Jan. 12, 1798 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 197)

- F. Marie Anne Roujot (Rougeau), bt. Dec. 7, 1800 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 238); d. Succ. dated Oct. 7, 1853 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Succ. #1767); m. April 20, 1820 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 354) Charles Fuselier, Sr., b. about 1790, s/o Gabriel Fuselier and Helene Soileau, widr. of Cidalese Fontenot; d. Succ. dated Aug. 3, 1843 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Succ. #1072)

- 1. Charles Fuselier, b. Feb. 17, 1821 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 221)
- 2. Faustine Fuselier, b. Aug. 11, 1822 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 268)
- 3. Euphemie Fuselier, b. Mar. 2, 1824 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 313); m. Feb. 21, 1843 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #27) Jacques Elie Guillory, b. about 1823, s/o Ely Guillory and Bertrand

a. Elimene Guillory, b. Nov. 17, 1843 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 226); m. Sept. 19, 1859 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #1927) Henry Hypolite Rider (Ritter), b. Oct. 29, 1831 (Opel. Ch.: v. 3, p. 194), s/o Hypolite Ritter & Josephine Belaire Fontenot

b. Elie Guillory, b. Aug. 15, 1846 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 273)

c. Alexandrine Guillory, b. Mar. 24, 1848 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 326)

d. Alexandre Guillory, b. Feb. 4, 1849 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 355)

e. Benoit Guillory, b. Dec. 11, 1851 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 391)

f. Charles Guillory, b. Nov. 11, 1856 (VP Ch.: v. 1, p. 86)

g. Joseph Cleopatre Guillory, b. Oct. 18, 1858 (VP Ch.: v. 1, p. 137-a); m. Jan. 30, 1883 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 155) Onezia Frugé, b. about 1863, d/o Cyprien Frugé and Pauline Marcantel

h. Alcé Guillory, b. Feb. 16, 1860 (VP Ch.: v. 1, p. 148-b); m. Oct. 28, 1884 (Eunice

Ch.: v. 2, p. 27) Zelonise Veillon, b. about 1861, d/o Valmont Veillon & (A)millienne Guillory

i. Marie Pauline Guillory, b. Feb. 16, 1862 (VP Ch.: v. 1, p. 181)

j. Homère Guillory, b. Oct. 21, 1863 (VP Ch.: v. 1, p. 217; m. Nov. 17, 1885 (Eunice Ch.: v. 2, p. 45) (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #13743) Marie Olivia Guillory, b. Sept. 3, 1867 (Opel. Ch.: v. 6, p. 258), d/o Mentor Guillory & Geneviève Duplechin

k. Duclin Joseph Guillory, b. May 8, 1866 (VP Ch.: v. 2, p. 29); ?Joseph Duclide Guillory, d. June 15, 1897, age 32 yrs. (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 87); m. Jan. 17, 1886 (Eunice Ch.: v. 2, p. 53) Adelaide Manuel, b. about 1866, d/o Raphael Manuel & Edvise Fontenot

4. Isabel (Elisabeth) Fuselier, b. Dec. 23, 1825 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 338); m. (1) Mar. 13, 1850 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #740) Louis Antoine Guillory, b. July 30, 1828 (Opel. Ch.: v. 3, p. 66), s/o Antoine Guillory & Euphrasie Rougeau; m. (2) Sept. 14, 1857 (Opel. Ch.: v. C-2, #132) Sept. 24, 1857 (Opel. Ct. Hse. Mar. #1645) Robert B. Hardesty, s/o Luc Hardesty & Jane Neville

5. Marianne Fuselier, b. Feb. 23, 1827 (Opel. Ch.: v. 3, p. 26)

6. Apollinaire Fuselier, b. Aug. 3, 1829 (Opel. Ch.: v. 3, p. 93); d. Apollinaire & Auguste Fuselier, Succ. dated Feb. 28, 1853 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Succ. #1699)

7. Jean Baptiste Charles Fuselier, b. Feb. 8, 1832, (Opel. Ch.: v. 3, p. 242); m. June 23, 1852 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 289) Marie Dorslie (Dorsine) LaFleur, b. Aug. 1837, bt. Dec. 24, 1837 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 55), d/o Jeanne Pierre LaFleur & Delphine Rosat

a. Eleonore (Elondre) Fuselier, b. Jan. 7, 1854 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 415); m. Feb. 6, 1871 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 19-A) Jan. 28, 1871 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #6355) Ernest Ardoin, b. Jan. 2, 1847 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 291), s/o François Ardoin & Marie Louise Guillory

b. Colin Fuselier, b. Nov. 23, 1855 (VP Ch.: v. 1, p. 45); m. Oct. 8, 1874 (Wash. Ch.: v. 1, p. 29) Sept. 26, 1874 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #7867) Angelique Soileau, b. about 1854, d/o Auguste Soileau & Louisa Stagg

c. Paulin Fuselier, b. Jan. 2, 1858 (VP Ch.: v. 1, p. 101); m. July 21, 1877 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #10195) Aug. 7, 1877 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 69) Marguerite Guillory, b. mar. 21, 1861 (VP Ch.: v. 1, p. 159), d/o Silroid Guillory & Christine Fuselier

d. Paul Fuselier, b. Feb. 5, 1860 (Opel. Ch.: v. 6, p. 107); m. Oct. 11, 1881 (VP Ch.: Mar. v. 2, p. 333) Sept. 24, 1881 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #11955) Octavie Guillory, b. Nov. 15, 1865 (VP Ch.: Bapt. v. 2, p. 6; see also VP Ch.: Mar. v. 2, p. 333), d/o Hilaire Guillory & Marguerite David

e. Martin Fuselier, b. Sept. 17, 1862 (VP Ch.: v. 1, p. 192)

f. Marie Alice Fuselier, b. Mar. 4, 1866 (VP Ch.: v. 2, p. 18); m. Jan. 8, 1885 (Eunice Ch.: v. 2, p. 35) Laurent Guillory, b. June 30, 1864 (Opel. Ch.: v. 6, p. 207), s/o Joseph Guillory & Marie Aglae Veillon

g. Victoria Fuselier, b. May 28, 1871 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 32); m. Nov. 29, 1892 (VP Ch.: v. 4, p. 25) Willie Fontenot, b. about 1870, s/o Louis Firmin Fontenot & Elodie Fontenot

h. Dorsina Fuselier, b. June 28, 1873 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 90); m. Feb. 25, 1892 (VP Ch.: v. 4, p. 9) Feb. 5, 1892 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #23946) Olova McCauley, b. about 1866, s/o Henry McCauley and Aline Soileau

- i. Victor Fuselier, b. Sept. 18, 1878 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 51-x); m. Apr. 12, 1898 (VP Ch.: v. 5, p. 70) Mar. 25, 1898 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #26735) Victoria McDaniel, b. About 1879, d/o Aquilla McDaniel & Rosalie Sonnier
- j. Benjamin Fuselier, b. Sept. 8, 1885 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 293)
8. Emile Charles Fuselier, b. Apr. 28, 1834 (Opel. Ch.: v. 3, p. 292); d. June 30, 1880, age 46 yrs. (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 3); m. about 1857, Heloise Guillory, b. Dec. 11, 1836 (Eloyse) (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 33), d/o François Guillory, Jr. & Eloyse Marcellin LaFleur
  - a. Paul Fuselier, b. Aug. 2, 1858 (VP Ch.: v. 1, p. 123)
  - b. Homère Fuselier, b. Aug. 27, 1860 (VP Ch.: v. 1, p. 159); m. Mar. 30, 1880 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 111) Mar. 13, 1880 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #11352) Lucia Ardoine, b. Aug. 16, 1866 (VP Ch.: v. 2, p. 24), d/o François Ardoine & Louisa Jean Pierre Baptiste Fontenot
  - c. Homerine Fuselier, b. Apr. 27, 1861 (VP Ch.: v. 1, p. 159)
  - d. Marianne Fuselier, b. June 20, 1864 (Opel. Ch.: v. 6, p. 204)
9. Alzina Marie Fuselier, b. Sept. 10, 1836 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 64)
10. Alexandre Fuselier, b. Aug. 30, 1839 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 146)
- G. Euphrasie (Euphrosine) Roujot (Rougeau), b. May 16, 1803 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 328); m. Sept. 8, 1818 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 328) Antoine Guillory, Sr., b. Sept. 8, 1798 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 209), s/o Louis Guillory & Marie Jeanne Fontenot
  1. Antoine Guillory, Jr., b. Oct. 20, 1819 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 192); m. Dec. 18, 1838 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #137) Melite Guillory, b. about 1820
    - a. Jean Louis Guillory (mother: Amelie Jean Louis Guillory), b. Feb. 16, 1848 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 324)
  2. Euphrosine Guillory, b. April 29, 1820 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 146); m. Nov. 12, 1838 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 161), Nov. 2, 1838 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #120), Francois Tremi, Sr., of Rio Grande, b. 1816 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #120), s/o Julien Tremi & Mathilde Roub
    - a. Mathilde Tremé (Tremi), b. Feb. 14, 1839 (GC Ch.: v. 1, p. 215)
    - b. Euphrosie (Sine) Tremi, b. Jan. 8, 1843 (GC Ch.: v. 1, p. 214); m. (1) Lastie Bertrand, b. May 4, 1835 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 8), s/o Leandre Bertrand & Marie Louise Langlois - no children; m. (2) April 14, 1864 (Opel. Ch.: v. D, #127) 1864 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #2545 1/2) Alexandre Marcantel, Calcasieu Parish, b. about 1843, s/o Vidna Marcantel & Luce Fontenot
    - c. Francois Tremi, Jr., b. Dec. 24, 1844 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 254)
    - d. Marguerite Tremi, b. Feb. 4, 1849 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 357)
    - e. Leonard Tremi, b. Oct. 28, 1853 (LC Ch.: v. Special, p. T) see Hebert, D. J., SWLR, v. 33, p. 615; m. Nov. 30, 1875 (VP Ch.: v. 2, p. 173) Nov. 15, 1875 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #8406) Celeste Bordelon, b. June 3, 1856 (VP Ch.: v. 1, p. 61) d/o Auguste Bordelon & Celestine LaFleur
    - f. Eleonore Tremi, b. SEpt. 10, 1856 (Opel. Ch.: v. 6, p. 37)
    - g. Antoine Tremi, b. about 1857; m. Feb. 1, 1877 (VP Ch.: v. 2, p. 210) Jan. 18, 1877 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #10017) Geneviève LeDoux, b. Jan. 31, 1855 (Opel. Ch.: v. 5, p. 99), d/o Louis LeDoux & Louise Joseph Belaire Fontenot
    - h. Louis Saule Tremi, b. July 25, 1858 (Opel. Ch.: v. 6, p. 77)
    - i. Joseph Tremi of Calcasieu Parish, b. about 1867; m. Jan. 6, 1887 (Opel. Ch.:

v. F., #16) (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #14288) Bathilda (Philomene Babile) Durio, b. Dec. 23, 1870 (Opel. Ch.: v. 6, p. 306)

3. Joseph Guillory, b. Oct. 29, 1822 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 258)
4. Euphemie Guillory, b. Sept. 2, 1824 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 306)
5. François Guillory, b. Nov. 12, 1826 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 367)
6. Louis Antoine Guillory, b. July 30, 1828 (Opel. Ch.: v. 3, p. 66); m. Mar. 13, 1850 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #740) Elizabeth (Isabel) Fuselier, b. Dec. 23, 1925 (Opel. Ch.: v. 2, p. 338), d/o Charles Fuselier & Marianne Rougeau
7. Palmire Guillory, b. Nov. 27, 1830 (Opel. Ch.: v. 3, p. 167)
8. Elmire Guillory, b. April 1, 1833 (Opel. Ch.: v. 3, p. 257), m. Aug. 9, 1850 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #792) Andrew Lase, b. about 1833, s/o Samuel Lase & Beky Welsh
9. Domitilde (Donathilde) Guillory, b. Aug. 17, 1835 (Opel. Ch.: v. 3, p. 318); m. Aug. 9, 1950 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #790) Edmund Nugent, b. about 1835, s/o Edouard Nugent & Sally Thomson

H. Jean Baptiste Roujot (Rougeau), the Younger, b. Aug. 27, 1805 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 361); m. Feb. 18, 1828 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, #511) Feb. 8, 1828 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #14) Celeste DeVille, b. Oct. 25, 1809 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 508) (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #14), d/o Louis De Ville & Marie Jansonne, widow of Jean Baptiste Jacque Fontenot

1. Louis Roujot (Rougeau), b. Jan. 28, 1824 (Opel. Ch.: v. 3, p. 299); d. Succ. dated Aug. 4, 1853 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Succ. #1742)
2. Celestine Roujot (Rougeau), b. Jan. 2, 1829 (Opel. Ch.: v. 3, p. 64); d. Succ. dated Mar. 7, 1854 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Succ. #1821)
3. Auguste Roujot (Rougeau), b. May 8, 1841 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 176)
4. Elisabeth Roujot (Rougeau), b. Sept. 23, 1844 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 243); ?m. Dec. 23, 1868, Joseph Young (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #5118)?, b. about 1844
  - a. Osmen Young, b. Jan. 8, 1870 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 3-!)
  - b. Octavie Marie Young, b. Apr. 10, 1871 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 29); m. (1) June 2, 1891, Jacques Bacon (Eunice Ch.: v. 2, p. 172), b. about 1870, s/o Joseph Bacon & Angeline Boutte; m. (2) Dec. 19, 1901, Remy Manuel (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #28718), b. Jan. 30, 1878 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 32-x), s/o Eloy Manuel & Sidonie Ardoin
5. Marie Roujot (Rougeau), b. Sept. 22, 1846 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 306); d. Oct. 6, 1902, age 56 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 118; Succ.: 1902 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Succ. #5856) Mrs. Marie Landreneau; m. Feb. 15, 1872 (VP Ch.: v. 2, p. 90) June 16, 1866 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #3015) Valery Landreneau, b. Dec. 30, 1844 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 261) s/o Augustin Landreneau and Maria (Nancy?) Vidrine
  - a. Sidonie Landreneau, b. Dec. 21, 1871 (VP Ch.: v. 2, p. 125); m. Jan. 8, 1891, Eugene Young (VP Ch.: v. 3, p. 247), b. Aug. 1, 1870 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 8), s/o Louis Young & Lize Saucier
  - b. Octave Landreneau, b. about 1872, m. Feb. 11, 1890 (VP Ch.: v. 3, p. 207), Alixe (Alicia) LaHaye, b. Mar. 23, 1873 (VP Ch.: v. 2, p. 169) d/o Masena LaHaye & Melidine Landreneau
  - c. Geneviève Landreneau, b. Aug. 10, 1874 (VP Ch.: v. 2, p. 177); m. Feb. 3, 1891 (Eunice Ch.: v. 2, p. 167) Jan. 16, 1891 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #23464) Treville Marie Fontenot, Jr., b. July 13, 1872 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 65), s/o Treville Fontenot, Sr., & Amelie De Ville

- d. Oscar Landreneau, b. Mar. 5, 1876 (VP Ch.: v. 2, p. 236); m. Dec. 30, 1895 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #25445) Jan. 21, 1896 (VP Ch.: v. 5, p. 3) Louisa Jeansonne, b. April 26, 1880 (VP Ch.: v. 3, p. 125), d/o Lameville Jeansonne & Emelie Ortego
- e. Jules Landreneau, b. June 29, 1880 (VP Ch.: v. 3, p. 165); m. Oct. 25, 1898 (Eunice Ch.: v. 2, p. 331) Oct. 4, 1898 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #26939) Eveline (Aveline) Ardoin, b. Feb. 22, 1883 (Eunice Ch.: v. 1, p. 204), d/o Zenon Ardoin & Elodie Billaudeau
- 6. Mirza Roujot (Rougeau), b. Oct. 1, 1849 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 396); m. May 29, 1866 (VP Ch.: v. 1, p. 50) May 23, 1866 (Opel. Ct. Hse.: Mar. #2990); Rosinville Ortego, b. Oct. 28, 1849 (Opel. Ch.: v. 4, p. 352), s/o Jean Pierre Ortego & Marie Azelie Billodeau
  - a. Alc   Ortego, b. Feb. 18, 1871 (VP Ch.: v. 2, p. 129)
  - b. Agge Ortego, b. Aug. 17, 1874 (VP Ch.: v. 2, p. 179)
  - c. Lise Ortego, b. Sept. 6, 1876 (VP Ch.: v. 3, p. 4)
  - d. Arthur Ortego, b. Aug. 30, 1879 (VPCh.: v. 3, p. 100)

### St. Mary Parish Election\*

The following is the result of the election in St. Mary Parish, kindly furnished to us by a returned citizen. The following persons were elected:

Wm. T. Haileigh, Sheriff; J. G. Parkerson, Recorder; R. W. Allen, Clerk of Court, Wm. Allen, Coroner; J. Keller, Justice of Peace; Wilson McKerral, Justice of Peace; Ruffin Theall, Justice of Peace; H. R. Nerson, Assessor; M. Grady, Constable.

\*Taken from the "Daily Picayune", May 10, 1866.

# ROLL OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS OF ST. LANDRY PARISH

by  
*Gercie Daigle and Irma Gremillion*

In 1898 the Louisiana General Assembly granted pensions to Civil War Veterans and their surviving widows. These applications which are in the possession of the Louisiana State Archives often contain large amounts of genealogical and sometimes historical information.

The application asks for general information from the applicant, such as: full name, where born, when, where did you enlist, where did you reside at the time of your enlistment, name of your commanding officer, when were you married, etc. When the information supplied in the application was not sufficient to confirm that the applicant had in fact served in the war, and qualify for a pension, affidavits signed by other persons attesting to the fact that the applicant had in fact served, were submitted. Following are a few examples:

- #8 Filed 1898: Jean BENOIT - Co. K. 28th La. Regt. La. Volunteers. Witnesses are: Louis Ambroise Vallin, Alphonse Reed, and Christian Mornhmiry (Morningrieg)
- #2278 Filed 1899: Joseph J. DOUCET - Co. D. 7th La. Cav. Witnesses are: Theogene Leger, Joseph Trahan, Jr., Emile Doucet, Charles Doucet, Placide Blanchard, Jean Leger, and Louis L. Thibodeaux.
- #8533 Filed 1913: Joseph J. DOUCET's 1st claim was apparently not granted and he filed again. His witnesses were: Joseph Trahan, Arthur Daigle, Charles Doucet, David Roos, Joseph Lassalle, James O. Chachere, and Henry Chachere.
- #15697 Filed 1917: Celeste COMEAU, widow of Alexandre DOUCET, Co. D. 7th La. Cav. Witnesses were: Joseph Alloway and Sosthene Schexnayder.
- #18206 Filed 1924: Eva V. Hargroder, widow of Capt. William Ira HARGRODER, Co. B 7th La. Cav. Witnesses were: Joseph O. Alloway and Louis Champaigne.

The applications often included lists of names of others from the area who had also served. A copy of an application recently discovered by Benny Furgeson, a fellow genealogist contained such a list titled "General Confederates, Parish of St. Landry". The first four names on the list were: Armadie Martelle, Captain of Calvary, Dihe Cyr Berry, Captain of Homeguard, Francois Savole, Captain, and Arnest Ferry (probably Capt. Feray - Capt. of Co. D 7th La. Regt.) Following were 168 more names, more than half of which are documented as Confederate Veterans

elsewhere, as it would appear that the list was drawn up as testimony to their service. During the Civil War record keeping was poor, so when the time came to apply for a pension, many veterans found that the government had no record of their service and had to rely on the sworn testimony of others.

We have attempted to match the names on the list with their commands from *Records of La. Confederate Soldiers and La. Confederate Commands* by Andrew Booth as well as information gathered by members of La Pointe de l'Eglise Genealogical and Historical Society who are currently engaged in recording inscriptions from Church Point area cemeteries. (Many Confederate veterans are identified in area cemeteries by military tombstones, including several which are included in the 168 names on the list in the pension application.)

Many names on the list are obviously misspelled, but have been recorded as they were written. In some cases the original document had been torn, or faded, making them very hard to read. Suggestions as to the proper spellings are in parentheses.

Following is the list of names from the pension application mentioned above to which we have added data taken from *Records of La. Confederate Soldiers and La. Confederate Commands* by Andrew Booth and from tombstones in area cemeteries.

First Name	Last Name	Command	Source
Paul (See Note 11)	** Ahar (Hebert)	Pvt. Co. A. 28th (Thomas) La. Inf.	Booth
Pierre	Ahar (Hebert)	3 listed in Booth	Booth
Olivea (Olivier)	Allwa (Halloway)		
Maureuls	Amie (Amy)		
Talliafor	Amie (Amy)		
Soleman	Andras (Andrus)	(Two S. O. Andrus's listed)	Booth
Paulite (Hypolite)	Andrewpom (Andrepoint)		
Edmond	Arabic		
Placid	Arabic		
Valemon	Arabic		
Antoine	Bellard	Pvt. Co. D 18th La. Inf	Booth
Charles	Bellard		
Pierre	Bellard	Pvt. Co. D. 18th La. Inf.	Booth
De Rosan	Bertrand		
Felis	Bertrand		
Lexime	Bertrand	Pvt. Co. 1 2nd La. Res. Corp	Booth
Odull	Bertrand		
Louis	Carp (Cart)		
Samuel	Carp (Cart)		
Savenia	Carp (Cart)(Note 8)**	Pvt. Co. K. 18th La. Inftry	Booth; Tota
Louis	Camer**	Pvt. Co. C. Miles Legion	OLSH
Jessie	Clark		
Edmond	Comeaux**	Co. K, 7th La. Cav.	OLSH
John	Cornier		
Narcasius (Narcisse)	Cornier	Pvt. Co. G & K 28th (Gray's) La. Inf	Booth

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\*\* Found in Church Point Area Cemetery

Marcelion	Courville		
Abrar (Hebard)	Daigle		
Hommer Daigle			
Felix Dejean			
William Dejean	1st La. Capt. Co. D. Mile's Legion		Booth
Amell (Emile)	Doucet	Pvt. Co. B Miles Legion La. Vol.	Booth
Arehail (Achille)	Doucet		
Charles Doucet**	Co. D. 7th Cav. (1846-1931)	OLSH	
Dorisie Doucet**	Co. B. 20th Regt. La. Milita (1847-1937)		OLSH
Joseph Doucet	Pvt. Co. B. 2nd La. Reserve Corp.		Booth
Julian Doucet			
Julian, Jr.	Doucet (Note 7)	Co. D. 7th La. Cav.	
Lezime Doucet			
Martin Doucet	Pvt. Co. B 1st La. Hvy Arty	Booth	
Onezime	Doucet		
Oruen	Doucet		
Prallion (Paulin)	Doucet	Cap. Todd's Ind. Prairie Regts. La. Cav.	Booth
Seperan	Doucet		
Pierre	Fontenot	Pvt. Co. G. 1st La. Hvy Arty.	Booth
Seperusin (Cyprion)	Fontenot	Pvt. Co. I. 2nd La. Reserve Corps	Booth
Paul	Fontenot	(Several listed)	Booth
Lenoire (Leonard)	Frankas (Franques)		
Valliere	Goto		
Riare (Uriah?)	Green	Co. D. 7th Cavalry	Booth
Antoine	Guidry	Pvt. Co. A 26th La. Inf.	Booth
Edmond	Guidry	Pvt. Co. d 18th La. Inf.	
Paulhomine (Palemond)	Guidry		
Velimon (Vilmont)	Guidry**	Co. K. 18th La. Inf.	OLSH
John	Gulbeau		
Albert	Hayes		
Anek (?)	Hayes		
Bose (Bosman?)	Hayes		
Hosman (Orsamus)	Hayes	Pvt. Co. A 2nd La. Cav.	Booth
Tom	Hayes	(Several Thomas Hayes are listed)	Booth
James (Note 14)	Hayes (Captain of War)	Pvt. Capt. Fenner's Batty La. Lt Arty	Booth
Amell (Emile)	Jeanis		
Charles	Jeanis		
Emil	Jeanis		
Jaron (Jerome)	Jeanis (Note 9)**	Co. D 7th La. Cav 1846-1926	PRB
John	Jeanis		
Louis	Jeanis		
Antoine	Labbe	Pvt. Co. A 2nd La. Res Corps	Booth
Alphonse	LaComb		
Pierre	LaCoomb	Pvt. Co. ____ Mile's Legion	Booth

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\*\* Found in Church Point Area Cemetery

Sepresin (Cyprien)	LaComb		
Asharan	Lavergne		
Seprescin (Cyprien)	Lavergne	Pvt. Co. D, 7th La. Cav.	Booth
Julian	LeBlau		
Leon	LeBlau		
Francois, Jr.	LeDoux**	Pvt. Co. B, wnd Res. Corps (1846-1915)	Booth; OLSH
Francois, Sr.	LeDoux		
John Pierre	LeDoux		
Paulhomine (Palemond)	LeDoux	Pvt. Co. B 2nd La Res. Corp	Booth
Jarom (Jerome)	Leger**	Co. A 2nd La. Inf.	OLSH
John	Leger**	Co. K, 18th La. Inf.	OLSH
Joseph	Leger	Pvt. Co. K 7th La. Cav	Booth
Louis	Leger	Pvt. Co. F, Mille's Legion La. Vol.	Booth
Louis Michel	Leger		
Placide	Leger**	Co. D, 2nd La. Res Corps	Isa Cem
Prosper	Leger	Pvt. Co. B, 2nd La. Res. Corps	Booth
Solastan	Leger		
Alcide	LeJeune	Pvt. Co. K, 18th La. Inf.	Booth
Dupre	LeJeune		
Edmond	LeJeune	Pvt. Co. C, 6th La. Inf.	Booth
Emil	LeJeune	Pvt. Co. K 18th La. Inf.	Booth
Joseph	LeJeune	Pvt. Co. H, Crescent Regt. La. Inf.	Booth
Louis	LeJeune		
Louis	LeJeune		
Pierre	LeJeune		
Sepryan	LeJeune		
Tom	**Locklait (Laughlin)	Pvt. co. A 7th La. Inf. ?	Note 12
Eugene	Martelle	Pvt. Co. b, 2nd La. Res. Corp	Booth
Anoine	Matte		
Arvy (Harbey)	Matte		
Jarom (Jerome)	Matte (Note 1)	Pvt. Co. D 15 Battn. La. Sharpshooters	Booth
John	Matte		
John, Jr.	Matte (Note 2)		
Joseph	Matte		
Lastie	Matte**	Co. D, 7th La. Cav.	OLSH Cem
Louis	Matte**	Co. B, 2nd La. Cav. Res.	OLSH Cem
Martin	Matte		
Olin	Matte		
Onesomine	Matte		
Seferuin	Matte		
Simon	Matte		
Solan	Matte		
Erian (Ursin)	Miller		
John Louis	Miller	Pvt. Co. B, 2nd La. Res. Corps	

\*\* Found in Church Point Area Cemetery

Lecime	Miller (Note 3)	Co. G, 18th La; Yellow Jacket Bat. La. Inf.	Booth
Louis	Miller	Pvt. Co. K 28th (Thomas) La. Infy	Booth
Paul	Miller		
Treve	Miller		
James	Nelson	Several listed in Booth	Booth
Noel	Olivier	Pvt. Nurse @ Camp Pratt Co. G	Booth
Charles	Perrodin		
Parrot	Perrodin (Note 10)	1st Lt. Co. K, 18th La Inf. & (see Note)	Booth
Andrew	Prudhomme		
Michel	Prudhomme	Pvt. Co. B, 18th La. Inf.	Booth
William	Rand	Pvt. Co. B, 2nd La. Reserve	Booth
William	Reed	Pvt. Co. D Weatherby's Batts La. Inf.	Booth
Alfred	Richard		
Azloen	Richard	Pvt. Co. D 28th (Gray's) La. Inf.	Booth
Edmond	Richard	Pvt. Co. K, 7th La. Cav.	Booth
Leon (Leandre)	Richard	Pvt. Co. B, 2nd La. Reserve	Booth
Louis	Richard		
Louis	Richard		
Nacit	Richard		
Pierre	Richard	Several listed	Booth
Polite (Hypolite)	Richard		
Semenion (Simon?)	Richard	Pvt. Co. K, 7th La. Cav.	Booth
Sol (Solomon)	Robinson		
Frozan	Roy (Roy)	Pvt. Co. A Yellow Jacket Battn.	Booth
Sephoria	Roy (Roy)		
Eve (Yves)	San Sack (Sensat)		
Valentine	Savoie		
Louis	Semair (Semar)	Pvt. Co. B 2nd La. Res Corps	Booth
Placide	Semair (Semar)		
Emil	Shampine (Champagne)	Pvt. Co. I 26th La. Regt. La. Inf.	Booth
Henry	Sharra (Chachere)	Pvt. Co. D 7th La. Cav (Pension App)	Booth
Theodore	Sharra (Chachere)	Pvt. Co. I, 2nd La. Inf.	Booth
Robert	Slone (Note 6)		Booth
Alexander	Smith (Note 4)	Pvt. Co. F, 8th La. Inf.	Booth
Below (Bello)	Sonnier		
Carlos	Sonnier		
John	Sonnier		
Silvain	Sonnier		
Adolph	Stagg	Pvt. Co. A 2nd La. Cav.	Booth
Atienne (Etienne)	Stagg	Serg. 2nd Lt. Co. K, 16th La. Inf.	Booth
Erban	Seha		
Alexander	Taller (Taylor)	Pvt. Co. A 7th La. Infy	Booth
John	Taller (Taylor)		
Lextme	Taller (Taylor)		
Alphonse	Thibodeaux	Pvt. Co. I 26th La. Infy	Booth
Arnell (Emile)	Thibodeaux (Note 5)	Two listed	Booth

August	Thibodeaux	Pvt. Co. I 1st La.	Booth
Louis	Thibodeaux		
Louis Lefros (Leufroy)	Thibodeaux		
Pierre	Thibodeaux		
Pierre	Thibodeaux		
Alcide	Till		
Tania	Trehan (Trahan)		
Alexander	Venable		
Pierre	Wood**	Pvt. Co. H. Miles La Legion	OLSH

## Notes

1. Jarom (Jerome) Matte - Pvt. Co. D 15 Battn. La. Sharpshooters (Weatherly's)
2. John Matte, Jr. of Onezime Matte
3. Lezime Miller - Pvt. Co. G. 18 la. and Co. g. 18th Regt & Yellow Jacket Battn. La. Infy.
4. Alexander Smith - (Several Listed. Only one from Grand Coteau) Pvt. Co. F. 8th La. Inf. (Occupation Druggist)
5. Ameil (Emile) Thibodeaux - Two listed: Pvt. Co. K 2nd La. Inf. and Pvt. Co. H. Miles Legion La. Vol.
6. Robert Stone - There is an R. B. Sloan listed in *Booth*.
7. Julian Doucet, Jr. - Co. D. 7th La. Cav. (According to his pension application.)
8. Savenia Carp (Cart) - Pvt. Co. K 18th La. Infy. (Iota Cemetery and *Booth*).
9. Jarom (Jerome) Jeanis - Co. D. 7th La. Cav. (Pilgrim REst Baptist Church Cemetery in Richard, La.)
10. Faraol Perrodin - 1st Lt. Co. K. 18th La. Inf. and Co. C. Cons. 18th Regt and Yellow Jacket.
11. Paul Abar (Hebert) - Burial is in the Hebert Cemetery near Roberts Cove, on private property.
12. Tom Locklait (Laughlin) - Burial is in the Methodist Cemetery, Maxie, La. It does not have a CSA headstone.
13. Joseph LeJeune - A. Joseph L. LeJeune (Co. D, 7th Cavalry, July 20, 1841-April 10, 1926) is buried in the Frey Cemetery, which is located on Parish Rd. 7-115 off Hwy. 368 in Acadia Parish.
14. James G. Hayes - Headed Co. K., Opelousas Volunteers, 18th Regt. according to *Guide to La. Confederate Military Units, 1861-1865* by Arthur W. Bergeron, Jr. (LSU Prss - 1989).

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\*\* Found in Church Point Area Cemetery

# THE ACADIANS OF LOUISIANA

by  
*Alcée Fortier*

In his "History of Louisiana" Mr. Gayarré says: "Between the 1st of January and the 13th of May, 1765, about 650 Acadians had arrived at New Orleans, and from that town had been sent to form settlements in Attakapas and Opelousas under the command of Andry."

Many others of the unfortunate exiles came to Louisiana, some from the Antilles, but the greater part, in rude boats built by themselves, floated down the streams flowing into the Mississippi and reached New Orleans, where they expected to find the white banner of France. Two years before, however the infamous treaty of Paris had been signed, and Louisiana now belonged to Spain. The Spaniards had not yet taken possession of the colony, and the French officials received most kindly the unhappy strangers. There they were on the levee of New Orleans with their wives and children, helpless, destitute, possessing only a few articles of wearing apparel, they who a few years before were prosperous farmers with comfortable homes and fertile fields. But at last their journey was ended and they were again to find a home and lands much more fertile than those which they had left. About fifty miles above New Orleans the Acadians gave their name to one of the parishes of Louisiana, and the Acadian coast, now called St. James, was one of the first settlements made by the exiles. Later they spread all along the Mississippi river and the adjoining bayous, and their descendants are to be found in every parish of lower Louisiana. They form an important and useful part of our population, although many of them are as simple and ignorant as their ancestors of 1755. They are, however, generally honest and laborious, deeply religious and very much attached to the idiom of their fathers. Many rose to the highest position in the State and we have among us to-day elegant ladies and cultivated gentlemen belonging to the Acadian race. They are proud of their ancestors, and justly so, because if the latter were peasants, they were, at the same time, martyrs to their religious and patriotic feelings. If there ever was any prejudice against the Acadians among the descendants of the early colonists, it existed only among narrow-minded people and was not manifest.

Having thought of the Acadians and their dialect as an interesting subject to study, I determined to pay a visit to the Attakapas country made classic by the genius of Longfellow. In the beginning of last September I left New Orleans at 7:30 a. m. by the Southern Pacific Railroad and arrived at St. Mary parish after a journey of five hours. Along the route the train passed through fields of tall sugar cane, yellow corn and golden rice. Every now and then we crossed a bayou, or a marsh, or a forest. Shortly after leaving the city we reached "Bayou des Allemands," named for the German settlers who had been sent to America by the famous John Law. In the middle of the bayou is an island covered with trees and briers, on which is a hut which serves as a hunting lodge for the sportsmen, whose canoes for duck-shooting are to be seen everywhere. Trees grow to the edge of the water of all our bayous and render the smallest stream picturesque.

After passing another beautiful stream, Bayou Boeuf, we see a few of the Indian mounds which are so interesting to the archaeologist and the ethnologist, and at Morgan City we cross the wide and turbid Atchafalaya, the rival of the Mississippi, and which threatens, if not curbed by artificial means, to divert the waters of the great river from its present channel.

A few miles after passing Morgan City I leave the train and am soon on a plantation situated on both sides of the Teche. After dinner I take my little nephews with me and we go to the bayou.

There is in front of the house a drawbridge, which is opened every time a boat or raft passes. We sit on the bridge and I look on the waters flowing beneath and I can hardly see the direction of the current. A few months before the bayou had been a torrent overflowing its left bank. St. Mary parish is one of the most prosperous in Louisiana and everywhere there are central sugar factories with the most modern appliance, the powerful mills, or the diffusion process, and through this busy scene of progress flow the tranquil waters of the Teche, its banks covered with moss-grown live-oaks. Here is the same spectacle which the poet has so admirably described. It is civilization now, but side by side with the primeval forest. Under the stately oaks the children run and play while I lie upon the grass and meditate. My thoughts return to the past, and I imagine what must have been the feelings of the Acadians when they saw for the first time in 1765 the beautiful Attakapas country.

Not far from the plantation where I visited is a village called Charenton. It is but a hamlet, but it possesses a church and a convent of nuns. The good sisters of St. Joseph have established a school for girls which does great good to the neighborhood. The mother superior, a very agreeable and intelligent lady, is a descendant of the Acadians. Very near the village is a settlement of Indians. I observed them with curiosity, as they are the sole remnant of the Attakapas tribe, the fierce man-eaters. Some of the squaws are handsome, and the men have the real Indian type, although I am told that the tribe is rapidly disappearing and mingling with the negroes. The women make very pretty reed cane baskets, quite different in design from those which the Choctaws sell at the French market in New Orleans; the men cultivate a little patch of ground and sell fish and game. One hundred years ago the Indians were numerous on the Teche; they seem to have melted away without being molested. The mere contact of civilization was sufficient to cause them to vanish. It seems to have been an inevitable destiny, and we may say in the words of Victor Hugo:

Quite simply, she arrived

Like the night, upon the rising of the day, departs

Two miles from Charenton is the Grand Lac, which I desired very much to see, so one morning at daybreak I started in a light buggy with the oldest of my nephews, a Sophomore of Tulane University. There is in reality no route leading to the lake; we had to pass for several miles through a forest on the bank of the Teche and it gave me great pleasure to see the bayou where it appeared most wild. After a ride of two hours we left the shore of the Teche and turning toward the interior we soon arrived at the lake. I felt delighted at the sight; before us stretched the blue waters, which a light breeze caused to undulate gently, and in the distance could be seen the sails of two schooners which seemed to be the wings of marine birds skimming the surface of the waves. All around the lake is a forest, and on the trees we could see the cardinal bird with his scarlet robe, the jay-bird with his silver and blue jacket, the blackbird with his golden epaulets, and what pleased me most, numberless mocking-birds, those admirable songsters, which the impudent English sparrow is rapidly driving away from our Southern land.

While in St. Mary I had occasion to visit a number of planters, who received me very kindly and who did all in their power to help me in my work. They introduced me to some Acadians and communicated to me a few characteristic expressions of the Acadian language. I was, however, anxious to see St. Martinville, and after promising to return to St. Mary, I took the train and went to the oldest town on the Teche. It was with real pleasure that I started on my journey; I had never gone to that part of Louisiana before and everything was new to me. I passed on my way Jeanerette and New Iberia in Iberia parish. They are both thriving towns, the latter especially, on account of its proximity to the celebrated salt mines on Avery's Island. It has a handsome Catholic church, an elegant public high school and some beautiful private residences. The following

extract from Judge Martin's "History of Louisiana" gives a very good idea of the geography of the Teche country:

"The Teche has its source in the prairies, in the upper part of the settlements of Opelousas, and, during the season of high water, flows partially into the Courtableau. As it enters the settlements of Attakapas, it receives from the right side Bayou Fuselier, which Bayou Bourbeux connects with Vermilion river. A little more than twenty miles farther, it passes before the town of St. Martinville and reaches, fifteen miles after, the spot on which the Spaniards, soon after the cession, made a vain attempt to establish a city, to which the name of New Iberia was destined; twenty miles from the mouth of the Teche is the town of Franklin."

I may add here that the Teche becomes a noble river shortly before mingling its waters with those of the rapid Atchatalaya. From Jeanerette to New Iberia the fields presented the same beautiful crops of cane, rice and corn which I had seen along the route from New Orleans, but after passing New Iberia, cotton begins to be seen, and I noticed in one patch of ground the curious fact of our four great staples growing side by side—cane, cotton, rice and corn. Such is the wonderful fertility of our soil.

St. Martinville does not lie on the Southern Pacific Railroad and it is only lately that it has been connected with the main line by a branch leading to the Teche. This may account for the stagnation of business in the town, which before the war was very prosperous. I had letters of introduction to several distinguished gentlemen, but I saw on arriving in that Creole town that a Creole needed no credentials to be well received. I found myself among friends, I may say among relations, as all the persons I met knew my family and I knew theirs. French is essentially the language of the inhabitants and it is well spoken by the educated class. The latter speak English also, but the lower class speak the Acadian French mixed with the Creole patois and a little English. In the interior settlements (*au large*) little or no English at all is spoken, and at Breau Bridge, in St. Martin parish, and in the adjoining parish of Lafayette, French is taught together with English in the public schools. Although we desire to see every child in Louisiana speak English we wish every one to speak French also, and I was very glad to see how the people of St. Martin are attached to their French. Among those who have done the most to encourage the study of French in his parish is Mr. Félix Voorhies, a descendant, on his mother's side, of an old Acadian family. He has established a dramatic society, for which he has written several charming comedies, and although he writes elegant French he is perfectly familiar with the Acadian dialect. I am deeply indebted to him for the interest he took in my work and the help he kindly gave me.

There is but one hotel in St. Martinville; it is a large house with a wide gallery and massive brick columns. Everything is as in ante-bellum days; no register awaits the names of the guests, and the owner seems to have implicit confidence in the honesty of his boarders.

After dinner I took a walk over the town, and never have I seen a more quiet and orderly place and one where there are so few bar-rooms. The life in that old Creole town reminded me of *autrefois*, as depicted to me many times by my aged friends. There was not much animation in business, but order and decency prevailed everywhere and the people were uniformly affable and polite. I spent the evening very pleasantly with my host, his wife and his grandmother, conversing with the old lady about the past.

I awoke very early the next morning, and on opening the window of my room I saw a pretty sight: the bayou was just beneath, its waters green with water plants and rushes, and in the distance a prairie, above which was rising resplendent a September sun. A knock was heard at the door, and answering it I found a little negro girl bringing me a cup of real Creole coffee.

At a short distance from the hotel is the church, on the green before which stands the statue of the last curate, Father Jan, who died an octogenarian, beloved by his parishioners. The present priest, Father Langlois, is a botanist of great merit who has made important discoveries in the flora of Louisiana. He is a corresponding member of l'Athénée Louisianais, and I determined

to pay him a visit. He received me very kindly and showed me his admirable botanical collections. I asked his permission to look over the church register, and on turning to the year 1765 I saw the record of the first child born of Acadian parents in St. Martin, probably the first born in Louisiana. I give here the exact copy, with the original spelling and punctuation as per certified copy kindly made for me by Tabbé Langlois:

"May 11, 1765, I, the undersigned Capuchin priest, apostolic missionary, [and] curé of New Acadia, have baptized, with the ordinary church ceremonies, Marguerite Anne, born the preceding day, of the legitimate marriage between Olivier Thibaudaut and Magdelaine Broussard, her father and mother. René Trahan was the godfather and Marie Thibaudaut was the godmother. They have indicated that they do not know how to sign [this record] as required by law. Done at Attakapas the day and year indicated above.

[signed] f. Jean françois, c[apuchin], curé  
Masse [witness]  
Anoyu

Olivier Thibaudaut, the father of the little girl born in 1765, was a descendant of the celebrated Meunier Thibaudaux, seigneur de Chipody in Acadia in Poutrincourt's time. The family is exceedingly numerous in Louisiana and they have given their name to one of our towns on Bayou Lafourche. One of the Thibodaux was president of the Senate in 1824, and was acting governor for a few weeks, after the resignation of Governor Robertson. The Broussards, the family of Olivier Thibaudaut's wife, are also very numerous in the State. Thibodaux, Broussard, Landry, Leblanc and Bourgeois are the largest families in Louisiana of Acadian descent.

In the register of St. Martin church I saw also the name of distinguished Louisianian, a professor in the Oratorian order in France and curate of St. Martin for many years. Etienne Viel translated in beautiful Latin verse the twenty-four books of Fenelon's "Tél'maque." Louisiana may well be proud of a writer of whom Barthélémy, the author of the "Némésis," has said:

Viel, who Virgilized Fenelon's prose.

St. Martinville was the home of a true hero, Alcibiade DeBlanc, ex-justice of our Supreme Court. Not far from the town in Lafayette parish lived another true and chivalric Louisianian, Alexandre Mouton, ex-governor and United States senator, who was the son of an Acadian exile. He died lately at a very advanced age, and Louisiana could but bless the English for sending her a race that could produce such men as the governor and his son, the valiant general who fell a victor at Mansfield.

The eminent men that have arisen among the Acadians in Louisiana show what good elements there are in that race, but unfortunately, they are, as a rule, lacking in ambition. They are laborious, but they appear to be satisfied if, by cultivating their patch of ground with their sons, they manage to live with a little comfort. The mother and daughters attend to the household duties and weave that excellent fabric called *colonnade*. The greatest defect of the Acadians is the little interest they take in education; a great many are completely illiterate. As the public school system progresses, education will spread gradually among them, and being an intelligent race they will produce many men like Alexandre Mouton. Education will, of course, destroy their dialect, so that the work of studying their peculiar customs and language must not be long delayed.

Having heard that every Saturday evening there was a ball in the prairie, I requested one of my friends to take me to see one. We arrived at 8 o'clock, but already the ball had begun. In the yard

were vehicles of all sorts, but three-mule carts were most numerous. The ball room was a large hall with galleries all around it. When we entered it was crowded with persons dancing to the music of three fiddles. I was astonished to see that nothing was asked for entrance, but I was told that any white persons decently dressed could come in. The man giving the entertainment derived his profits from the sale of refreshments. My friend, a wealthy young planter born in the neighborhood, introduced me to many persons and I had a good chance to hear the Acadian dialect, as everybody there belonged to the Acadian race. I asked a pleasant looking man: "Votre fille est-elle ici?" He corrected me by replying: "Oui, ma demoiselle est là." However, he did not say *mes messieurs* for his sons but spoke of them as *mes garçons*, although he showed me his *dame*. We went together to the refreshment room, where were beer and lemonade, but I observed that the favorite drink was black coffee, which indeed was excellent. At midnight supper was served; it was chicken gombo with rice, the national Creole dish.

Most of the men appeared uncouth and awkward, but the girls were really charming. They were elegant, well dressed and exceedingly handsome. They had large and soft black eyes and beautiful black hair. Seeing how well they looked I was astonished and grieved to hear that probably very few of them could read or write. On listening to the conversation I could easily see that they had no education. French was spoken by all, but occasionally English was heard.

After supper my friend asked me if I wanted to see *le parc aux petits*. I followed him without knowing what he meant, and he took me to a room adjoining the dancing hall, where I saw a number of little children thrown on a bed and sleeping. The mothers who accompanied their daughters had left the little ones in the *parc aux petits* before passing to the dancing room, where I saw them the whole evening assembled together in one corner of the hall and watching over their daughters. *Le parc aux petits* interested me very much, but I found the gambling room stranger still. There were about a dozen men at a table playing cards. One lamp suspended from the ceiling threw a dim light upon the players, who appeared at first sight very wild, with their broad-brimmed felt hats on their heads and their long untrimmed sunburnt faces. There was, however, a kindly expression on every face, and everything was so quiet that I saw that the men were not professional gamblers. I saw the latter a little later, in a barn near by where they had taken refuge. About half a dozen men, playing on a rough board by the light of two candles. I understood that these were the black sheep of the crowd, and we merely cast a glance at them.

I was desirous to see the end of the ball, but having been told that the break-up would only take place at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning, we went away at one o'clock. I was well pleased with my evening, and I admired the perfect order that reigned, considering that it was a public affair and open to all who wished to come, without any entrance fee. My friend told me that when the dance was over the musicians would rise, and, going out in the yard, would fire several pistol shots in the air, crying out at the same time: *le bal est fini*.

The names of the children in Acadian families are quite as strange as the old biblical names among the early Puritans, but much more harmonious. For instance, in one family the boy was called Duradon, and his five sisters answered to the names of Eitige, Enyoné, Méridié, Ozéina and Fronie. A father who had a musical ear called his sons Valmire, Valmore, Valsin, Valcour and Valérien, while another, with a tincture of the classics, called his boy Déus and his daughter Déussa.

All the Acadians are great riders, and they and their little ponies never seem to be tired. They often have exciting races. Living is very cheap in the prairie and the small farmers produce on their farms almost everything they use. At the stores they exchange eggs and hens for city goods.

Several farmers in the prairie still have sugar houses with the old-fashioned mill, three perpendicular rollers turned by mules or horses. They have some means, but are so much attached to the old ways that they will not change. It will not be long, however, before the younger generation replaces the antiquated mill with the wonderful modern inventions. The Acadians are

an intelligent, peaceful and honest population; they are beginning to improve—indeed many of them, as already stated, have been distinguished, but as yet too many are without education. Let all Louisianians take to heart the cause of education and make a crusade against ignorance in our country parishes!

Before leaving the prairie I took advantage of my proximity to the Gulf to pay a visit to Côte Blanche. The coast of Louisiana is flat, but in the Attakapas country five islands or elevations break the monotony. These are rugged and abrupt and present some beautiful scenes. A few miles from the prairie is a forest called Cypremort; it is being cleared, and the land is admirably adapted to sugar cane. The road leading to Côte Blanche passes for three miles through the forest and along Cypremort Bayou, which is so shallow that large trees grow in it and the water merely trickles around them. On leaving the wood we enter on a trembling prairie over which a road has been built, and we soon reach Côte Blanche. It is called an island, because on one side is the Gulf and on the other is the trembling prairie. We ascended a bluff about one hundred feet high and beheld an enchanting scene. In the rear was the wood which we had just left stretching like a curtain around the prairie, to the right and to the left were a number of hills, one of which was one hundred and fifty-seven feet high, covered with tall cane waving its green lances in the air, while in front of us stood the sugar house with large brick chimneys, the white house of the owner of the place, the small cottages of the negroes on both side of a wide road, and a little farther the blue water of the Gulf. I approached the edge of the bluff, and as I looked at the waves dashing against the shore and at the sun slowly setting in a cloudless sky, I exclaimed: "Lawrence, destroyer of the Acadian homes, your cruelty has failed. This beautiful country was awaiting your victims. We have here no Bay of Fundy with its immense tides, no rocks, no snow, but we have a land picturesque and wonderfully fertile, a land where men are free; *our Louisiana is better than your Acadia!*"

# THE STORY OF EDUCATION IN ACADIANA AND A TRIBUTE TO ROBERT MARTIN, FOUNDER OF S.L.I.

by  
*Dr. Edwin L. Stephens*

Throughout the misfortune of colonial wars and the destinies of history, our state of Louisiana became the principal haven of refuge to the exiled French inhabitants of Nova Scotia. This exile was effected in 1755, and during the next ten years streams of this unfortunate people flowed from time to time into Louisiana, where they were the more hospitably received because of the natural ties of race, religion, and nationality held in common from the mother country of France by the colonists of both Acadia and Louisiana. Louisiana was still in the possession of France at the time of the exile, under Governor Kerlerec; and, although it was transferred to Spain a few years later, the same hospitable treatment of the Acadians continued to be extended by the Spanish governors. The new population was given lands on the Mississippi River above the German settlements, whence they gradually became widely extended throughout their present homes, mainly in southwestern Louisiana. I would guess that Lafayette is now the geographical center of the Acadian population of more than 300,000 who have descended from the three or four thousand which came to Louisiana just about one hundred and seventy-five years ago.

Last week I attended the funeral of Mr. Gaston Thibodeaux, a man of middle age, a typical descendant of the exiled people, whose education came under my direction in the Southwestern Louisiana Institute. He had been for a number of years a school teacher in his parish of St. Martin, and was at the time of his death a member of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature. He was borne to the grave by his brothers, most of whom had likewise been students at the same school, and his sons, who are students there now. That ambition for education is evidenced as a typical family characteristic. While a new church is being built in Breaux Bridge, services are being held in an adjoining parochial school house, and the large concourse at the funeral were very much crowded in the small building. I was impressed with a vivid reminder of the crowding of the ancestors of this group into the little church in Grand Pré on September 5, 1755, where the cruel edict of the British king was read to them and they suffered the horror of finding themselves prisoners and exiles. Mr. Dudley J. LeBlanc, another alumnus, has presented an interesting account of this scene, and of the hardships and subsequent experiences of the exiles in his recently published book, *The True Story of the Acadians*. Scarcely any other event in history has been more signally lifted into the reach of sympathetic human interest than this exile was in Longfellow's immortal epic of "Evangeline."

The Acadians have always been and still are in the main a pastoral people. Their ancestors were farmers, cattle raisers and fishermen. It has been the genius of their race to develop small holdings for homestead, pasturage, and farm crops, and to worship God in the manner handed

down by their fathers, faithful to their church. Their baptismal names, so largely reminiscent of the heroic age of Greece, such as Achille, Ulysse, Alcide, Alciblade, Sosthene, Telemaque, and many others, are only a reflection of the influence of the revival of learning upon the Catholic clergy during the Middle Ages. But they have always had the noticeable element of ambition for education, and the study of public service. Among them have been found some of the most eminent names in public office in the state's history--governors, lieutenant-governors, United States senators, able lawyers, bankers, doctors, priests, judges, and justices of the supreme court. The fact that the beginnings of systems of education among them in Louisiana were retarded is due to the natural cause of the difference in language between the colonial settlers in Louisiana and the colonial settlers in the rest of the United States. If the case had been reversed and the French colonies in America had been erected into a united republic of French states, and if this republic had purchased the American colonies from England, and had then adopted laws requiring all public business to be conducted in French, it can scarcely be doubted that the development of the French-speaking schools in the English-speaking territory would have been correspondingly retarded. We are so accustomed to think of the simplicity of English, and the stupidity of other people's not learning it, that we are apt to overlook the reasonable probability that French is just as simple to French-speaking people, and that English-speaking people are just as stupid about learning French. It was, of course, inevitable, that the American public school, English-speaking, could not possibly develop in the French state of Louisiana with the same ease or rapidity of the English-speaking portions of the United States. And it should therefore never be taken as reproach to the French parishes of Louisiana that they remained longest in the high percentage of illiteracy.

I have taken special interest to note the statistics on illiteracy throughout the state for the four census periods of 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930, and I am glad to be able to report what I regard as a very creditable showing from these figures of the progress of education throughout the French parishes of the state. In 1900, in the French parishes of the state--namely, Acadia, Allen, Ascension, Assumption, Avoyelles, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Evangeline, Iberia, Iberville, Jefferson, Jefferson Davis, Lafayette, Lafourche, Orleans, Plaquemines, Pointe Coupee, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terrebonne, and Vermilion--there was a total number of 61,378 illiterate native whites over ten years old. (The figures showing the total white population over ten years of age, and the percentage of illiteracy are not available in the census report for 1900). In 1910, in a total population of 401,651, ten years of age and over, there were 89,650 illiterate whites or 22.2 per cent. In 1920, in a total population of 475,538, there were 97,238 illiterates, or 22.3 per cent. In 1930, in a total population of 567,538, there were 90,792, or 16.0 per cent. Assuming that these figures are, on the whole, approximately correct, I think it may be inferred that good work has been going on in the schools of these parishes.

The activities of the parochial schools of the various Catholic orders, of the public schools throughout the French parishes, and of the notable colleges, private and public, such as the Louisiana State University, Tulane, Loyola, Jefferson College, the Ursulines, the Dominicans, the Sacred Heart Convents, and others, constitute a fundamental and a major part in the story of education among the Acadians, as well as other French and English speaking inhabitants of southwestern Louisiana. But the accounts I am best able to relate of such activities is that of the founding and development of the Southwestern Louisiana Institute at Lafayette, together with a just tribute to the memory of its founder, Mr. Robert Martin, of St. Martinville.

### Robert Martin, Founder of S. L. I.

By reason of its central location among the Acadian inhabitants of Louisiana, it is likely that the Southwestern Louisiana Institute may prove historically to be the most important of all influences in the education of these people. And if this should prove to be the case, I submit that the name of Robert Martin will occupy first place in their educational history. For it was he who conceived the plan, prepared the bill, and persistently fought through two sessions of the Louisiana legislature for its enactment into law creating this state institution of higher learning for southwestern Louisiana. Robert Martin was born in Breau Bridge, St. Martin Parish, March 3, 1853, the son of Simeon Valery Martin and his wife, Calma deBlanc Martin. His mother was a sister of Alcibiades deBlanc, a Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and a very distinguished leader in the state. Mr. Martin lived for a time in New Orleans, but most of his life was spent in St. Martinville. His education was in a St. Martinville parochial school, in New Orleans high school and commercial school, and in the Louisiana State University. He studied law under the preceptorship of his uncle, Justice deBlanc, and was admitted to the bar through examination before the Supreme Court. He practiced in St. Martinville, afterwards forming the firm of Martin and Martin, with his son, James J. Martin. He proved successful in his profession and in his investments, and founded the Bank of St. Martinville in 1893, and was its president for thirty-six years. He was elected State Senator in the Legislature from the thirteenth district, comprising the parishes of Iberia, Lafayette, and St. Martin, in 1896, for four years. Early in the session of 1896, he was appointed as one of the members of the Senate on a committee of the House and Senate to visit the state institutions for higher education, and to report upon their condition and needs. I was at that time a member of the faculty of the State Normal School at Natchitoches under the presidency of Colonel Thomas D. Boyd. I vividly remember the visit of that committee to our school at Natchitoches. Colonel Boyd courteously invited them to speak to the morning assembly of the faculty and students. I remember in particular the addresses of Senator Lawrason, Senator Lowrey and Senator Martin.

Among other things, Senator Martin said that he greatly admired our institution, and wished that the young men and women of his portion of the state---southwestern Louisiana---had such an opportunity for higher education. Very soon afterwards, Senator Martin introduced a bill in the Senate proposing the establishment of an institution to be known as the "Southwestern Louisiana Industrial Institute," to be located in one of the parishes of the Thirteenth District, and to be an institution similar to Louisiana Industrial Institute which had been established at Ruston in 1894. I have always thought that Mr. Martin must have looked over the situation with the view of proposing a name that would be most likely to bring success in the passing of the bill. He saw that there was already a "Normal School" in central Louisiana (Natchitoches), and an "Industrial Institute" in north Louisiana (Ruston); and so the idea at once suggested itself to him that it would only be balancing things if another "Industrial School" were established in southwestern Louisiana. (The State University was in southeastern Louisiana and Tulane was in New Orleans). So the line of least legislative resistance for the establishment of another state institution of learning in southwestern Louisiana would be obtained by making it a parallel to the other school already established in north Louisiana. It was learned later that Dr. Lomax of Ruston, who framed the law establishing the school at that place, had copied the Mississippi law establishing the "Industrial Institute and College of Mississippi." Even the name of the Ruston school was first:

"Industrial Institute and College of Louisiana"--but was afterwards changed to "Louisiana Industrial Institute." So Mr. Martin copied the Ruston law, and the legislative model of both these schools....

Senator Martin succeeded in getting the bill passed through both houses of the Legislature in 1896, without one vote to spare. It took a two-thirds majority to establish a new state institution. But when the bill was brought to Governor Foster, he vetoed it on the ground of insufficient funds to establish a new institution of learning at the time. He promised Mr. Martin, however, that if he would get the bill re-enacted in the session of 1898, it would be approved. So Mr. Martin did secure its re-enactment in the next session of the Legislature, Governor Foster signed the bill, and the Southwestern Louisiana Industrial Institute was thus established--by Act 162 of 1898.

The corner stone for the first building, Martin Hall, as it is known today, was laid by Mr. Martin himself on June 21, 1900, with elaborate ceremonies in which the late Bishop Rouxel of New Orleans, the late Robert F. Broussard, then Member of Congress, and other distinguished persons participated. This building was completed and dedicated on June 15, 1901, and the first session of the institute was opened on September 18, 1901.

This state institution of learning in the Acadian country was obliged to start out as an elementary and high school rather than as a college. On account of the fact that public elementary schools and high schools had not yet developed to any extent in the country round about, it was absolutely necessary for Southwestern Institute to admit students of very low academic achievements during the first years of its existence. However, a scholarly faculty was obtained and the ideal was constantly cherished of lifting the standard of its several curricula from time to time until it should have attained collegiate grade. This was done. Public schools and parochial schools in the parish round about were stimulated to develop themselves accordingly, and every time the institute raised its requirements, the elementary schools were enabled to retain their students and thus raise their standards accordingly. Very soon high schools were thus encouraged and were developed. So long as high school students in the adjoining parishes could enter the institute before graduating from high school, the development of high schools was retarded. But when finally the institute required graduation from the high school as a prerequisite for admission to its own freshman class, then the high schools were greatly encouraged and were rapidly developed. Where there were not a dozen schools in all of southwestern Louisiana in 1900, there were more than 125 in 1930. Where there were less than 50 high school graduates in this territory in 1900, there were more than 1,000 for the year 1930. The Southwestern Louisiana Institute, which opened in 1901, had become a full-fledged college in 1921. The new Constitution of that year changed its name to "Southwestern Louisiana Institute."

In December, 1925, Southwestern Louisiana Institute was approved and received into membership of the Southern Association of Colleges at the annual meeting in Charleston, South Carolina,

I think I may conclude with an expression of pardonable pride on behalf of our unique state college in the Acadian country, that its work in the cause of education in this section of Louisiana has only begun and is destined to become of greater and greater value in the course of its history.

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# A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF CAPTAIN PIERRE GABRIEL WARTELLE

by  
*Shane K. Bernard*

Pierre Gabriel Wartelle was baptized in April, 1787, in the Brie region of France, directly east of Paris. The son of Jean Wartelle, a wealthy merchant, and Anne Anceaux, Pierre Wartelle studied at the Fontainebleau Military School and joined the French army under Napoleon in 1802. By 1812 he was a captain of the One Hundred Twenty-Eighth Infantry Regiment. During his career as a soldier, Wartelle served in Poland, Austria, Germany, and Russia. He was awarded the Cross of Honor and was nominated for the Legion of Honor shortly before Napoleon's last exile. (Wartelle was eventually awarded the Medal of St. Helena in 1857 by Napoleon III.) Departing war-torn France, Wartelle sailed to Louisiana and became a merchant like his father. His early investments in New Orleans were no doubt successful, since he soon relocated to St. Landry Parish and opened general stores in Opelousas, Ville Platte, and Lake Charles, Louisiana. In 1827 he married Louisa King, daughter of George King, a prominent St. Landry Parish judge, and Emelie Lejeune. Wartelle soon established a plantation near the village of Moundville, located at the confluence of Bayous Carron, Cocodrie, and Courtableau. (The town of Washington sprang up near the Wartelle house, which is still occupied by descendants of the family.) The twenty-two hundred acre estate produced cotton and sugar cane and was tended by almost two hundred slaves. Although the antebellum years were prosperous, the war era proved calamitous for the family. Of the six Wartelle children, four would perish in a seven year period: a son, George, died in 1859; another son, Felix, was killed at Shiloh in 1862; and another, Jean, died in 1866. Daughter Annette died in 1867. Pierre himself died on June 25, 1865, leaving the plantation to his spouse, who in turn sold it several years later to her two remaining children, Amelia and the business-wise Ferdinand. The younger Wartelle sold off the family's property in New Orleans and focused entirely on planting. In this manner, the plantation of Pierre Wartelle continued to operate profitably into the twentieth century.

Sources: Valerie Jean Conner, "Retreat from Waterloo: Captain Wartelle's Legacy," *Attakapas Gazette*, XI (1976); Rev. Donald J. Hébert, comp., *Southwest Louisiana Records*, 34 vols. (1976-1989).

# SOME ANCESTORS OF ALEXANDRE DARTEZ (III)

by  
*Purvis J. Hebert*

Jean Dartes was born in the Garouilleau House, the home of his maternal grandparents, in Camblanes (near Bordeaux), France. He was baptized April 8, 1750, at Castres, France. His parents, Pierre Dartes and Marie Garsaut, were wine growers near Castres on the banks of the Garonne River.

Jean Dartes was a crew member aboard a ship that sailed from the port of Bordeaux in 1765.\* Jean deserted ship in Louisiana and on September 18, 1765, signed (made his mark) an apprentice contract at Natchitoches, Louisiana, with Jacques Naigle (*sic*). Naigle agreed to see that apprentice Dartes be taught the Christian religion, reading, writing and the blacksmith trade. Naigle further agreed to take care of Dartes as if he were one of his children and have him nursed should he fall sick. On his part Dartes agreed to stay with Naigle for three years and to accept punishment, if needed, for disobedience and other offenses.

In 1765 a Catholic school was established in Natchitoches. Jean Dartes apparently attended the school. His signature was a mark on the contract discussed above, however, his signature was bold and clear.

Jean Dartes (*sic*), age 19, is listed on the 1771 census at Attakapas with the Grevemberg family. The use of the letter z in Jean's surname is probably a result of the Spanish influence in Louisiana.

On December 30, 1815 the US Government issued a certificate to the heirs of Jean Dartes. The certificate confirmed a land claim founded on an order of survey dated December 30, 1793, in favor of Jean Dartes. The claim was for a tract of land 10 x 40 (660.41 acres) near Bayou Cassine. The location of the property is Township 14 South, Range 9 East, Section 62, near Franklin, Louisiana.

## Genealogy

- I. Jean Dartez, born April 8, 1750, Camblanes (near Bordeaux), France; son of Pierre Dartes and Marie Garsaut; married Pelagie Prevost (Provost) of Fort Chartres, Illinois, daughter of Nicolas Provost and Marie Francoise Quebedeaux. The couple had eleven children:
  - A. Julienne, b. April 23, 1780, Opelousas, La., married April 24, 1797, Pierre Dubois
  - B. Marie Claire, b. June 15, 1782, St. Martinville, La.; married 1st September 23, 1799, Andre Suire; married 2nd November 26, 1823, Hurbin Schneider
  - C. Sebastienne, b. November 9, 1787, St. Martinville, La.
  - D. Celeste, married 1st June 19, 1800, Louis Thibaud; 2nd November 21, 1808, Francois Guidry

\* Information concerning the departure of Jean Dartes from the port of Bordeaux, the date of that departure, the name of the ship and the captain of that ship is probably available by writing to Archives Departementales de la Gironde, 13-25 rue D'Aviau, 33081 Bordeaux Cedex, France and requesting a search of "Repertoire Numérique du fond de L'Armateur de Guerre (68).

- E. Jean Pierre, b. November 9, 1787, St. Martinville, La.; married 1st August 28, 1807, Victoire Guidry; married 2nd November 16, 1830, Eugenie Marceau
  - F. Pelagie, b. June 19, 1785, St. Martinville, La.; d. December 5, 1846, Lafayette, La.; married 1st August 10, 1809, Francois Marceau; 2nd August 25, 1836, Aime Dufour
  - G. Josephine, b. June 19, 1795, St. Martinville, La.; d. November 25, 1814, St. Martinville, La.
  - H. Pierre, b. June 19, 1795, St. Martinville, La.; d. 1828; married March 29, 1814, Julienne Loignon
  - I. Eugenie, b. June 19, 1795, St. Martinville, La.; married June 20, 1813, Joseph Loignon
  - J. Alexandre I, b. June 1, 1798, St. Martinville, La.; d. February 17, 1869, Abbeville, La.; married April 25, 1816, Arthemise Clara Loignon
  - K. Eugene Frederick, b. May 7, 1802, St. Martinville, La.; d. September 24, 1816
- II. Alexandre Dartez (J above) I, born June 1, 1798, St. Martinville, La.; died February 17, 1869, Abbeville, La.; married April 25, 1816, Arthemise Clara Loignon, b. December 10, 1798, St. Martinville, La.; d. May 7, 1857, Abbeville, La.; daughter of Louis Loignon of Montreal and Marie Josephine Thibaud of Fort Vincent. The couple had ten children:
- A. Alice, b. February 17, 1817, St. Martinville, La.; married April 15, 1833, Michel Castro
  - B. Alexandre II, b. January 9, 1819, St. Martinville, La.; d. about 1874, Vermilion Parish; married December 13, 1841, Marie Adeline Broussard
  - C. Francois Evariste, b. March 14, 1821, Lafayette, La.; d. March 15, 1876, Abbeville, La.; married June 20, 1842, Marie Carmelite Faulk
  - D. Marie Sylvanie, b. April 20, 1830, Lafayette, La.; d. October 6, 1897, Abbeville, La.; married 1st November 3, 1841, Alexis Guidry; 2nd Michael Hardy
  - E. Coralie, b. April 20, 1830, Lafayette, La.
  - F. Marie Aurelia, b. April 20, 1830, Lafayette, La.; d. August 14, 1874, Eunice, La.; married December 23, 1845, Edmond Guidry
  - G. Adrien, b. September 25, 1833, Lafayette, La.; married July 23, 1856, Emelia Monceau
  - H. Antoine Valerien, b. March 11, 1836, Lafayette, La.; married April 30, 1855, Marguerite Broussard
  - I. Jules, b. July 28, 1841, Lafayette, La.
  - J. Julien, b. July 28, 1843, Lafayette, La.; married February 14, 1859, Elizabeth Richard
- III. Alexandre Dartez (B above), II, b. January 9, 1819, d. about 1874, Vermilion Parish; married December 13, 1841, Marie Adeline Broussard, b. January 4, 1825, Lafayette, La.; d. July 31, 1889, Abbeville, La.; daughter of Onesime Broussard and Uranie Marie Landry. The couple had six children.
- A. Alexandre III, b. June 19, 1843, Abbeville, La.; d. November 14, 1936, Maurice, La.; married April 21, 1862, Anastasie Hebert
  - B. Marie Uranie, b. March 7, 1845, Abbeville, La.; d. Before 1885; married April 9, 1860, Francois Despanet Leger
  - C. Marie, b. October 29, 1846, Abbeville, La.; married December 18, 1865, Syphrogen Trahan
  - D. Jules, b. February 24, 1848, Abbeville, La.
  - E. Valerien, b. November 22, 1850, Abbeville, La.; d. August 19, 1869, Abbeville, La.; married December 28, 1868, Marie Guidry
  - F. Eugenie, b. May 30, 1852 at Abbeville, La.

- IV. Alexandre Dartez (A above), III (De De), b. June 19, 1843, Abbeville, La.; d. November 14, 1936, Maurice, La.; married April 21, 1862, Anastasie Hebert, b. May 1844, Abbeville, La.; d. March 30, 1942, Maurice, La.; daughter of Cesaire Hebert and Marie Aspasie Trahan. Alexander Dartez was a Civil War Veterans. The couple had twelve children.
- A. Aspasie, b. May 14, 1863, Abbeville, La.; d. April 20, 1894, Abbeville, La.; married July 2, 1877, Antoine Dupre Broussard
- B. Jules, b. January 11, 1867, Abbeville, La.; d. December 7, 1898, Abbeville, La.; married June 6, 1887, Emma Broussard
- C. Eugenie, b. April 2, 1868, Abbeville, La.; d. September 4, 1869, Abbeville, La.
- D. Aurelie, b. December 2, 1870, Abbeville, La.; married January 18, 1892, Aurelia Simon
- E. Marie Edna, b. February 14, 1873, Abbeville, La.; married November 19, 1888, Numa Vincent
- F. Arthur, b. February 16, 1876, Abbeville, La.; married August 27, 1894, Olympe Trahan
- G. Felix, b. November 7, 1877, Abbeville, La.; married November 14, 1898, Amelia Broussard
- H. Emela (Mala), b. October 2, 1879, Abbeville, La.; d. September 19, 1970, Abbeville, La.; married August 30, 1897, Leon Broussard; d. February 25, 1965, Abbeville, La.
- I. Louisa, b. April 8, 1881, Abbeville, La.; d. March 9, 1909, Abbeville, La.; married February 7, 1898, Willie Gallier; d. July 21, 1952, Beaumont, TX.
- J. Onezime (Jim), b. December 19, 1882, Abbeville, La.; married November 15, 1802, Louise Prejean
- K. Joseph Evre (Avery), b. July 11, 1885, Abbeville, La.; d. September 30, 1965, Abbeville, La.; married September 27, 1913, Marie LeBlanc; d. July 3, 1987, Abbeville, La.
- L. Gabriel, b. November 5, 1886, Abbeville, La.; d. January 20, 1943, Maurice, La.; married April 7, 1904, Laurence Baudoin



Alexander Dartez, III (second from right) and wife, Anastasie Hebert, pictured with her nephews about 1935..

# A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOSEPH A. BREAU

by  
*Glenn R. Conrad*

Joseph Arsene Breau was born in St. Gabriel, Iberville Parish, on February 18, 1838. He was the son of Jean-Baptiste Breau and Margaret Walsh. Joseph's unusual middle name, Arsene, was derived from his great grandfather, who had been one of the Acadian exiles to find a new home in Louisiana. Joseph's mother, Margaret Walsh, was the daughter of Michael Walsh and Eugenia McNally, people of Irish descent.

Joseph's early years were spent on his father's sugar plantation near Bayou Goula, La. In time he attended a local private school, but led the ordinary life of the normal, healthy, country boy, favoring among his leisure activities reading, horseback riding, and swimming.

When the time came, he undertook his academic studies at Georgetown College, Kentucky. After receiving his baccalaureate degree, he entered the law department of the University of Louisiana, today's Tulane University. He received his law degree on April 5, 1859, and that same year young Breau then 21 years old, was admitted to the Louisiana bar.

He returned to his native Iberville Parish and began the practice of law in Plaquemine. Just before the outbreak of the Civil War, Breau established a newspaper in Plaquemine, *The Weekly Magnolia*. Also on the eve of that tragic war, he married (1861) Eugenia Mille, who was born May 24, 1840, the daughter of Thomas Mille and Pauline Dupuy. Breau's father-in-law was a planter and businessman in Iberville Parish. In the late 1850s another daughter of Thomas Mille, Emma, married Dr. Alfred Duperier of New Iberia. Eugenia Mille was reported to have been an accomplished musician, an art always cherished by her husband.

In 1862, Joseph Breau entered the Confederate Army and served in the Thirteenth Louisiana Infantry Regiment, the Second Louisiana Cavalry, and the Eighth Louisiana Cavalry. He remained in military service until the end of the war.

After the war, Breau and his wife moved to Lafayette where he established his law practice. It was while living in that town that there occurred the terrible yellow-fever epidemic of the summer of 1867. Breau immediately volunteered his services for whatever had to be done. He was given the job of superintending the distribution of food to the sick. In addition, he nursed the sick until he, too, contracted the disease. Although desperately ill, he survived the ordeal.

In 1868 he moved first to Abbeville and then to New Iberia when Iberia Parish was created. It was in New Iberia that the Breaus decided to put down roots. In 1869 they purchased the lot on the corner of St. Peter St. and Iberia, and there they built their home. Breau practiced law alone until 1875 when he formed a partnership with William F. Schwing. That same year Breau ran for Congress from the Third Congressional District, but because of the ploys of Reconstruction politics it was announced that his Republican opponent had won the race. Breau protested these shenanigans before Congress, but to no avail.

In 1879, Breau and P. L. Renoudet, another young lawyer, organized a sawmill and lumber business under the name of Breau and Renoudet. This operation was located at the intersection of Jane and Chestnut streets.

Breaux's professional and business activities were so successful that in March 1887 he joined with Felix Patout, Charles Gougenheim, P. L. Renoudet, Auguste Pascal, James Gebert, and Pierre LeBron to form the first national bank in Southwest Louisiana, the New Iberia National Bank. Breaux was elected the first president of that institution and retained that position until September 1924.

One of Breaux's most ardent interests was the education of young people. He was a particularly strong advocate of public education. Upon arriving in New Iberia in 1868, he was surprised to find that the town did not have a single public school. Throughout the 1870s, therefore, he, together with other interested individuals worked untiringly to establish a public elementary school. In time their efforts were rewarded and the parish's first elementary public school, a one-room school, was constructed on Iberia Street near where the Essanee Theater now stands. The school had one teacher and a handful of students.

By 1880, through the interest and devotion of individuals like Breaux, W. R. Burke, James A. Lee, and others, the foundation of the Iberia Parish public school system was being laid.

Having established a flourishing primary school system, the Iberia Parish School Board turned its attention to the establishment of a high school. Here again, it was Breaux, Burke, Lee and others who took the lead by organizing interested townspeople. The group first met in June 1885, but their pleas for a public high school went unheeded by most of the members of the school board; that is until Joseph Breaux was elected president of the board in July 1887.

Urged on by him, the school board agreed to establish a secondary school. They appointed Breaux, Burke, and C. T. Cade to act as a committee to oversee the establishment of the parish's first public high school. This committee recommended, and the school board endorsed, a plan to convert the Julia Street school, a one-room facility, into the parish's first public high school.

Breaux's work with public education in Iberia Parish brought him into public prominence. In 1888 he was appointed state superintendent of public education. The following year, drawing on his legal expertise, Breaux published a compilation of the school laws of the state, and in the same year prepared a bill remodeling the school statutes which was immediately passed by the legislature.

At the same time that Breaux was involved in public education, he also became an outspoken opponent of the Louisiana Lottery. The story of the Lottery, and Breaux's work in opposition to it, however, are too long and complicated to be discussed here.

On April 24, 1890, Breaux was appointed to the Louisiana Supreme Court by Gov. Francis T. Nicholls. He served on the court as associate justice until 1904 when he was named chief justice. He held that office with distinction until his retirement in 1914.

Throughout his lifetime, Judge Breaux, always proud of his Acadian heritage, had sought to learn more about Acadia and the people who had lived there. As a young man he had spent a month in Nova Scotia piecing together the history of his family and the story of the Acadians. Now, in retirement, he was able to spend the necessary time to compile a book-length manuscript on the customs of the Louisiana Acadians as practiced in the mid-to-late nineteenth century. The Breaux Manuscript, as the work is known, remains a valuable source of information on the subject.

Judge Breaux was also a philanthropist. A few years before his death he made a generous donation to Charity Hospital for the erection of a new building, which became known as the Breaux Tuberculosis Ward. He served on the board of directors of many institutions, including the State Museum and the Louisiana Historical Society. He taught at Loyola and served on the board of supervisors at Tulane University. He was a founder and officer of the United Confederate Veterans chapter in New Orleans.

Joseph A. Breaux died on July 23, 1926, in Hotel Dieu after an illness of a few months. His wife had preceded him in death. They had no children. Even in the end, this quiet, unassuming,

dignified man thought of the education of children. Most of his sizable fortune was left to Loyola and Tulane for the establishment of 24 annual scholarships of \$1,000 each.

It is no wonder, then, that this man who came to call New Iberia home and who returned frequently to that town even after he had become associated with the supreme court, should be labeled one of New Iberia's unsung heroes. When Judge Breaux was eulogized before the Supreme Court, shortly after his death, the speaker referred to him as "a brave soldier, a learned lawyer, an upright judge, a disciple of education, a good citizen." Indeed, he was.

## NO DAMAGED TO THE CANE AND RICE CROPS BY THE STORM IN ST. MARY\*

Franklin, la., Aug. 10,—[Special]—The week closed clear and bright after the heavy rains and winds which have prevailed since Monday.

Fears are entertained that the rains and winds would be damaged to the crops, especially the rice and corn, but reports from the plantations give assurance that no damage has resulted, but that the cane, rice, and corn crops were never more promising.

In some localities the cane is in a very forward condition considering the many drawbacks to which it has been subjected in a late season and untimely rains, and as a whole may be considered but little inferior to the crop of August of last year. Generally the cane is smaller, but under the quickening influence of the hot sunny weather has progressed wonderfully and promised bountiful returns.

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\* Taken from *The Daily Picayune*, August 2, 1889.

# A TANTALIZING TALE OF TWO (OR THREE) THIBODEAU WOMEN

by  
*Carole B. Knight*

I only recently set down everything that I know about two deadends on my charts and then stumbled across an article from Mrs. Jacqueline Voorhies that seems to indicate that the two might be closely related. Since there seem to be no primary records on these two ladies and since they are the two of only three Thibodeaus in my chart and since there are so many Thibodeaus, I didn't really know where to start. What I need is some help from those who have worked with the Thibodeau families. The two ladies—contemporaries, Acadian, widows, in the port of New Orleans at the same time after the dispersion—probably would be glad to explain. In their absence, however . . .

Marie Thibodeau was born about 1748 apparently in Acadia<sup>1</sup> and married there Pierre Surret about 1761. They had two children:

Marie Anne Surret was born in Chipoudy, February 24, 1762 (no record), and baptized March 4, 1765, in New Orleans.<sup>2</sup> It is apparent that Pierre and Marie were not within reach of a priest after the birth of Marie Anne until they got to New Orleans in 1765; the child was over three years old when she was baptized. The baptism record does not indicate that Pierre was alive nor does it indicate that he was dead. Marie was pregnant at the time of her daughter's baptism with her son Augustin who was born June 19, 1765.<sup>3</sup>

Jacqueline Voorhies' article explains that on April 24, 1765, the acting governor of Louisiana reported on the arrival of several Acadian families from Santo Domingo. They were "ailing and destitute" and seeking "refuge" in Louisiana. The officials chose the Attakapas District as a place for settlement and it is assumed that a group left shortly thereafter.

In April 1765, Marie was about 7 months pregnant as she made the trip to the Attakapas area. The article reports the first listing of the settlers in the area,<sup>4</sup> and there are no Surret extended family members listed. Marie Thibodeau is listed as a widow. The list is dated April 25, 1766, and shows militiamen and Acadian householders recently established.

Marie was now the head of the household: a woman about 18 years of age, a daughter of 4 and a son of less than a year. (Her age is determined from later census reports.) It seems unlikely that Marie and her husband and daughter would have remained with a group through the dispersion, to Santo Domingo and on to Attakapas without some sort of extended family connection. I believe that it must have been on her side of the family—the Thibodeaus.

<sup>1</sup> She was 23 at the 1771 Attakapas census and it is assumed that she married before the conception of that child; if this is accurate, she married at 13 and gave birth at 14.

<sup>2</sup> St. Louis Cathedral B5 84; sponsors were Jean Lafitte, merchant of N. O., and Marie Anne Fortier.

<sup>3</sup> SM V1 p. 7; document not viewed.

<sup>4</sup> "The Attakapas Post: The First Acadian Settlement" *Louisiana History*.

The 1766 census shows that Marie is in the "district de la Manque" and that with her in that area are Olivier Thibodeau and Armand Thibodeau. It is likely that one or both of those two men were her brother(s) or at least cousins. Other Thibodeaus nearby are Madeleine, Paul, Baptiste and Charles (district de la Pointe) and Anselme (Bayou Tortue). They are also possible brothers, sister, or cousins. How else was she going to be able to survive in what was then the wilderness?

Marie went on to marry Jean Baptiste Semer who is identified as an "Acadian" at his death in 1794 in New Orleans.<sup>5</sup> It is unlikely that he was Acadian in my view, however, because there are no Semers in Acadia before the dispersion. The more logical assumption is that he is a Spaniard who came into Louisiana with the incoming Spanish government. There is a "Jean Baptiste" listed; is there a last name missing here? The Spanish began to arrive in 1766 and a good number of them had arrived by 1769.

A note in the margin of the St. Landry Catholic Church records indicate that the name could be Seinere<sup>6</sup> instead of Semer and that the Spaniards had "debaptized" many names.

The St. Martinville records are absent for the period 1766 to early 1771 so the death date of Surret and the marriage date for Marie and Jean Baptiste are missing.

They had a child about 1770 (his succession,<sup>7</sup>) and a child baptized in July 1771<sup>8</sup> so it is expected that the marriage occurred sometime about 1769.

Needed: Proof or Disproof of

1. Amant Thibodeau, brother or cousin
2. Olivier Thibodeau, brother or cousin
3. relationship of the other Thibodeaus
4. Semer, an Acadian name
5. where were Marie and Pierre during the dispersion; also Amant
6. how do you "debaptize" a name

Louise Thibodeau is generally a mystery; her parents and dates of birth, marriage, and death are all unknown. She arrived at the same time as Marie Thibodeau Surret Semer. What is known is that on February 22, 1765, she baptized her child, Marie Josephine Gautreau, who was almost a year old, in New Orleans.<sup>9</sup> The child was born April 3, 1764, location unknown, and the father was deceased. Charles Pierre Gautreau was listed as the father.

Apparently the child was born in transit in an area without a priest and she was baptized at the first opportunity at St. Louis Cathedral. The godparents are shown as Aman Thibodeau, a native of Lachipoditte, Notre Dame des Neiges; and Gertrude Bourque.<sup>10</sup> It seems likely that a family member probably took care of this mother and young child during the journey to Louisiana.

Only five days after the baptism, Amant and Gertrude were married in New Orleans. Amant was among those making the trip, apparently with Gertrude and Marie and her family to Attakapas in April 1765; however, unless Louise married one of the men in the group, she probably didn't make the trip. She is not on the list as a head of household, and Fr. Hebert does not show an

<sup>5</sup> St. Louis Cathedral F register 1793-1803; the name is variously spelled Lemaire, Semaire, Sommere, Semere, Sommaire.

<sup>6</sup> "Marie Martha Seinere. It is Semer because the Spanish have debaptize(d) all of the names." Hebert, v. 1, p. 35.

<sup>7</sup> St. Martin Parish Succ. #49.

<sup>8</sup> St. Martin v. 1, p. 26; document not viewed.

<sup>9</sup> St. Louis Cathedral B5 182.

<sup>10</sup> St. Louis Cathedral M2 15; no witnesses listed. Aman is shown as son of Charles/Marie Commeau; Bourque is shown as daughter of Charles/Marie Commeau. Fr. Hebert shows her as daughter of Jacques/Anne Boudreau.

additional marriage for her, though it would probably have occurred during the 1766 to 1771 period of missing records. There is not a record of a marriage in the Cathedral records; also no death record:

Needed: Proof or Disproof of

1. Amand Thibodeau, brother or cousin
2. dates of birth, marriage, remarriage and death of Louise
3. parents of Charles Pierre Gautreau
4. where were Amand, Gertrude, Louise and Marie Josephine during the dispersion?
5. is the map of the land grants given by Sr. Andry in Attakapas published?
6. is a journal of the expedition published?

Proof, if found, would probably be in secondary records, such as sponsor of a godchild or witness of a marriage.

The final Thibodeau puzzle is a minor one. Agnes Thibodeau, married to Joseph Brossard d'it Beausoleil, is not mentioned in any of the primary records. Her husband died not long after reaching Attakapas; she would have been 59 and probably would have lived with one of her children. It is possible, however, that she died before the group reached Louisiana. She was the child of Michel Thibodeau and Agnes Dugas and was born at Port Royal in 1706. Since her husband was among those who fled to the wilderness immediately after the dispersion, it is possible that she was not even imprisoned with him and other family members at Halifax. I am seeking her death date and place.

[Anyone wishing to correspond with Ms. Knight may do so by writing to her at 24581 Harvey Road; Franklinton, LA 70438]

# COUNTRY STOREKEEPING IN ANTEBELLUM LOUISIANA THE BUSINESS LETTERS OF EZRA BENNETT, 1838-1840

by  
Keith S. Hambrick

Ezra Bennet was born on September 13, 1808, in Scipio, New York. Raised and educated there, he set out as a young man to make a life for himself in Louisiana. After teaching school for several years, Bennett went into farming and eventually became one of the most prosperous planters in the central Louisiana parish of Rapides. His plantation was located in the southeastern part of that parish on Bayou Boeuf below the town of Cheneyville.

On November 6, 1834, Bennett married Sarah Providence Eldred, a daughter of Randel Eldred, Jr., and Ester Susannah Robert. The Eldreds had settled in Rapides many years before and Sarah was born there on August 21, 1815.

The Ezra Bennetts had nine children during the years of marriage but during the time period of these business letters, there were only three—Frank, David and Mary, born in 1835, 1837 and 1839.

After a long marriage, Sarah died on December 16, 1868. Ezra later married a woman named Minerva who passed away on September 22, 1871. According to family members, Bennett remarried again, but the name of his third wife is unknown. All of Ezra's children were by his first marriage. He died on January 26, 1875.<sup>1</sup>

While a planter, Bennett maintained a small store near his plantation on Bayou Boeuf and traded with planters and other residents of the surrounding area. He kept fairly detailed ledgers of his business dealings and a few of these along with the letters below have survived and are now located in the library at Louisiana State University at Alexandria.

The letters are in a letter book and are copies of the letters that Bennett sent to several New Orleans merchants. They give an indication of the operations and the items stocked by a small antebellum country store located in a relatively out-of-the-way place.

The people of the region might have been somewhat isolated, but they were still selective about their purchases. Bennett always stressed that he wanted to receive "a good fair article" because none other than that could be sold.

Since the letters are copies, they must have been written rapidly with the result that some words are misspelled and others have missing letters. Most of the punctuation in the letters has been added and several words capitalized when a new sentence begins. Bennett's capitals on

<sup>1</sup> The town of Cheneyville, located on Bayou Boeuf several miles below Alexandria, is named for William Fendom Cheney who emigrated from South Carolina to Rapides Parish in 1811. Other families followed and a settlement established there. It was incorporated as Cheneyville in March, 1836. Alcee Fortier, *Louisiana Comprising Sketches of Parishes, Towns, Events, Institutions, and Persons, Arranged in Cyclopedic Form* (Philadelphia, 1914), p. 205; Sue Eakin, *Cheneyville Yesterday, 1812-1980*, (Historic Cheneyville, Inc., 1979), pp. 2-4. George Mason Gingham Stafford, *Three Pioneer Rapides Families, A Genealogy* (Baton Rouge, 1968), pp. 171-172. Hereafter cited as Stafford, *Three Pioneer Rapides Families*.

words have been left unchanged. The letters are presented in the order in which they appear in the letter book.

*Ezra Bennett Letters*

Cheneyville, December 5th, 1838  
Mr. Samuel A. Belden<sup>2</sup>

Dr Sir

Ther[e] was a small mistake in the Bill of Goods purchased from you when I wase [sic] down of 2 Bombazin[?] Stocks 10/1=2.50. I am charged with 3 in the Bill and only one came. You will Rectify the mistake. You can Send up my Note that I gave payable in Bank. I shall be able to meet it when it becomes due. I am in hopes to get hold of the money that you ought to have had last Spring & would if I had justice done me.—Owing to the water Still continuing so low & Freight so high, it will not be pollicy [sic] for me to purchase any goods at present. You will please send me an answer as soon as convenient.

Yours Respectfully,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, Dec. 24, 1838  
Messers Richar[d]son Waterman & Wood<sup>3</sup>

Gent.

I am much in want of the Hoop Irion [sic] that I gave you a memorandum for when I was in the City. You will please send it immediately if you have not already, also the amount & I'll remit the money or a Draft for the same. Ther[e] is a small mistake in the Bill I purchase from you of 12[?] Overcharge in drawing knives. I am charged with 6 at \$9.00 per doz. and only four came. I send you a small memorandum for a Bill of Goods which I wish you would send me but I shall not be able to pay you in six months: 1 Reg. 6 pr Brods [brogans?]; 1 Box Collins axes, assorted; 70 ft. Small tar Rope Suitable for Plough lines; 12 pr. Trace chains of the brite kind, all with hooks on one end. If you can send me the above articles you will Ship them to Wilson's Landing<sup>4</sup> by the first opportunity.

Yours Respectfully,  
Ezra Bennett

<sup>2</sup> An S. A. Belden owned a clothing store on the corner of Bienville and Old Levee Streets. *New-Orleans Directory, for 1841, Made by the United States Deputy Marshals, (while taking the late census).* (New Orleans, 1840), p. 15. Hereafter cited as *New-Orleans Directory for 1841*.

<sup>3</sup> Richard, Waterman & Wood operated a hardware store at No. 47, Camp Street. The store carried "a general assortment, suitable for city and country trade." *New Orleans Commercial Bulletin*, July 1, 1839. Hereafter cited as *Commercial Bulletin*.

<sup>4</sup> Wilson's Landing was located in the area of Cheneyville. Four Wilsons—Levi, Charles, Robert and W. M.—were listed in the 1840 Census as living in Rapides Parish. All were enumerated by census taker W. F. Cheney, so they all lived near Cheneyville. Levi Wilson, who owned 85 slaves, was the only large planter of the group.

Cheneyville, Dec. 26, 1838  
Messers M. A. Turrell

Gent.

I wish to know if you will not take Drafts at Sight or thirty days from date in payment for my Note, I paying the Discount. If you will do it, it will be a great accommodation to me and it Shall not be any injury to you. You will please write me immediately By return mail the best you can do & Oblige.

Yours,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, Jan. 23, 1839  
Messers Koues, Davidson & Co.<sup>5</sup>

Enclosed is a Draft for three hundred and five dollars 52/100 which I wish you would collect and pay over to the following Houses. First, pay yourselves the amount of E. Bennett & Co. Note, a small Note to Henderson & Gains<sup>6</sup> between forty-five and forty-eight dollars, a Book account to Rees, D'Lange, Comb Merchants<sup>7</sup> between fifty and fifty-five dollars which you will take their Receipt for, and the Remainder you will pay Over to B. R. Lyon<sup>8</sup> which will be between one hundred and twenty-five and thirty. I wish, Gent., to have you see those men & tell them that you have funds of mine in you hands & will pay them by the first of March. By so doing, you will confer a great favor on your friend.

P. S. You will please write an answer in receipt of this.  
There is a small mistake in the Bill I got las fall.

Ezra Bennett

<sup>5</sup> Koues, Davidson & Co. was a wholesale dealer in saddlery goods located at No. 15, Canal Street. *Commercial Bulletin*, March 17, 1840.

<sup>6</sup> Henderson and Gains were wholesale and retail merchants located at 40 Canal Street opposite Exchange Place. They sold "a large and complete assortment" of china, glassware, and table cutlery. *Ibid.*, Feb. 25, 1840.

<sup>7</sup> In 1838, Rees & Delange owned a "fancy store" at 18 Camp Street. Jas. Rees resided in Tivoli Place. *Gibson's Guide and Directory of the State of Louisiana and the Cities of New Orleans & Lafayette* (New Orleans, 1838), p. 174. Hereafter cited as *Gibson's Guide of New Orleans*.

<sup>8</sup> B. R. Lyon was a commission merchant at 33 Camp Street. He resided on Hovia near Carondelet. *New-Orleans Directory for 1841*, p. 249.

Cheneyville, January 22d, 1839  
Messers M. & A. Turrell & Co.

Gent.

Enclosed is a Draft for two hundred and seventy dollars in payment for the Balancy of my Note 1st of February. The money Mr. Eldred<sup>9</sup> paid you will nearly Balance the interest due on the Draft. I have enclosed two dollars more than the face of the Note which will leave a small balance in my favor which amount we can settl[e] when I come down.

Note 482.00  
Cash 216.00  
Draft 270.00

Respectfully Yours,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, January 22d, 1839  
Messers Richardson, Waterman & Wood

Gent.

Enclosed is a fifty dollar Note of the Carrollton Bank in payment for the Iron you purchased for me, which amount you will please pay to my Credit.

Respectfully yours,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, January 29th, 1838 [actually 1839]  
Mr. Samuel A. Belden

Dr Sir

Enclosed is a draft for One hundred and twenty-five dollars which will nearly balance my Note with you. I have had the money for two weeks waiting for a chance to Send it to you but have met with none that I could depend on. The draft will be paid without doubt on presentment. The balance of my Note, I'll settle when I come down.

<sup>9</sup> There were two Eldreds in Rapides at this time. Peter Robert Eldred was born near Woodville, Wilkinson County, Mississippi, on January 9, 1806, and later moved with his family to the Bayou Boeuf area. On April 15, 1830, he married Evolina Macelia Griffin. In 1840, they evidently had five children and 34 slaves. Some time later he and his family moved to Avoyelles where he died on March 3, 1846. He is thought to be buried near Cheneyville. Randal Eldred was Ezra Bennett's father-in-law. He was 50 to 59 years old in 1840 with a wife, Esther Susannah Robert Eldred, and 12 slaves. There was an adult male and an adult female in their household at that time. Stafford, *Three Pioneer Rapides Families*, pp. 162-163; Census of Rapides Parish, 1840.

P. S. You will please write  
when convenient

Respectfully Yours,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, Jan. 29, 1839  
Mr. Robert Sanderman [Sandeman]<sup>10</sup>

Dr Sir

I wish you would Send me one Barrell of Sugar, 1 Sack of Coffee worth from 12 1/2 to 13c per pound, 1 Box Tobacco from 34c to 38c per pound, a good fair article. You will Ship those articles by the middle of February to Wilson's Landing. Send your Bill of the amount and I will and I will [sic] send you a draft for the Same on the *Ready Rhino*.

Respectfully yours,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, Feb. 11th, 1839  
[no name or salutation]  
Dollars 210.98/100

On the Receipt of my cotton now shipped, please pay to the Order of Ezra Bennett, Two hundred and ten 98/100 Dollars for value Received and place the same to without further advise to account of

your Obed. Servt.  
Caroline E. Ramsay.<sup>11</sup>

To Messers Comer & Gridley<sup>12</sup>  
New Orleans

Cheneyville, Feb. 12, 1839  
Messers Richardson, Waterman & Wood

Gent. Enclosed is a Draft on Messers Comer & Gridley for two hundred and ten 98/100 Dollars which amount I wish you would collect and deposit in Bank. Or if you should want to use the money for a Short time, you can do so Subject to my Order at any time. The money Belongs to a House in New York & I do not know what time they will call on me. Whenever they do, I'll Draft on you for the amount one day Sight. I presume the Draft will be paid on presentment. The Cotton has been Shiped [sic] two weeks and is likely in New Orleans at this time. You will please

<sup>10</sup> Robert Sanderman owned a grocery at 17 Old Levee Street. *Gibson's Guide of New Orleans*, p. 174.

<sup>11</sup> In 1840, Caroline E. Ramsay was 30 to 39 years old with two sons and 28 slaves. *Census of Rapides*, 1840.

<sup>12</sup> Comer and Gridley, at 50 Camp Street, sold various foodstuffs including "a lot of plantation port." *Commercial Bulletin*, September 21, 1839.

Send me three hundred pounds of Pig Lead after the Receipt and the Bill for the Same to Wilson's Landing, Cheneyville.

And oblige yours,  
Ezra Bennett

P. S. I Have a Bale of Cotton to  
Ship to you soon. When sold [it]  
will Reduce my Note in part.

Cheneyville, Feb. 16, 1839  
Dunbar & Wyams [Hyams?]<sup>13</sup>

Gent.

Enclosed is [a] draft for One hundred [dollars] w[h]ich will Be paid on presentment. You will please send me a Receipt for the same.

And Oblige. yours,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, 25th Feb., 1839  
Mr. C. Toledano.<sup>14</sup>

Dr Sir

Your favor of the 10th ult. has been duly received Stating the favorably account of the price of cotton. I have enclosed [a] Bill of Lading for thirteen Bales of Cotton thinking you may be able to sell it for the highest price going for the same quality. From No. 1 to 9 inclusive you will make out the account sale by itself. No. 40 to 43 likewise. I have sent Seven Bales to B. R. Lyon & Stated to him if he did not sell it to put it into your hands. If Mr. Lyons pases [sic] over the Seven Bales to you, he will give you instructions how to sell it. I shall be obliged to draw on you for one or two hundred dollars in the course of ten days.

Yours Respectfully,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, 9th April, 1839  
Messers Koues, Davidson & Co.

<sup>13</sup> Dunbar & Wyams [Hyams?].—An A. F. Dunbar ran a shoe store at 18 Customhouse Street and G. W. Dunbar maintained a shoe store at the corner of Old Levee and Jefferson. *New-Orleans Directory for 1841*, pp. 64-65.

<sup>14</sup> C. Toledano was located on Magazine Street. One of his duties was to handle the business affairs of the *J. Dupre*, a steamboat in the Opelousas trade. *Commercial Bulletin*, April 16, 1840.

Gent.

On my return home, I presented your claim to Mr. Joseph J. Rober[s]<sup>15</sup> [for] payment. In answer, he said he had no money nor did not know when he would have. He told me he would pay it as soon as he could, and when that will be, I am unable to Say. I offered to take planters notes from him in payment or any paper that he had was good to make the debt due to you. He did not offer me any, and told me he was sued in every case but yours and meant to pay the debt. I think it would be a good policy for some one of your firm to call on him as you are passing through the country. He might make some arrangements to pay or Secure you that he does not do with me.

Respectfully yours,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, May 3rd, 1839  
Messers Beime & Burnside<sup>16</sup>

Gent.

Enclosed is a draft for one hundred dollars which amount you will pay to the credit of my Note due first of June. There are Several of my friends now in the city that are owing of me and have agreed to pay the money over to you. If they have done so, this draft will nearly pay the Balance due on the note. On the Receipt of this, you will please Send me a Statement of what has been paid by the first mail.

Money is verry [sic] Scarce here & Buisness rather dull.

Respectfully Yours,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, May 9th, 1839  
Messers Beime & Burnside

Gent.

Enclosed is a draft for one hundred Sixty dollars which amount you will please place to the Credit of my Note due 1st of June next. You will put all the credits on the Note and sent it to Alexandria. I will try and meet balance when it becomes due.

Money is Scarce in the Country & Business verry [sic] dull.

Respectfully Yours,  
Ezra Bennett

<sup>15</sup> The 1840 Rapides census lists a J. J. Roberts. He was 40 to 49 years old with a wife 30 to 39. The couple had a son, two daughters and 16 slaves.

<sup>16</sup> Beime & Burnside were wholesale dealers in "Staple and Fancy Dry Goods." *Commercial Bulletin*, July 3, 1839.

Cheneyville, 25 May, 1839  
Mr. Robert Sanderman [sic]

Dr Sir

Enclosed [is a] Twenty dollar Note of the Real Estate Banking Company of Mississippi and Alabama payable at Decatur. I wish you to try the market and See what the money is worth. I have been credible informed that the Bank is verry [sic] Safe. If you can Sell it at thirty per cent, you can do so and place the neat [net] proceeds to my credit. If you should not be able to get it off at that rate, you will keep it and write me word what the money is worth. The money belongs to a friend of mine and [he] wished me to send it down to see what it was worth. I also Send you a five dollar Note of the Real Estate Banking Company of Columbus, Mississippi, which I wish you to dispose on the best terms and place the Same to my Credit. You will pleas write back by Return mail without fail.

Respectfully Yours,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, June 12, 1839  
Mr. Robert Sanderman [sic]

Dr Sir

Enclosed is a Draft at sight for Eighty dollars which amount you will please place to my credit. Also Mr. Loudens's<sup>17</sup> account which you will See he is mistaken in saying that I never Brought the Hats for him. You will present the Bill to him for payment of the Balance due me of \$7.50/100 which you will place to my credit als[o].

Respectfully Yours,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, 25th June, 1839  
Mr. Robert Sanderman [sic] Dr Sir

Enclosed is a memorandum for a small Bill of Goods which I hope you will be able to forward to Wilson's Landing, also Ten dollars in cash.. I have more money that I could send you but do not like to Risk it by mail. I expect to exchange with one of my neighbors Soon, that is, pay him money here and take a draft at Sight. You may calculate on fifty or sixty dollars in a draft in the course of three or four weeks, or I will remit you money by mail at you[r] Risk If you say so.. You will please send me 2 Barrels of Fresh family flour, 1 of Brown Sugar; the dryest 1/2 Box of Tobacco worth

<sup>17</sup> No Loudens were found in New Orleans in 1840. The census does list a James Loudens in East Baton Rouge Parish.

from 40¢ to 45¢ cts., first rate article; 2 Barrels whiskey If you can put it at 45¢ [a] Gallon for a good article. If you can not Send it for that price, Send me only one; 2 doz. boxes Plated Hooks & Eyes No. 4. You will find them across the street from your door. They will likely charge you 10¢ per doz., also 2 doz. Boxes of Common article no. 3 or 4 which they will charge you 4¢ [a] doz. Those articles are out of your line of business, but you will be so kind as to get them for me. You can pack them in one end of the Barrel without injury. You will send the Mississippi \$20.. Brown paper Bill back. You will likewise acknowledge the Receipt of the Eighty dollar draft and the account of Loudon with the Bill of those Goods. Times are very dull and money scarcer than Hen's teeth.

Respectfully Yours,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, 3d August, 1839  
Messers Turrell & Calhoon [Calhoun]

Gent. Yours of July 22d came to hand this morning. In answer, I can pay you one half or more by Draft at Sight in New Orleans whenever I receive the Goods. I have made arrangements to that effect Sense [sic] writing my former rather than deposit the money in Bank at Alexandria & Sending you a Check. The remainder I will give my Note at four months payable in either of the Banks in Alexandria.<sup>18</sup> Natchitoches is over a hundred miles distant from this place & it would be out of my power to get funds ther[e] at this season of the year when the Note would mature. I should think that you could get money more direct from Alexandria than from Natchitoches.—It would be impossible to make it payable at that place. You will please send me 60 pr Russet Brogans, assorted sizes with counters round the Heel from the Eyeseam; 18 pr. of Boy's from you last fall, 12 pr. Gent. fine Calf Sewed Brogans; 4 of Kip Leggd.; 12 pr Ladies fine Calf Sewed Brogans, a fine article; 12 pr. miss also; 12 pr. Men's Cow hide Boots best article; 6 pr of Gent. Calf leggd. water Proof Boots, 1 pr No. 6, 2/7, 2/8, 1/9 [2 of No. 7, 2 of no. 8, 1 of No. 9]; 6 pr of Legge[d] Calf, 1 pr No. 5, 1/6, 2/7, 1/8, 1/9. In putting up the above Bill, you will Send me good articles. I can always Sell a good article for a good profit. A mean article I can't give away. I shall likely be in New Orleans between the first and middle [of] October & shall likely want more goods. You will please ship the above on Board the first Red River Boat to Alexandria, Care of W. H. Folan.<sup>19</sup>

Respectfully Yours,  
Ezra Bennett

P. S. Please pack them as compact  
as possible.

<sup>18</sup> Three New Orleans branch banks operated in Alexandria during the antebellum period. The first to be established was the Louisiana State Bank and was followed by the Bank of Louisiana. Later on the Canal Bank Branch was established. All three branch banks were closed by 1860. George Parnell Whittington, *Rapides Parish, Louisiana, A History* (Baton Rouge, 1970), pp. 117-118. Hereafter cited as Whittington, *Rapides Parish*.

<sup>19</sup> The 1840 Rapides Census lists W. [possibly an M.] Folan as being a single male 20 to 29 years old with one slave.

Cheneyville, August 24, 1839  
Messers Turrell & Calhoon [sic]

Gent.

Yours of [the] 16th ins[t], has safely come to hand. [I am] enclosing [a] Bill of Goods which I have not yet Received.

Enclosed you will find a Draft on Messers Richardson, Waterman & Wood for one hundred fifty-seven 73/100 Dollars which will be paid when presented.—The Balance of your Bill of 76.31 Dollars, I will send in the cours[e] of two week[s] at full interest rather than give my note for so small amount payable in Bank which will likely need your approbation better than a Note in Bank. I also Send you a small Bill which I wish you would fill as soon as you can conveniently & Ship as directed heretofore: 50 prs Russet Brogans with lounge counters;<sup>20</sup> 12 pr No. 9; 12 ot 10; 8 of 11; 4 ot 12; 2 ot 13; the remainder of the Box, No. 6, 7, 8. Be particular, Send me the number mentioned of good article. I am willing to pay more for those numbers than a common run through a Box. 18 prs Misses Brogans Suitably for Girls from nine to thirteen year[s] of age; 12 pr of them Pegged; 12 pr Children's from two to five [years] of age; 6 pr Best Calf Sewed water Proof Boots latest fashion, 1 pr No. 6, 2 of 7, 2 of 8, 1 of 9; Price not to exceed over 78¢ per dozn. or 84¢ at [the] furtherest. I hope you will be able to Send me this Bill on a credit till the middle of January or first of Feb. [at] which time you will be sure of the money. The Bill you have already sent i consider as good as cash down or nearly so. Send me an answer by Return mail If convenient.

Respectfully Yours,  
Ezra Bennett

P. S. If you have not got the misses  
Brogans yourself, please get them for me.

Cheneyville, August 31, 1839  
Mr. Robert Sanderman [sic]

Dr Sir You will please forward to me by the first Boat, Care of Mr. Welch,<sup>21</sup> Alexandria, Two Barrels New flour If you can obtain them. If not, Send me one now for my own family. Put a private mark on the new Barrel. One[barrel?] ot Sugar, one ot winter strained Lamp Oil, price not to exceed \$1.10 per Gallon, and as much lts<sup>22</sup> as you can send me a good article, one ot whiskey, one Box Tobacco from 38¢ to 42¢ per pound. You can send me a good fair article for that price which I can sell for as much as that you charge me 46¢; one Box Sperm Candles Long Sixes.

<sup>20</sup> A lounge counter was a stiffener of leather or some other type of material used to give shape to a boot or shoe upper around the heel.

<sup>21</sup> There were at least three Welchs in Rapides at this time. Richard Welch was 20-29 years old with a wife, a son and three slaves. Grass Welch was 40-49 years old with one slave. M. Welch was 30 and under 40 with a wife in her twenties. He owned six slaves. Census of Rapides, 1840.

<sup>22</sup> Lbs.—It appears this is what Bennett wrote. He more than likely meant lights.

I enclosed a fifty dollar Bill which you will put to my credit. You will likewise call on Turrell & Calhoun for fifty more provided they do not call and pay you. They will have that amount their [sic] of my money for you. The Herring you sent are du[ll] sale. I have only Sold two Boxes at 16? You will acknowledge the receipt of this as Soon as you can. Also give me a Statement of the health of the City.

Respectfully Yours,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, Sept. 1st, 1839  
Messers Turrill [sic] & Calhoun

Gen[t]

Enclosed is a Draft for one hundred and fifty Dollars. You will please place one hundred dollars to my account and pay Fifty to Robert Sanderman [sic] Esq. Take his Receipt for the Same. Please acknowledge the same when convenient.

Respectfully Your friend,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, Sept. 4th, 1839  
Messers P. A. Hebrard & Co.<sup>23</sup>

Gent. I Received a notice this morning from the Louisiana State Bank of my note due you for one hundred Seventy-Seven 72/100 Dollars left with that institution for collection. If I am not mistaken, the note was not made payable in Bank. If It has been, I should have made arrangements to meet the payment when matured. It was expressly understood when I made my Bill with you that you were to wait for this note longer than Six months. Although you would become due in that time, you are well aware of the difficulties of getting Cotton to market from this place so early in the season. I have Cotton Ready for market, but do not wish to Sacrifice one-half for getting the other half to market. I calculate to be in New Orleans as soon as the health of the City will permit. I shall then be able to pay you a part & I hope the whole. You will please write me an answer by return mail without fail.

Respectfully Yours,  
Ezra Bennett

<sup>23</sup> P. A. Hebrard & Co. was a dry goods store at 39 Chartres Street. Hebrard's residence was at 180 Bourbon. *New-Orleans Directory for 1841*, p. 92.

Cheneyville, Dec. 4th, 1839  
Messers Walton & Kemp<sup>24</sup>

Gent.

On the Receipt of this you will please Send me the following articles: 2 Barrels whiskey; 3 of Super find flour; 1 of Rice; 1 of Sugar (new), good fair article; 1 Sack fine Salt; 1 Box Sperm Candles; 1 Barrel Irish Potatoes, good article for my own use; 1 of Apples If you can Send them for \$2.50 or three (3.00) per Barrel, a good article; one small Keg almonds, Say, 30# [to] 35#. You will please Ship the above articles by the first Red River Boat to Wilson's Landing, Cheneyville. Send the Bill with the articles. My Friend Dr. T. Hawkins,<sup>25</sup> the Bearer of this, will pay you the money for my Note which is not yet due. You can rely on the money for this in the course of Sixty or Seventy days & perhaps Sooner.

Respectfully Yours,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, Dec. 20th, 1839  
Messers Richardson, Waterman & Wood

Gent. Enclosed, I send you a memorandum for a small bill of Goods which you will Ship per Steamer *Creole*<sup>26</sup> the first opportunity:—1 Box Collin's axes, assorted; 1 dozn. pr Plough harnes[s], good fair article worth from \$9 to \$10.50 per dozn.' 2 do[z]. Trace Chains of the Brite kind, all with hoods on one end; 1 do[z]. Long handled Shouvels, tair article, say 10? per dozn.' 1 do[z]. Spades; 5 do[z]. Hoes, 9 or 9 1/2 inches wide on the wi[d]th, a good eye. I want them tor men. I [want] a plenty of small 180# Tar Rope for lines. be particular & Send Send [sic] me Rope all of a line. Scant half inch in small Coiles from ten to fifteen pounds; 1 Card Large Brass Spurs, the same kind I got when I was down. I send you fifty dollars by my friend Mr. Brown, also a memorandum for a Box of Garden Seeds which I wish you to purchase for me & pay for them out of the fifty dollars & give me credit for the remainder. Be particular & Send me fresh Suds Shakers if you can obtain them. If not, get them from?. I have given Mr. A. G. Brown<sup>27</sup> a Letter ot introduction to your house & furthermore I can say Mr. Brown is a saddler by occupation, a very industrious man & is doing a good Business. If you can accommodate him with a Small Bill, you will find him a good customer.

<sup>24</sup> Walton & Kemp were grocers and commission merchants at 18 Old Levee at the corner of Customhouse Street. Their newspaper advertisements emphasized venison and Westphalia hams. *New-Orleans Directory for 1841*, p. 189; *Commercial Bulletin*, July 30, December 10, 1839.

<sup>25</sup> This was probably Theo. Hawkins. In 1840, he was 40-49 years old with an adult male, possibly a son, living with him. Hawkins owned 94 slaves. *Census of Rapides*, 1840.

<sup>26</sup> The *Creole* carried freight and passengers all the way to Natchitoches. It was advertised as having "superior accomodations." F. Henry Prudhome & Co. at 36 Old Levee Street booked passage on the boat. *Commercial Bulletin*, February 1; March 6, 28; June 17, 1840; *Red River Whig*, April 25, 1840.

<sup>27</sup> In 1850, there was an A. G. Brown living in Concordia Parish. He was 40 years old at that time and was originally from Maryland. No occupation was listed. *Census of Concordia Parish*, 1850.

Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, January 8, 1840  
Messers Walton & Kemp. Gent.

Enclosed, I send you a Draft for fifty Dollars at Sight on W. M. Lambeth & Thompson,<sup>28</sup> a twenty Dollar Bill of the Alabama, State Bank which amount you will pay to my Credit.

You will please Send me one Sack Coffee, Havannah Green 12 1/2 to 13¢ per pound; 1 Barrel Sugar; 1 of Irish Potatoes; 1 Keg small Plug Tobacco, 19 to 22¢ per pound; one Small Keg, 12 1/2 lbs, [of] Dupont's or Roger's Best Gun Powder. You will ship the above articles on board the Steamer *Creole* if She is in port. If not, on the first River Boat to Wilson's Landing.

Respectfully Yours,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, January 18, 1840  
Mr. R. G. Hobbs<sup>29</sup>

Dr Sir

Enclosed, I send you my Draft at Sight for one hundred and eighty-six dollars on Mr. C. Toledano which amount you will place to the Credit of my [account]. The Balance, I'll send you by the first opportunity. You will please acknowledge receipt of the Same by return mail.

Respectfully Yours,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, January 18, 1840  
Messers Beime [&] Bumside

Gent.

Enclosed is Mr. G. A. Robert's<sup>30</sup> Draft at Sixty days for one hundred and eighty-five 03/100 Dollars on Messers Peyroux & Arcuille [Arcueil]<sup>31</sup> & which amount you will place to my Credit.

<sup>28</sup> W. M. Lambeth & Thompson on Natchez Street also sold material for clothing such as "cotton osaburgs" and wool kerseys for slaves. *Commercial Bulletin*, November 2, 1839.

<sup>29</sup> R. G. Hobbs was a merchant at 12 Customhouse and 120 Bienville Streets. One of the addresses was possibly his residence. *New-Orleans Directory for 1841*, p. 95.

<sup>30</sup> Grimbail Addison Robert was born on December 27, 1812, probably near Cheneyville. He was the youngest son of Grimbail Robert and his second wife Eliza Yuzette. On December 20, 1830, Grimbail Addison married Lavinia Murphy Hoggatt. They later moved to Avoyelles parish where he died on December 30, 1854. The 1850 Avoyelles census lists him as being 38 years old and originally from South Carolina. Lavinia was 36 and there was a 17 year old son named Burlin? Stafford. *Three Pioneer Rapides Families*, p. 76; *Census of Avoyelles*, 1850.

Mr. Robert has Ship[p]ed the sise [size?] of a hundred Bale[s] of Cotton to these Gentlemen. If they refuse to accept it, which I think they will not, you will not have it protested. Please acknowled[g]e the Receipt of the Same as Soon as convenient.

Respectfully Yours,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, January 25th, 1840  
Messers Beirne & Burnside

Gent.

Enclosed I sent you Providence Tanner's<sup>32</sup> Draft for three hundred and Sixty-Seven dollars at sight, also Mr. A. H. Carnal[t's]<sup>33</sup> for one hundred and five at Sixty days from date which amount you will place on the Credit Side of my Note.

You will pleas[e] acknowledge the Receipt of the same By Return Mail.

Respectfully Yours,  
Ezra Bennett

P. S. You will find Mr. Fuman's<sup>34</sup> office  
at No. 16, Exchange Place or on Poydras  
[Poydras] Street.

Cheneyville, Feb. 10, 1840  
Messers Koues, Davidson & Co. Gent.

Enclosed [I] Send you Mr. Peter Tanner's<sup>35</sup> Draft for two Hundred fifty dollars due first March. I wish you would pay my acct. to Long, Aldrich [Aldrich] & Smith,<sup>36</sup> Tchoup[il]toulas Street, which amounts to near one hundred and ten dollars, also a Note to Henderson & Gains of thirty-Nine

<sup>31</sup> Peyroux & Arcueil & Co. were commission merchants at 21 Old Levee Street. *New-Orleans Directory for 1841*, p. 151.

<sup>32</sup> Providence Tanner was the widow of Robert Tanner and the mother of Peter and Paul Jabez Tanner both mentioned below. She and her husband and their young children moved to the Bayou Boeuf region from Woodville, Mississippi. In 1840, she was 50-59 years old and owned 59 slaves. Stafford, *Three Pioneer Rapides Families*, pp. 285, 306; Census of Rapides, 1840.

<sup>33</sup> The Rapides census of 1850 lists an Alexander H. Camell. He was 33 years old at that time and originally from North Carolina.

<sup>34</sup> This was Henry H. Fuman a factor and commission merchant at 40 Poydras Street. He resided at C. Paulding, New Levee. *New-Orleans Directory for 1841*, p. 229.

<sup>35</sup> Peter Tanner was the 13th child of Robert and Providence Tanner. He was born near Woodville, Mississippi, on November 3, 1811, and brought to Rapides as a small child. On July 7, 1831, he married Eunice Rebecca Bettison. In 1840, Peter and Eunice, who was 20-29 years old, had two sons and 19 slaves. In December, 1859, Peter sold his plantation and moved to Avoyelles and later died there in June, 1864. Stafford, *Three Pioneer Rapides Families*, p. 306; Census of Rapides, 1840.

<sup>36</sup> Long, Aldrich & Smith was a firm owned by William Long, S. Aldrich and Andrew Smith. Smith was relatively new in the business. The company sold copper, tin and sheet iron items at two locations—Nos. 40 and 219 Tchoupitoulas Street. *Commercial Bulletin*, July 3, 1839.

62/100 Dollars—have them deduct the interest on the [note] for paying before due. The balance of the draft you will please put to the Credit Side of my acct. with yourselves. I also Send you Mr. Asa Tanner's<sup>37</sup> Draft in favor of Joseph J. Robert for Sixty-one 50/100 Dollars at Sixty days which you will give to Messers Biscoe & McCutcheon.<sup>38</sup> If Lambeth & Thompson refuse to accept it, not to have it protested. It will be met punctually at maturity. I have seen Mr. Glaze<sup>39</sup> & tried him thoroughly [sic] for a draft on his merchant for the amount he is owing J. J. Robert & Co.<sup>40</sup> He refused to do it, but Said positively he would pay that when he came down in the Spring to you. I expect to be in the City between the first and tenth of March. Business is extremely dull & money hard to be got.

Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, Feb. 19, 1840  
Messers Walton & Kemp

Genl. Enclosed [I] Send you Mr. Jabez Tanner's<sup>41</sup> Draft at Sight for three Hundred Dollars on Mr. H. H. Furman. You will place one hundred and fifty of the amount to my Credit with you. I wish you would pay to Hall, Blake [Black] & Co.,<sup>42</sup> the Balance of a Note they hold against me, Say fifty-Six or eight Dollars. Also a Small Balance to R. G. Hobbs between twelve & fifteen Dollars. The remainder of the one hundred & fifty, you will pay to Turrell & Calhoun & have them endorse the Same on my Note.

You will please Send me four Barrel[s] Super find flour, 1 Box Sperm Candles, 1 Keg Lard.

Respectfully Yours,  
[Ezra Bennett]

Send the Articles By the first Red  
River Boat to Wilson's Landing.

<sup>37</sup> Asa Tanner was 20-29 years old in 1840 and had seven slaves. He resided with one small male, two young females, and another female, possibly his wife, who was 15-19 years old. Census of Rapides, 1840.

<sup>38</sup> James F. Biscoe and William B. McCutcheon were importers and wholesale dealers in foreign and domestic hardware. Their store was located at No. 13 Canal Street. *Commercial Bulletin*, August 5, 1839.

<sup>39</sup> There were no Glazes listed in the Rapides census of 1840. There was a John Glaze in St. Landry Parish and a Gideon Glaze in Avoyelles. According to Stafford, a John A. Glaze was married in Rapides on February 9, 1830 to Mary Cocke. They later moved to Avoyelles. See the Census of 1840 for Rapides, St. Landry and Avoyelles.

<sup>40</sup> J. J. Roberts & Co., at 47 Bienville Street, sold foodstuffs, particularly all types of fruits and wine and also "Havana Segars." *Commercial Bulletin*, September 17, November 16, December 5, December 31, 1839.

<sup>41</sup> Paul Jabez Tanner was the brother of Peter Tanner and the 12th son of Robert and Providence Tanner. He was born near Woodville, Mississippi, on April 22, 1810, and brought to Rapides as a child. On June 6, 1833, he married Esther Providence Bettison whose sister Eunice had married his brother Peter. Jabez became one of the most "prominent and outstanding" men in the Bayou Boeuf region. In 1840, he and his wife had one daughter, two sons and 30 slaves. Jabez died on December 26, 1863. Stafford, *Three Pioneer Rapides Families*, pp. 151, 285; Census of Rapides, 1840.

<sup>42</sup> Hall, Black & Co. was a clothing store located at 17 Old Levee Street at the corner of Customhouse. *New-Orleans Directory for 1841*, p. 90.

Cheneyville, Feb. 10th, 1840  
Messers Richardson, Waterman & Wood

Gent. Yours of January 16th has come to hand enclosing Invoice Bill of good[s] of Same date. The Bill falls Short 12 pr trace Chains at .....\$12.00  
1 pr Spurs at \$20 per dozen .....1.67  
I also Send you back the 3 doz. Small hoes you Sent at \$4.50 [per doz.] .....13.50  
They are so Small I cannot give them to a planter, much less Selling them. I expect to be in the City between the first and tenth of March. You will please give me Credit for this amount.

Respectfully Yours,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, Feb. 26th, 1840  
Messers Beirne & Burnside

Gent.

Your favor of Feb. 1st had come to hand acknowledging to Receipt of Mr. G. A. Robert's Draft for one hundred & eight-five 05/100 Dollars, also with Draft at Sight for three hundred and Sixty-Seven dollars which was paid. You neglectd to mention in your Letter the receipt of Mr. A. H. Carnall's [sic] Draft for one hundred & five dollars at Sixty days on Percaux [Peyroux], Arcue[i] & C[o]. You will pleas[e] acknowledge the Receipt of the Same.

Respectfully Yours,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, April 6th, 1840  
Messers Hall, Blake [Black] & Co.

Gent.

Enclosed [I] Send you a small memorandum for Some Goods: 1/2 doz. Brown Linen round Pocket[s] worth about 16¢ to 18¢ pr? 1/2 doz. of 12¢ to 14¢ assorted sizes. 1 doz. pr Cottonade Pants—mostly 2 & 3, 16/-6-18/in? assorted otherwise.

If you have not the above articles, you will please Get them from Mr. Belden, provided he has them. It is hard times and I dare not buy much, but very little. You will put the Goods up in a Small Bundle & put them aboard the Stern Boat *Nydia*,<sup>43</sup> Capt. W[i]lson.

Respectfully,

<sup>43</sup> The *Nydia* was advertised as a "new and light draught" steamboat. Passage on it was booked by J. Hall & A. B. Bem, 19 New Levee Street. *New Orleans Daily Picayune*, June 27, 1839.

[Ezra Bennett]

Cheneyville, April 24th, 1840  
Messers Terrell [sic] & Calhoun

Gent.

Enclosed [I] Send you Mr. Peter Tanner[s] Draft at Sight for Eighty Dollars on Mr. H. H. Furman which will pay up my Small Note in full [I] & the over plus you will credit on my Note I gave you when I was down—also Mr. Wm. C. C. Martin's<sup>44</sup> Draft on Messers Kirkman, Abernathy & Hannah [Hanna]<sup>45</sup> fo[r] Two hundred and twenty-five & 25/100 dollars due the Fifteenth of Nov. next which I wish you would get excepted [accepted].—One of the Firm, (Mr. Hannah), told me he would except [accept] Mr. Martin's Draft due at that time. I send you a memorandum for a Bill of Hoes which I hope you will sent & take the Draft of \$2,25 25/100 For payment. So far, I have been punctual with you & if you Sell Goods to any man on that length of time, you can to me.

2 doz. prs men's Fine Calf Sewed Brogans assorted

2 doz prs of Calf Pegged welted soals [soles]

1 doz. prs of Kip

1 doz prs of men[s] Sewed Calf low Quarters

1 doz. prs of [men's]? Pegged

1 doz. prs of pumps with No calf, assorted Sizes

2 doz. misses Peg Brogan[s] from 9-13

1/2 doz. of No. 12, 12 & 1 assorted Sizes, two Each

1/2 doz. Boys Peg Kip, assorted from No. 1 to 5

1 doz. women Calf Low Qrs [quarters] sewed

1/2 doz. Spring Heels, Best Article—Be particular & have the shoes well assorted as to size and send me the Best article you have. I can always sell a good [pair of] shoes at a fair profit. You will put them aboard the Steam Boat *Nydia*, Capt. Wilson, also Send the Bill & my Note Receipt in full [I].

Respectfully your friend,  
[Ezra Bennett]

Cheneyville, April 25, 1840  
Messers Walton & Kemp

Gent.

Your favour of the 13 inst. has duly come to hand. Enclosed [is a] Bill of Lading & Invoice of one Box Tobac[c]o & Barrel old Whiskey which is a good Article. The barrel of Whiskey I bought

<sup>44</sup> In 1840, William C. C. Martin was 30-39 years old with a wife of the same age. He had three daughters, one son and 52 slaves. Later, in 1850, Martin served on the Rapides Parish Police Jury. Census of Rapides, 1840; *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northwest Louisiana* (Nashville, 1890), p. 529.

<sup>45</sup> James Kirkman, John T. Abernathy and James J. Hanna were commission merchants at 54 Camp Street. *Commercial Bulletin*, March 17, 1840.

from you when I was down, was new & never had been [?] until after I got it home, and there is as much difference between the taste & Smell of the two articles as there is between day light and darkness. I will Send you [a] Sample by the first opportunity. I could Buy the Same article when I was in the City for 28¢ per gallon. I Send you twenty dollars By my Friend [?] Hawkins<sup>46</sup> which you will give me credit for. The doctor has promised to pay you one hundred & twenty-five dollars for me, When he get[s] in the City. I wish you would be particular & remind him of it & try and get the money or his draft that will answer your purpose & pay my draft to you.

Respectfully Yours,  
[Ezra Bennett]

Cheneyville, May 13, 1840  
Messers Walton & Kemp

Gent. Enclosed [I] Send you Mr. J. J. Churchman's<sup>47</sup> draft at Sight for Seventy-five dollars on Kirkman, Abemathy & Hanna which amount you will please put to the credit Side of my Note.

Respectfully Yours,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, June 16th, 1840  
Messers Richardson, Waterman & Wood

Gent.

Enclosed [I] Send you twenty dollars which amount place to the credit of my Note which is due. You will please send me Eight doz. Gin saw files with a Ridge in the Middle & thin on the edge, Say 6 or 6 1/2 inch cut, the same kind I bought from you in March last. Be particular and Send them that are fine, but also three doz. [of] the Same kind I bought when I was down. You will put them up in a small Bundle & Send them by the first trip of the *Creole*, Care of Amsden & McCreight,<sup>48</sup> Alexandria. If you have not as many as I have written for, I wish you would get them. If they are in the City & send the Bill & I will Send you the money for what you buy out & perhaps for the whole.

Respectfully Your friend,  
Ezra Bennett

<sup>46</sup> This was the Dr. T. Hawkins mentioned in Bennett's letter of December 14, 1839, also sent to Walton & Kemp.

<sup>47</sup> In 1840, J. J. Churchman was 30-39 years old and owned three slaves. Census of Rapides, 1840.

<sup>48</sup> John Amsden was 20-29 years old in 1840 and owned a slave. No McCreights were found in the Census of Rapides, 1840. See the *Red River Whig*, February 6, 1841, for an Amsden & McCreight advertisement.

Cheneyville, 1st August, 1840  
Messers Walton & Kemp

Gent. Enclose[d] [I] Send you Mr. Jabez Tanner[s] draft at Sight for one hundred dollars. You will pay my Note with you and the balance place to the Credit of the Bill now before you. You will please Send me one Keg of [?], Say 25-or 30 lb; 1 Box Soap; 1 Barrel Sugar (about 5¢ a lb); 1 Keg Dupont - Best Gun powder; 2 sozen Canesters mustard.  
1 thousand Spanish Cigars worth from 13.50 to 15 dollars per thousand.

You will Ship the above on Board the *Creole* is she is in port—if not, on the river Boat to the Care of John Amesden & McCreight, Alex.

Respectfully,  
Ezra Bennett

P.S. Send my note with the Invoice. P. S. I wish you would ask Mr. Blake [Black] (of the firm Hall, Blake & Co.) for a thousand percussion caps that I left at the Store when I was down. I wis[h] you to pack them with the [?] if you get them in time. The caps were in tin boxes, 100 hundred each

Yours,  
E. Bennett

Cheneyville, August 1, 1840  
Messers Turrell & Calhoun

Gent. Enclosed [I] Send you my draft on Mr. C. Toledano for one hundred and Seventy dollars at sight which amount you will place to the Credit of my Note of March Last. The over plus of the draft, place place [sic] to the Credit of my note of June. I will send you a memorandum for a bill of Shoes which I wish you to Ship on the *Creole* if she is in port, if not, on the first Red River Boat to Alexandria, care of Amsden & McCreight.

100 pr Russet Brogans assorted from six to 10, Best Article

24 of Large size, 1 pr No. 9, 6 of No. 10, 6 of No. 11, 4 of No. 12, 2 of No. 13.

30 of Boy's Russet [brogans] from No. 1 to 5.

12 of Fine Cowhide Boots, Best Article you have from No. 6 to 10 (put them in Boot Legs)

12 of Fine Children Shoes suitable 2 to five years of age

12 of from No. 9 to 13. 24 of Boy's Kip Brogans from No. 1 to 5, Best Article

12 of men's Fine Calf Sewed Brogans, Best Article, 6 pr No. 7, 6 of No. 8

12 of Calf Pegged with Weld Brogans, Best Article, 6 pr No. 7, 6 of No. 8

I wish you to Send me those numbers, particular. I have a plenty of Larger & Smaller numbers & more of those numbers.

12 pr of women's Calf Sewed, 1/2 spring heels

12 of women's Prenella slippers, Large sizes worth from \$8 to 9.

Be particular and send me the Best Russet. If you have not the Best article, do not send me any until you do get the Best article. You will please send my note with the Invoice Bill.

Yours & Co.?

Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, July 6th, 1840  
Mr. C. Toledano

Dr Sir

Yours of June 24th has been duly Received enclosing account Sales of forty-one Bales of Cotton.

You will please send by the bearer Mr. John H. Dudley,<sup>49</sup> the amount of my account Current.

Respectfully yours,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, August 1st, 1840  
Mr. C. Toledano

Dr Sir I have drawn on you for three hundred & twenty [dollars] at sight which amount I wish to pay. If I am not mistaken in my Calculation, I have that amount in your hands & some more. After paying the above amount, you will send my account in full. I expect to ship you Cotton by the first or middle of October. You will please give me your views respecting the price of Cotton this fall.

Respectfully yours,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, August 1st, 1840  
Messers Peet & North<sup>50</sup>

Gent. When I was in June last, I purchased a Small Bill of Goods from you for Cash. You further solicited my cotton, & I have thought proper [sic] to send to send [sic] you a memorandum for a [sic] small Bill of Goods which I hope you will fill on as good terms & as if I were there myself to lay them out. I also send you my sight Draft on Mr. C. Toledano for one hundred & fifty dollars in part or whole payment for the Goods. Whatever Balance may be in your favor, I will send you in Sixty days from [the] date of the Bill or I will pay you when I come down in the fall by the middle of October, or first of Nov. For further advice, I will refer you to Messers Beirne & Burnside; Koues, Davidson & Co.; Richardson, Waterman & Wood; [and] Samuel A. Beldon. I have Been

<sup>49</sup> In 1840, John H. Dudley was a single male 20-29 years old with eleven slaves. Census of Rapides, 1840. This may not be the Dudley mentioned by Bennett because it does not seem likely that a man who owned eleven slaves would run off and leave them.

<sup>50</sup> Peet & North, at 136 Chartres Street, sold dry goods and all types of material for clothing. *Commercial Bulletin*, November 2, 1839; April 22, 1840.

doing Business with these Houses several years, and they will tell you whether I comply with my contract.

You will please Send me ten pr of Negroe's [sic] Kerseys or 300 yds. worth from 32¢ to 35¢ per yard.

1 yrd. worth from 34 to 41¢

3 of Whitney Cotton, yd width

4 of prints of the Latest Style

most small figure worth from 22 to 27¢ yd.

You will ship the above articles on board the *Creole* if she is in port, if not, on the first red River Boat to the Care of Amsden & McCreight, Alexandria.

Respectfully Yours,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, August 1st, 1840  
Messers Biscoe & McCutcheon

Gent. Enclosed [I] send you a memorandum for a Bill of Goods which I wish you would ship by the the [sic] *Creole* if she is in port, if not, by the first red River Boat. I also send you ten dollars and a Mississippi post note [of] five dollars of the Commercial Bank, Natchez, which I wish you would sell and send me Bill of the same.

2 Kegs ten pd. nails, 1 of 12.

30 lb. Lead in small Bars.

2 Bags No. 2 squirrel [sic] shot, 1 of 3, 1 of 4.

1 Bag No. 0 or 1 Baltimore Buckshot.

2 thousand pe[r]cussion Caps \$1.25 to \$1.50 per thou.

1 doz. Base double wrap Fiddle strings?

2 doz. Tribble?,<sup>51</sup> Best Article

1 doz. Counters; doz. pearl shirt Buttons

[1] Doz. Indelible Ink. Please give my note on for the money. Send the good to Alexandria, care of Amsden & McCreight.

Yours,  
E. Bennett

Cheneyville, Aug. 17, 1840  
Messers Turrell & Calhoun

Gent.

Your favour of the tenth has been duly received. I wish you to fill my memorandum as soon as your new shoes arrive of the best Quality. I have written to Mr. Toledano respecting the draft I sent

<sup>51</sup> Tribble?—If it is tribble, that was a variation of thrippele, a framework for hauling hay, and possibly at that time for drying it.

you. You will please Keep the draft in your possession until I hear from Mr. Toledano. I will then write you If he does not pay it. I will sendyou the money for my note which will be due in September. You will please write me as soon as convenient.

Respectfully Yours,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, Sept. 3rd, 1840  
Messers Peet & North

Gent.

Your favour of the 11th August was duly received on the 1st ins[t.] when I wrote to you for my Goods. I thought that Mr. Toledano had my funds in his hands. I send you Mr. Jabez Tanner[’s] Sight draft for one hundred & thirty-two dollars on H. H. Furman, Esq. No. 40 Poidras [Poydras] Street, also one twenty dollar Note of the Planter’s Bank of Tennese [sic] which I see greated from four to Six per cent. This count you will please sell and give me C—[credit] for the neat [net] proceeds [of] the draft I paid the money for here instead of remitting by mail. You will acknowledge the receipt of the above by the return of the mail.

Respectfully yours,  
E. Bennett

Cheneyville, Sept. 3rd, 1840  
Messers Turrell & Calhoun

Gent.

Enclosed [i] send you Mr. Jabez Tanner[’s] Sight draft for one hundred dollars which you will give my Note Credit which becomes due on the 9th and 12. The balance I will send you in the Course of one month. I have been unfortunate & Lost some five hundred dollars in money. I therefore have to beg your indulgence a short time for the balance of the Note. I paid the money for the draft rather than remit the money by mail.

Respectfully yours,  
Ezra Bennett

P.S. You will [word missing] Mr. Furman, No. 40 Poidras [Poydras] Street.

Cheneyville, August 18th, 1840  
Mr. C. Toledano Dr Sir

Your favor of the 9th has been duly Received also Duplicate of my account Current. I do assure you that I would not [have] drawn on you for three hundred and twenty dollars. If I had the first reason to believe I [did] not [have] that amount in. In my Letter to you of July 6th, I requested you to Send by the Bearer, Mr. John H. Dudly, my account Current. I did not think by writing to you for the amount of my account that you would pay over the Balance due me to Mr. Dudly. I can not think that my Letter was any warranty for paying over my balance to Mr. Dudly. He had not any order either written or verbal to Receive a farthing. I intended the money to remain in your hands until I drew on you for it. Mr. Dudly had been living here some four years, had conducted himself in a becoming maner [sic], so much so that I considered him trust worthy to carry & bring a Letter. And when he left, he told me he would be back in the course of ten days. By sending by him, I could receive my account in a much shorter time than by mail. I can not assign any reason for him leaving here in the manner that he has or not coming back when he agreed.. I wish you would try and make Some enquiry respecting the man. I am verry [sic] [sorry] that the transaction has turned out in the way that it has. I am obliged to raise that amount of money. You will please write me immediately.

Respectfully yours,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, Sept. 8th, 1840  
Mr. Samuel A. Belden Dr Sir

I have been waiting, thinking I should receive a Letter from you before this time according to promise when I last seen [sic] you in June. But [my] business has been as good as I could expect for this season of the year, better than it will [be] for the remainder of the year. The Cotton Crop of this Parish [Rapides] will fall Short more than one-half from last year's Crop. The Catapillar [sic] are literally eating up the Cotton through this section of the Country. I have been informed they are equally bad through the States of Mississippi [sic] & Alabama. You will Call on Messers Turrell & Calhoun for fifty dollars in the course of two or three days after the receipt of this, provided they do not call and pay you. They have that amount of money in their hands of mine. I have written to them to pay it over to you. I shall not be able to pay you any more before winter without I have much better luck collecting than I expect. You will please write me the best you can do provided I think myself able [to] buy goods this fall.

Respectfully Yours Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, Sept. 7th, 1840  
Messers Turrell & Calhoun

Gent,

Your favour of the 31st of August has come to hand enclosing invoice [and] bill of goods which I have received. There was only eleven pr Boots in the box. You will please send the remainder of my memorandum with one dozen pair of Lady's Call Sewed Brogans as soon as your goods arrive. I see by yours that Mr. Toledano has paid my Draft to you for one hundred &

Seventy dollars which you have placed to my Credit. I sent you on the 30th Inst. Mr. Jabez Tanner[s] signed Draft on Mr. H. H. Furman for one hundred dollars not knowing then that Mr. Toledano had paid Draf[t] to you. You will please pay fifty dollars of the one hundred to Mr. Samuel A. Belden, which you will take his receipt or have it endorsed on my note of one hundred & fifty to Hall, Blake [Black] & Co. and have it endorsed on my Note. I have written to both of those Houses that you had that amount in your hand & would pay it when called on. When you send up the remainder of my order, I will send you a note for the whole amount on the same Line that I have bought from you all the year. If I can pay it before the time expires, I will do so.

Respectfully yours,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, Sept. 7, 1840  
Messers Hall, Blake [Black] & Co.

Gent.

Since I seen [sic] you, my business has been as good as could be expected for the Season of the Year. I am afraid much better than it will be for the balance of the year. The Cotton Crops is cut short more than half of Last year's crop. The Catapilla are Literally eating up the Cotton both bowl & stalk. I am informed it is a generally [sic] thing throughout the whold Cotton growing Country. You will please Call on Messers Turrell & Calhoun for fifty dollars which amount you will give me Credit for on my note of last March. They have that amount in their hands of mine. I have requested them to pay it over to you. You will please write me the most favorable terms you can sell a small bill of goods providing I can make myself believe that I can pay you for them.

I am yours,  
Ezra Bennett

[Cheneyville]  
Sept. 8, 1840      Mr. C. Toledano      Dr Sir

Your favor of the 1st inst. has been duly Received. In answer sir, I shall not spare any pains or money to hunt the Rascal J. H. Dudly from his hiding place. I am a good deal the looser [sic] by him. I am confident I shall hear where he has gone too [sic] before long. I am confident that he opened my letter & read [it] for he knew nothing of the contents without he did do it. He knew nothing of my Business with you more than I [was] sending my Cotton and the Story he told you was a palpable fals[e]hood to obtain money. The Catapillars [sic] are doing immense damage to the present Crop of Cotton. They have eaten the leaves clean from the Stalk & are now eating the green Bowls. It is thought by the best of Planters that the present Crop will fall short more than one-half from last year's. One of my Neighbors, Mr. William Lee,<sup>52</sup> wishes to send his Crop to you. He is a small Planter & will not mak[e] [more] than twenty Balles this year owing to the destruction

<sup>52</sup> William Lee was 20-29 years old in 1840 and had one slave. Two females were in his household, one 15-19 and other 40-49. Census of Rapides, 1840.

of the Catapillar. If you wish to do his Business, you will please write to him or myself respecting it. I am in hopes to influence some more of [my] neighbors to Send their Crop to you. You may rest assured I will do what lays in my power to advance your interest.

Respectfully yours,  
Ezra Benentt

Cheneyville, Sept. 15th, 1840  
Messers Walton & Kemp

Gent.

You will please send me one Barrell [sic] Sugar, fair article, Sixty & Seventy Loaf Sugar (in small loaves) worth from 13 to 14¢ per pound; one barrell new flour, price not to exceed eight dollars; one box tobac[c]o worth from 40 to 44¢; one of Soap; one of Sperm Candle.

I will sendyou one hundred dollars in the course of a month or sooner & the remainder of the amount, I shall not be able to pay before the first of December or middle.

If you cannot wait that length of time, write me word. You will please send the above articles by the first boat to Alexandria, Care of Amsden & McCreight.

Respectfully yours,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, Oct. 12?, 1840  
Messers Walton & Kemp

Gent.

Your favour of Sept. 29th has come to hand enclosing invoice of goods amounting to \$104 95/100 dollars which I have received.

I send you fifty dollars which amount you will give me credit for. I expect to be in the City in the Course of a few days & will then pay you the Balance of my perent [present] account & Likely for this Bill. You will please send me one sack Coffee (Havana green) worth from 12 to 15¢ pr pound; one Barrel whiskey; one of sugar. I think you have charged most to[o] high for the barrel of sugar you sent last.

Respectfully yours,  
E. Bennett

P.S. Ship the goods to  
Wilson['s] Landing, Cheneyville

Cheneyville, Nov. 30, 1840  
Messers Belrne & Burnside

Gent.

Enclosed [i] send you one hundred dollar Note of the Southern Bank of Kentucky at Bowling Green which was handed to my by a Friend [a] short time Since to send to the City for sale. Since the Note has been in my possession, I have shewed it to Some persons which think it not Genuine. For my own part, I am entirely una[c]quainted with the money. I wish you would shew the Note to me that are judges of money. I wish you would shew the Note to men that are judges of money. If it Should proove [sic] good, Sell it to the best advantage & give my Note credit for the money. If it should prove not be not [sic] to be good, Send it back immediately & write me word about the bill. The Balance of the Note, I will Send you in a Short time If the bill proves to be good. If it should not prove good, I will try and send the whole amount of the Note.

Respectfully yours,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, Dec. 2d, 1840  
Messers Turrell & Calhoun

Gent.

Enclosed [i] Send you Mr. Branch Tanner's<sup>53</sup> Draft for one hundred Dollars at ten days sight which I paid him the money for here rather than remit by mail to you. If the draft is not honored, Send it back immediately without protesting. The balance of the Note, I will send in the course of a few days.

Respectfully yours,  
Ezra Bennett

Cheneyville, Dec. 3, 1840  
Messers Walton & Kemp

Gent. Enclosed [i] send you Fifty Dollars which amount you will give my note credit for. I wish you would send me the following articles: 2 Bbl [barrels] flour (super fine); one [barrel] whiskey, good fair article; 2 Bbl sugar (New crop); 1 Sack Coffee, Havanah Green, 12 1/2¢ lb; 1/2 Box Tobac[c]o worth from tofty to fifty-three cents a lb.' 2 sacks salt, one fine; 52 lb Bbl peper [sic]; 10 lbs, Salt peter; 40 or 45 lbs Loaf Sugar, Small Loves [sic], 14¢ lb. Put up the Sugar & salt peter with the pepper. 5 Gals. Moderia Wine (in Demijohn) best you can send at 2.75 or 3.00 dollars per gallon; 4 boxes Clarret [claret wine], Say about three dollars p[er] Box; one Cheese—one Cheese I bought when I was down was mostly rotten, had to fling it away. Please send the above [end of book]

<sup>53</sup> Branch Tanner, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Tanner, was born on September 16, 1804. In 1840, he and his wife, Desirée Wells Tanner, had two sons and a daughter and 41 slaves. Desirée was in her thirties at that time. The Branch Tanners eventually had six children. Circa 1840, Branch represented Rapides in the state legislature. He died on March 16, 1847. *Ibid.*; Stafford, *Three Pioneer Rapides Families*, pp. 230-231; George Mason Graham Stafford, *The Wells of Louisiana and Allied Families* (Baton Rouge, 1976), p. 165. Whittington, *Rapides Parish*, p. 120.

# SUGAR GROWERS OF LOUISIANA 1908-1909

(continued from Volume XXVI, No. 3 [Fall, 1991], 111-116.)

CANE GROWER AND SUGAR MANUFACTURER.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF PLANTATION.	PARISH.
Godechaux, Gus .....	Abbeville .....	Gold Mine .....	Vernilion
" " Leon (The) Co., Ltd ..	Raceland .....	Golden Rauche .....	Labourche
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Napoleonville .....	Gold Mine .....	Assumption
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Reserve .....	Golden Rauche .....	St. John Baptist
" " " " " " " " " " " "	New Orleans .....	Golden Rauche .....	Orleans
"Gohl Mine P. & M. Co., Ltd ..	Edgard .....	Golden Rauche .....	St. John Baptist
"Golden Rauche Sug. & Cattle Co., Ltd	Sibouss .....	Golden Rauche .....	Labourche
Goudran, C. D. ....	Gelambar .....	Golden Rauche .....	Assumption
" " G. A. ....	Klotzville .....	Golden Rauche .....	Assumption
" " & Many .....	Belle Helene .....	Golden Rauche .....	Assumption
"Goussoulin, Adrien .....	Lacramanville .....	Golden Rauche .....	Iberia
Gordon, R. C. Judge .....	Behair .....	Golden Rauche .....	Plaquemine
" " Wm. C. ....	Elba .....	Golden Rauche .....	St. Landry
Grabert, C. ....	Jeanit Bend .....	Golden Rauche .....	Plaquemine
Grace, Fred J. ....	Walrous .....	Golden Rauche .....	St. James
Granges, Lucile .....	St. Martinville .....	Golden Rauche .....	St. Martin
Grauler, Luke & Joseph .....	Bayou Goula .....	Golden Rauche .....	Iberville
"Granguard Bros .....	St. James .....	Golden Rauche .....	St. James
" " & Calre .....	Edgard .....	Golden Rauche .....	St. John Baptist
" " & Reynard .....	Louis .....	Golden Rauche .....	St. John Baptist
Gray, D. F., Ltd. ....	Houma .....	Golden Rauche .....	Terrebonne
"Greenwood P. & M. Co., Ltd. ....	Sibouss .....	Golden Rauche .....	"
Griffin, J. F. ....	Bunkie .....	Golden Rauche .....	Avoyelles
Gross & Wolke .....	Labadieville .....	Golden Rauche .....	Assumption
"Guene & Smith .....	Houma .....	Golden Rauche .....	Terrebonne
"Guernard Bros .....	Island .....	Golden Rauche .....	Iberville
Guichard, Andre .....	Labadieville .....	Golden Rauche .....	Assumption
Guidroz, C. J. ....	Irish Bend .....	Golden Rauche .....	St. Mary
Guidry, Alister M. ....	Montegut .....	Golden Rauche .....	Terrebonne
" " F. ....	Beyrouville .....	Golden Rauche .....	Iberville
" " Hubert .....	Calumet .....	Golden Rauche .....	St. Mary
" " John Mrs. ....	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Golden Rauche .....	"
" " Onsignora .....	Breaux Bridge .....	Golden Rauche .....	St. Martin
" " Eugene & Co. ....	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Golden Rauche .....	"
" " Emile D. & Co. ....	Patoutville .....	Golden Rauche .....	Iberia
Guillet, Amadee .....	Plattenville .....	Golden Rauche .....	Assumption
" " Edward .....	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Golden Rauche .....	"
Guiteras, A. C. ....	St. Bernard .....	Golden Rauche .....	St. Bernard
Gumbel, S. & Co. ....	New Orleans .....	Golden Rauche .....	228 Gravier St.
Gayton, J. T. ....	Bayou Goula .....	Golden Rauche .....	Iberville
Haa, W. D. ....	Bunkie .....	Golden Rauche .....	Avoyelles
" " W. D. & S. ....	Eola .....	Golden Rauche .....	"
Halcason, Jean .....	Jeanit Bend .....	Golden Rauche .....	Plaquemine
"Hanson, M. & Sons .....	Bayou Goula .....	Golden Rauche .....	Iberville
Harty, Chas. ....	Lecompte .....	Golden Rauche .....	Rapides
" " Ida Mae .....	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Golden Rauche .....	"
Harris, Wm. ....	Alexandria .....	Golden Rauche .....	"
Hart, R. A. ....	Baton Rouge .....	Golden Rauche .....	East Baton Rouge
Hatch, W. S. ....	Houma .....	Golden Rauche .....	Terrebonne
Hawthorne, H. M. ....	Plaquemine .....	Golden Rauche .....	Iberville
Haydel, Barthelmy .....	Edgard .....	Golden Rauche .....	St. John Baptist
" " Harward .....	Soulouque .....	Golden Rauche .....	Iberville
" " E. ....	Labell .....	Golden Rauche .....	West Baton Rouge
" " Joseph .....	Edgard .....	Golden Rauche .....	St. John Baptist
" " J. B. Wid .....	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Golden Rauche .....	"
" " Numa .....	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Golden Rauche .....	"
" " Severin .....	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Golden Rauche .....	"
" " Bros. & Alexander Bros. ....	Soulouque .....	Golden Rauche .....	Iberville
"Healy, Hugh R. ....	New Orleans .....	Golden Rauche .....	Godechaux Bldg
Hebert, Alfred Est. ....	Brusley .....	Golden Rauche .....	West Baton Rouge
" " C. ....	Perry .....	Golden Rauche .....	Vernilion
" " Gustave .....	Foster .....	Golden Rauche .....	St. Mary

CANE GROWER AND SUGAR MANUFACTURER.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF PLANTATION.	PARISH.
" L .....	Brusley .....	.....	West Baton Rouge
" L. G. ....	" .....	Georgin .....	"
" Paul .....	Sunshine .....	.....	Iberville
" 8 .....	Paincourtville .....	.....	Assumption
" & Brown .....	Sunshine .....	Hermilage .....	Iberville
Helmus, Jas. ....	Henry .....	.....	Vermilion
Henry, Trasmend. ....	Houma .....	De Large .....	Terrebonne
" Robt. & Wm. ....	Henry .....	.....	Vermilion
Hernandez Bros. ....	Belle Alliance .....	.....	Assumption
Hero, Geo. A. ....	Jeanit Bend .....	Oak Point .....	Plaquemine
Hero, Geo. A. ....	New Orleans .....	Oak Point .....	839 Gravier St.
" Hickox, Lelia S. ....	Patterson .....	Luckland .....	St. Mary
" Hill, Geo. ....	Lobdell .....	Cuthbert .....	West Baton Rouge
" John .....	Port Allen .....	Homestead .....	"
" J. D. Col. ....	New Orleans .....	Poydras .....	510 Carondelet St.
Himel, Clerville. ....	Lauderdale .....	Minda .....	St. James
" Brunsin Est. ....	Labadieville .....	St. Martin .....	Assumption
" F. O. Est. ....	Welcome .....	St. Amelia .....	St. James
" Oscar J. ....	Fallien .....	Himel-Himelays .....	Assumption
" Taylor P. ....	Paincourtville .....	Ida .....	"
" U. ....	Labadieville .....	.....	"
" & Cautienne. ....	" .....	.....	"
Hinks, Henry. ....	Nairn .....	Lowen Farm .....	Plaquemine
Hollier, Clebert .....	Breaux Bridge .....	Hollier Farm .....	St. Martin
Holloway, Wm. A. Dr. ....	Crosse Tete .....	Edgefield .....	Iberville
" & Holloway .....	Plaquemine .....	Evergreen .....	"
Hotard, Denis .....	Laplace .....	Belle Pointe .....	St. John Baptist
" J. L. ....	" .....	" .....	"
" S. P. ....	" .....	" .....	"
" & Pitman .....	Feitel .....	Oak Alley .....	St. James
Howell, W. E. ....	Thibodaux .....	Waverly .....	Lafourche
Hulse, S. T. ....	Olivier .....	Pleasant Hill .....	Iberia
" Humphreys, Jos. A. ....	Humphreys .....	Magnolia .....	Terrebonne
Hymel, O. D. Jr. Mrs. ....	St. Amelia .....	Jefferson .....	St. James
" Stanislas .....	Luling .....	Specanza .....	St. Charles
" Vileor .....	Whitecastle .....	.....	Iberville
" S. Wid. & Sons .....	St. Amelia .....	St. James Estate .....	St. James
Iberville P. & M. Co., Ltd. ....	Whitecastle .....	Corn .....	Iberville
" .....	New Orleans .....	" .....	1021 Heumen Bldg
Irisou, Robt. ....	Eola .....	.....	Avoyelles
Israel, Melville. ....	Lauderdale .....	Arcadia .....	St. James
" Jacob, J. J. ....	Couvent .....	Uncle Sam .....	"
Jefferson P. & M. Co., Ltd. ....	Waggsman .....	Willowood .....	Jefferson
Jefferson, Ernest .....	Lavaca .....	.....	Pointe Coupee
" Oscar, Mrs. ....	New Roads .....	Point Prospect .....	"
Jolimaint, Jos. ....	Sunshine .....	Grassback .....	Iberville
Jones, James .....	Centerville .....	.....	St. Mary
Julien, Henri. ....	Adeline .....	.....	"
Junot, Ariside Jr. & Co. ....	Napoleonville .....	.....	Assumption
" Kahao, M. J. ....	Lobdell .....	Alsteadale .....	West Baton Rouge
" .....	New Orleans .....	" .....	1217 Jackson Ave.
Kahn, E. ....	Hester .....	Belmont .....	St. James
Kasn, A. M. ....	Chamberlin .....	Batture .....	West Baton Rouge
Keller, C. A. ....	Darrow .....	Gien .....	Assumption
" L. A. & Bro. ....	St. Rose .....	Maboo .....	St. Charles
" P. A. ....	Hahnville .....	Home Place .....	"
" Bros. ....	" .....	Hahnville .....	"
" & Hargis .....	Colomb .....	.....	St. James
" & Philip .....	Eola .....	Star .....	Avoyelles
" Adam & Sons .....	Mentz .....	New Hope .....	St. Charles
Kelly, S. H. ....	Eola .....	Star .....	Avoyelles
Kemper, C. D. ....	Franklin .....	Arlington .....	St. Mary
" James .....	Glascoe .....	Cote Blanche .....	"
" W. P. Mrs. ....	Baldwin .....	Chacupique Farm .....	"
Kessler, Samuel .....	Klotzville .....	Vairon .....	Assumption
" & Dehon .....	" .....	Lula .....	"
Kilpatrick, Ralph Dr. ....	Cheneyville .....	.....	Rapides
Kirkland, Louis .....	Claclaire .....	Homestead .....	West Baton Rouge
Kittredge, J. K. G. Est. ....	Albemarle .....	Ravenwood .....	Assumption
Kleinpeter, James R. ....	Plaquemine .....	.....	Iberville
" Klotz, A. Mfg. & Merc'tils Co., Ltd. ....	Klotzville .....	Star A. K. ....	Assumption

CANE GROWER AND SUGAR MANUFACTURER.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF PLANTATION.	PARISH.
Kuolt, Chas.	Bunkie	Shirley	Arroyelles
" C. F.	"	Ellen-Ray	"
" David.	"	Shirley	"
Koch, Max	Henry		Vernilion
Kugler, J. C.	Sellers	Hermitage	St. Charles
Labbe & Co., C. Mrs.	Calais		St. Martin
Labiche, Denis	Santhieu		Iberville
" Ouedine	Garyville	Hops	St. John Baptist
" T.	Bortie		Assumption
" Lafayette Sugar Man'g. Co.	Lafayette	Oakburn	Lafayette
" Lafourche Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.	Thibodaux	Lafourche Refy.	Lafourche
" Lagarde, C. Co., Ltd.	"	Lighton	"
" " Clapham (The) Co., Ltd.	Lackport	McLeod	"
" " & Lelet	Mathews	Home Place	"
Lariche, Eugene	Paulina		St. James
" Gussine	"	St. Mary	"
" L. G. Mrs.	"	St. Joseph	"
Lajoussie, Adolph Sr.	Chacabouls	Aurelia	Terrebonne
" Josephine Mrs.	"	Hart Times	"
" Lalonde, A. J. Col. Est.	Plattenville	Nellie	Assumption
" Lemaux's Son T.	Union	Rapides	St. James
" " "	New Orleans	"	325 Conti St.
Landeche, J. T.	Reserve	Belle Pointe	St. John Baptist
" Bus	St. Rose	Almesta	St. Charles
Landry, Adhard	Snake Bend	Robin	Assumption
" Alex.	Murk	Olivia	West Baton Rouge
" A. P.	Manchu		East Baton Rouge
" Anatole	Klotzville	Cresce	Assumption
" Aristide	Calumet		St. Mary
" Beauveau	"		"
" C. H.	Donaldsonville	Riverside	Assumption
" D. J.	Murk		West Baton Rouge
" D. J.	Plattenville	St. Evla.	Assumption
" Emile	Murk		West Baton Rouge
" Eno	Gray	Half Way	Terrebonne
" Forest	"	"	"
" Gustave	Paincourtville		Assumption
" Justien	"		"
" J. P.	Gray	Half Way	Terrebonne
" Louis A. Jr.	Donaldsonville		Assumption
" Nicholas	Amelia		St. Mary
" R. C. Est.	Lafayette		Lafayette
" Simon	Darrow	St. Mary	Assumption
" Theodora Est.	Santhieu	Lucky	Iberville
" Theophile	Klotzville		Assumption
" Thom.	Plattenville	Elmira	"
" Ulysse	New Iberia		Iberia
" Laughoff Bros.	New Orleans	718 Fulton St.	Orleans
Lapeyrolerie, Jno. L. Jr.	Island	Arizona	Iberville
" & Bro.	Reserve		St. John Baptist
Lapeyronce, Edm. Est.	Chanvin	Green Oak	Terrebonne
Larens, Joe. & Son	Foster	Ibjon	St. Mary
Larus, D. P.	New Orleans	Destrehan	St. Godchaux Bldg
Lassigne, A.	Laplace		St. John Baptist
Lassus, Jean	Grosse Tete	Charlottesville	Iberville
Laum, J. F.	Patterson	Crescent	St. Mary
Lateffe, Frank	Foreman	Homestead	East Baton Rouge
Latham, J. F.	Lamourie	Achton	Rapides
" Laurel Ridge P. & M. Co., Ltd.	Lagan	Besse K.	St. James
Lawler, Alfred	Thibodaux		Lafourche
" Laws, Harry L.	Baldwin	Linwood	St. Mary
" " "	Cinchare	Cinchare	West Baton Rouge
" " "	New Orleans	225 N. Peters St.	Orleans
Lebernuth, Jacob	Donaldsonville	Vials	Assumption
" " "	Landerdale	Landerdale	St. James
LeBlanc, Alcid	Perry	Lilly—Wood	Vernilion
" C. C.	Bertrandville	Exile	Plaquemines
" Emile	Paincourtville		Assumption
" " E.	"	Bellerose	"
" Eugene M. Mrs.	Klotzville	Eureka	"
" J. L.	Montegut	Aragon	Terrebonne
" Michel	Ellendale	Monticello	Terrebonne

CANE GROWER AND SUGAR MANUFACTURER.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF PLANTATION.	PARRISH.
LeBlanc, Ursin	Raceland	White Rose	Lafourche
" Wallace	Manchac		East Baton Rouge
" Jos. A. & Co.	Lockport	Reitabas	Lafourche
LeBourgeois & Bush	New Orleans	Rose Hill	1022 Iberville Bldg
" Jos. L. & F. A.	Paulina	St. Elmo	St. James
Lelet, Emile & Bro.	Mathews	Anna	Lafourche
Legendre, A. Est.	"	"	"
Leunans, (The) Co., Ltd	Donaldsonville	Palo Alto	Ascension
Lepine, Alex & Oscar	Ariel	St. Marie	Lafourche
Levert, Amelée	Boulouque	Golden Ridge	Iberville
" J. B.	Levert	St. John	St. Martinville
"	New Orleans	"	802 Perdido St.
" Louis E.	St. Gabriel	"	Iberville
" & Burquieres	Killous	Mary	St. Charles
"	New Orleans	"	802 Perdido St.
" August, Pltg. Co., Ltd	Mark	St. Delphine	West Baton Rouge
" -Morvant Pltg. Co., Ltd	Thibodaux	Webre and Rieuz	Lafourche
Levert, Amelée	New Orleans	"	802 Perdido St.
Levet, Xavier	Columb	"	St. James
Levy, A.	St. Rose	"	St. Charles
" Aaron, Leves	Chamberlin	Ashland	West Baton Rouge
" David, Est.	Schriever	Ile de Cuba	Terrebonne
"	New Orleans	"	615 St. Charles St.
Lewis, Jno. B.	Patentville	Lewis	Iberia
Libby & Blouin	*La Riche Cross	Bush Grove	Lafourche
Loar, F. O.	Anchor	Grand Bay	Pointe Coupee
Lion, Leon	Patentville	"	Iberia
Littelle, Leo	Montegut	Orange Grove	Terrebonne
Litwayer, J. E.	New Iberia	Iberia	Iberia
Littell, L. E.	Opelousas	Magnolia Grove	St. Landry
" & Robert Co., Ltd.	"	Poplar Grove	"
Louche, Bievenue	Centerville	"	St. Mary
Loue Star P. & M. Co., Ltd	Lallag	Loue Star	St. Charles
Longview Sugar Co	Paulina	St. Elmo	St. James
Leper, I. S.	Levert	St. John	St. Martinville
Lois, A. A.	Lakeaud	Ingle-side	Pointe Coupee
" Geo	Taft	Star	St. Charles
" T. R.	New Roads	St. Claire	Pointe Coupee
" P. C.	Bayou La Bata	St. Elizabeth	Iberville
Lathrop, E. L.	Dulac	Luxwood	Plaquemine
" Irving S.	Emmshire	Magnolia	Iberville
Lottinger, V.	Bondreaux	Elle-Rite	Terrebonne
Louden, A. J. Est.	Baton Rouge	"	East Baton Rouge
*La. Scientific & Ag'l Assn.	New Orleans	Androu Park	Orleans
Lowell, John	Theriot	"	Terrebonne
*Lower Lafourche P. & M. Co., Ltd	Lockport	Central Factory	Lafourche
" Terrebonne R. & M. Co., Ltd	Montegut	"	Terrebonne
Luke's Sons, J. B.	Centerville	"	St. Mary
Lunsberg Pltg. Co., Ltd.	Loyd	Lunsberg	Rapides
Lyles, D. L.	Bunkie	Iron	Avoyelles
Lyons, H. J.	New Orleans	Lagonda	305 Perrin Bldg
McBride, Aguace	Port Barre	St. Mary	St. Landry
" James M.	Ellendale	Belle Grove	Terrebonne
McCall, Richard	McCall	McManer	Ascension
McCall Bros. P. & M. Co., Ltd.	"	Evans Hall	"
McCall, Henry Hon.	New Orleans	"	Customhouse
McCardle, S. T.	Baldwin	Oak Hill	St. Mary
McCormick, A. & E. Heirs	Ellendale	"	Terrebonne
" & Cooke	"	Poverty Flat	"
McKerall, Wilson	Centerville	Ells	St. Mary
McQuaid & Sons	Baton Rouge	"	East Baton Rouge
McPherson, J. F.	Abbeville	"	Vermilion
*McWilliams, J. Pltg. Co., Ltd.	Plaquemine	Australia	Iberville
Madore, T. C.	Hahnville	Fashion	St. Charles
Magnolia Pltg. Co.	Pancartville	Magnolia	Assumption

\*Lafourche Crossing.

CANE GROWER AND SUGAR MANUFACTURER.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF PLANTATION.	PARISH.
°Magnolia Sugar & R. R. Co.	Lawrence	Magnolia	Plaquemine
Major, Pervis C.	Lakeland	Riverlake	Pointe Coupee
Mailroux, Jos.	Theriot	"	Terrebonne
Maanel, Albert	Convent	Lily	St. James
" & Co.	"	"	"
" & Dubou.	Colomb	Bilexi	"
°Marin Cent'l Mfg. & R.R. Co., Ltd	Loreauville	Maria	Iberia
Marionneauz, B. Mrs.	Plaquemine	Holly Farm	Iberville
" Edwin	"	Belfort	"
" J. V.	Mark	Little Hope	West Baton Rouge
Marks, John	Napoleonville	Ira Lou.	Assumption
°Marambae, B. Est.	Theriot	St. Elsie	Terrebonne
Marsh, Fred. Est.	Foster	Cherry Hank	St. Mary
Martin, Hamilton O.	Belair	Burkridge	Plaquemine
" J. W.	New Orleans	Live Oak	319 N. Peters
" Oscar	Centerville	"	St. Mary
°° R. C. Jr.	Albemarle	Albemarle	Assumption
" S.	Laura	"	"
" & Prejeant	Boudreaux	Live Oak	Terrebonne
Martinez, A. J.	Claclara	"	West Baton Rouge
" Elsie Est.	Mauchac	"	East Baton Rouge
Mary, O. M.	Brusley	Cboctaw	West Baton Rouge
Mathe, S. J.	Dubour	Mary	Plaquemine
" S. R.	"	"	"
Mathern, Adolpb	Irish Bend	Klondyke	St. Mary
°Mathews, C. S.	Mathews	Georgia	Lafourche
Meeker Ptg. Co., Ltd	Meeker	Home Place	Rapides
Melancon, Joseph	Landerdale	St. James	St. James
Metzger & Bros.	Poydras	Beka	St. Bernard
Meyers, J. F.	Bertrandville	Greenwood	Plaquemine
°Miles, P. & M. Co., Ltd	St. Patricks	Arcant	St. James
" " "	Burnside	Houma, C. F.	Assension
" " "	McCall	New Hope	"
" " "	New Orleans	217 N. Peters St.	Orleans
Millhurs, Wm.	Millhurs	"	Avozelles
Miller, Benj.	Centerville	"	St. Mary
°Milliken, D. A. Mrs.	Chamberlin	Smithfield	West Baton Rouge
" " "	Killona	Waterford	St. Charles
" " "	New Orleans	Stanton	Orleans
" & Farwell.	"	625 Gravier St.	"
°Minor, H. C. Est.	Houma	Southdown	Terrebonne
" J. D.	"	"	"
" Kate Miss	"	Mandalay	"
" Wm.	Houma	Concord	"
Mire, Justilien	Thibodaux	"	Lafourche
" O. & O.	"	"	"
" & Robichaux	Labadieville	Sans Nom	Assumption
Monnet, C. L.	Jeanerette	"	Iberia
" E. L.	Bertie	Elmfield	Assumption
Monzie, Clara, Wid.	Charonton	"	St. Mary
Montgut, Fernand	Laplace	Elvina	St. John Baptist
" Bros.	"	New Era	"
" P. & M. Co., Ltd	"	Laplace	"
Montet, F. Est.	Plattenville	Paternalia	Assumption
" C. A.	Klotzville	Enreka	"
" R. & Bros	Plattenville	"	"
" Ptg. Co., Ltd	Albemarle	Anrelia	"
Montmewell, J.	Gold Dust	"	Avozelles
Moody, Josl	Perry	"	Vermilion
Moore, Wm. C.	New Iberia	Bellemore	Iberia
" Jos	Jeanerette	"	"
" John T. Jr. Ptg. Co., Ltd	Schriever	Wanban	Terrebonne
Morales, E.	Reserva	Roserve	St. John Baptist
°Morera, Schwan & Morera	Centerville	Germania	St. Mary
Morgan, H. G.	St. Rose	Fairview	St. Charles
" Jas	Henry	"	Vermilion
" W. E. & Bro.	Burnside	Rearwood	Assension

CANE SHOWER AND SUGAR MANUFACTURER.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF PLANTATION.	PARISH.
Morrow, A. A.	Lavert	Avenue	St. Martin
Morrison, E. & A.	Brooks	Branswick	Pointe Coupee
Moston, Alex.	Pilette		Lafayette
Moyse, Simon	St. Gabriel		Iberville
Mumford, W. B.	Lakeland		Pointe Coupee
Mumson, Edward P.	Napoleonville	Glenwood	Assumption
" Henry A. Est.	"	Emola	"
" Bros. & Oulien	"	Trinity	"
" & Foley	"	Idlewild	"
Murrell, D. O. Dr.	St. Rose	St. Rose	St. Charles
" Geo. M. P. & M. Co., Ltd.	Bayou Goula	Tully-Ho.	Iberville
Mutual Sugar Co., Ltd.	Baldwin	Vacherie	St. Mary
Myrtle Grove (The) Co., Ltd.	Myrtle Grove	Myrtle Grove	Plaquemine
" " " "	New Orleans	"	310 Gedchaux Bldg
Naquin, Amestille	Theriot		Terrebonne
" Jacques (tenant)	Reserve	Reserve	St. John Baptist
" Oseme	Thibodaux	St. Bernard	Lafourche
" & Roussel	Labadieville	Leftwich	Assumption
New Iberia Sugar Co., Ltd.	New Iberia	Mertinham	Iberia
New Orleans Molasses Co., Ltd.	New Orleans	Molasses Refinery	1158 Tchoupitoulas
Nicolas Bros.	Convent	Henne Place	St. James
Norman, C. Mrs.	New Orleans	Aurora	Orleans
" J. H.	New Orleans	"	836 Gravier St.
" Wm.	Patterson	Beaucouder	St. Mary
North Bend Sugar Co.	Poster	North Bend	"
Novest, Gracienne Wid.	Glucos	Azima	"
Nuez, Adrien Est.	Abbeville	Like Oak	Vermilion
Oak Bluff P'tg. & M'fg. Co., Ltd.	Franklin	Oak Bluff	St. Mary
Oaklawn Sugar Co., Ltd.	Irish Bend	Oaklawn	"
" " " "	New Orleans	"	840 Gravier St.
Oakley Planting Co., Ltd.	Avoca	Oakley	Assumption
O'Brien Bros.	Patterson	Riverside	St. Mary
Old Hickory P. & M. Co., Ltd.	Whitewater	Old Hickory	Iberville
Ourale, Honore	Paincourtville	Clementine	Assumption
O'Neil, Wm. J.	Darrow	Willow Grove	Assumption
O'Quinn, O. S.	Barbuck		St. Landry
Oryson, Scaphia	Larkport	Norah	Lafourche
Ory, Felicien	Columb	Celestine	St. James
" Geo. W.	Lobdell	Helmont	West Baton Rouge
" Bros. & Co.	Lions	Idaho	St. John Baptist
" J. L. & Co.	Laplace	Woodland	"
" Lexin & Co.	Lions	San Francisco	"
Oubre, Aristide & Co.	Edgard		"
" Edgard	Lureauville		Iberia
O'Quinn, Benj. A.	New Orleans	Adeline	1750 Palmar Ave
" Paincheaud, E. F. Dr.	Klotzville	Eteuxa	Assumption
Parent, Chas. (tenant)	Reserve	Reserve	St. John Baptist
Patout, H.	Lydia	Lydia	Iberia
" Lenfuid P. Est.	Baldwin	Elodie	St. Mary
" L. P. Co., Ltd.	"	Vacherie	"
" M. A. Wld. & Son	Patoutville	Enterprise	Iberia
Panl, Gilbert	Centerville		St. Mary
" Joseph	"		"
Pearce, Stephan O.	Evergreen	Home Place	Avoyelles
Pecue, J. Est.	Baton Rouge	Spotwood	East Baton Rouge
" Oliver Est.	Foreman		"
Pelletier, O. E.	Gray	Evergreen	Terrebonne
Penick & Ford	New Orleans	Molasses Refinery	410 S. Front St.
Perot, R.	Jeanit Bend	Olio	Plaquemine
" Bros.	Poydras	Beka	St. Bernard
Perque, Sarville	Doreyville		Iberville
Perret & St. Martin	Wallace	Whitney	St. John Baptist
Peterson, M. B.	Plaquemine	Long Point	Iberville
Petebonne, P. Est.	St. Martinville	Keystone	St. Martin
Pharr, E. A. Est.	Segura	Pharr	Iberia

\*Station A.

CANE GROWER AND SUGAR MANUFACTURER.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF PLANTATION.	PARISH.
Pharr, Gail O.	Sagers	Pharr	Iberia
" J. N. & Sons, Ltd.	Olivier	Orange Grove	"
" " "	Berwick	Oliverd.	St. Mary
" & Bessy	Jeannerette	L'Oriel	Iberia
Phillips & Milburn	Barbreck	Hope	St. Landry
" Bros. F. & M. Co.	Lakebud	Oakland	Pointe Coupee
Picard, Louis	Dutch Town	Live Oak	Assumption
" & Gelsmar	Gelsmar	Waterloo	"
Piron, Oliver Est.	Manchee		East Baton Rouge
Pike, E. W.	Laura	Belle Helene	Assumption
Piper, M. A.	Lagu	Hume Place	St. James
"Planters' Syrup Refg. Co.	New Orleans		226 St. Louis St.
Poche, Edw.	Killona	Helen	St. Charles
" Bros	St. Amelia	St. Peter	St. James
" Joseph & Co.	Paulina	Mayflower	"
Point Farm Co., Ltd.	Montegut	Point Farm	Terrebonne
Polk, Wm. Mrs.	Moorland		Napades
"Poplar Grove P. & R. Co., Ltd.	Port Allen	Poplar Grove	West Baton Rouge
Porre, Gerard	Concent	Model Farm	St. James
Porter, Alfred	Centerville		St. Mary
Poshier, Adrian	Falmesartville		Assumption
"Powell, M.	Union	Lucy	St. James
"Poydras F. & M. Co.	Poydras	Poydras	St. Bernard
" " "	New Orleans	"	510 Carondelet St.
Prejeant, Abel Mrs.	Boudreaux	Grand Caillon	Terrebonne
"Prejeant, S.	Belle Alliance	Half Way	Assumption
Prevent, Arthur	Gilentes		St. Mary
" Bros	Ashton	Alix	"
"Price, Andrew Hon	Thibodaux	Armadia	Lafourche
"Provenst, Joseph A.	Jeannerette	Right Way	Iberia
" O	Lorainville	"	"
Pugh, D. B. Mrs.	Thibodaux	Live Oak	Lafourche
Pulleu, Geo.	Henry		Vermilion
Quebecan & Bernard	Arnaudville	Live Oak	St. Landry
Ramsey, Anthony	Whitewater		Iberville
Randolph, M. L. Est.	Bayou Goula	Blytheood	"
Raphaël, Eleonora Mrs.	Genadea	Susma	Assumption
Rasmussen, R. M.	Centerville	Maria	St. Mary
Ratliff, E. B. P. Mrs.	Napadesville	Louise Grove	Assumption
"Regard, F.	Cottasport	Martha	Averydles
Reggie, Cune	Jeannerette		Iberia
" Mrs.	Bertrandville	Woodlawn	Phanemines
Reine, F. (tenant).	Reserve	Reserve	St. John Baptist
Reutrops, A. H.	Amelia		St. Mary
"Reiswiler Albert P.	St. Martinville		St. Martin
"Renlet, B. Est.	Vacherie	Renlet	St. James
"Renes, Geo. B.	Helen Selma	Germania	Assumption
Rhodes, Fritz, Mrs.	Foster	Alma	St. Mary
"Rhodes, L. P.	Burville	Manchee	East Baton Rouge
Richard, Arthur & Co.	Ashton	Gold Mine	St. Mary
" M.	"LaFris Croisg		Lafourche
" Oscar	Sunshine	Golden Gate	Iberville
Roane, S. B.	Jeannerette	Kilgore	Iberia
Roberts, Josiah	Foreman	Southside	East Baton Rouge
Robertson, A. V.	St. Martinville	St. James	St. James
" F. D.	Phanemines	Island	Iberville
" Bros	"	Hunters' Lodge	"
Robichaux, Aurelien	Centerville		St. Mary
" Leo	Patenerville		Iberia
" Telephore	Drouin		"
" & Carlos	Montegut	Argene	Terrebonne
" Edw. & Co.	Centerville	Light Land	St. Mary
" Jas. A. & Co.	Montegut	Red Star	Terrebonne
" & Mire	Labadieville	Sansonn	Assumption
Robin & Wagnespach	Edgard	Fruit	St. John Baptist

CANE GROWER AND SUGAR MANUFACTURER.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF PLANTATION.	PARISH.
Rodrigue, Ernest.	Berthe.	Mary	Assumption
" Joe. Est.	New Iberia.	"	Iberia
" Robert	Landerdale	Mascot.	St. James
" T.	Belleme.	Bellrose.	Assumption
Rodrigue, Edw.	Baldwin	Annie.	St. Mary
" J. B.	Ashton	Johanne	"
Roger, L. O.	Thibodaux	Hyvona.	Lafourche
" S. E.	Laura	Bellewood	Assumption
" Theo. H.	Thibodaux	Home Cottage.	Lafourche
" & Rabichaux.	"	Coulin.	"
" Ernest Co., Ltd.	"	Greenwood	"
Rolling, J. L.	Lagan	Pike's Peak	St. James
Rome, E. & Co.	Colomb	"	"
Roussier Bros	New Iberia	Bacua Vista.	Iberia
Rose, Crawford.	Louisville	"	"
" Rose, Emile Judge.	St. Rose	Destrehan	St. Charles
"	New Orleans	"	521 Godchaux Bldg
Rougan, J. A.	Ocean	Anastasia.	Pointe Coupee
" E. O.	Chenal	Mayville	"
" J. L. Est.	"	"	"
" P. V.	"	"	"
Roussau, C. O.	Nacmi	Mount Olive	Plaquemine
Roussel, Augustave.	Welbrou.	Welbrou.	St. James
" Chris	Hester	Hester	"
" Joe. L.	St. Gabriel	"	Iberville
" Joseph	Labadieville	"	Assumption
" Octave	St. Amelia	St. Cecile.	St. James
Royette, T. J.	Morgan City	"	St. Mary
" St. Charles College Farm.	Grande Coteau.	"	St. Landry
" St. Joseph P. & M. Co., Ltd.	Feitel.	St. Joseph.	St. James
St. Martin, A. Est.	Theriot	"	Terrebonne
" J. E. Wild.	McCall.	Pellier.	Assumption
" & Carlin.	Babwin	Jeune Fune	St. Mary
" Salsburg Refg. Co., Ltd.	Landerdale	Salsburg	St. James
Samuel, J. J.	Louisville	Caroline	Iberia
" Sanders, H. Shelby Col.	Jennaville	Ray Side.	"
" Sandford, G. E.	Covington.	Refinery	St. Tammany
Sarpy, Geo.	New Orleans	St. George.	1487 Ursula St.
Sauilliers, A. A.	Montegut	Mageau.	Terrebonne
" M. J. Mrs.	"	Live Oak	"
" Robert	Chauvin	"	"
" & Price.	Montegut	Argene.	"
Savoie & Landry	Belleme.	Sandia	Assumption
Scally, David.	" LaFiche Crossg	Webster	Lafourche
Schwing, S. P. & F. B.	Rosedale	Mound	Iberville
Schweynadow, O. P.	Luling	Louis Star.	St. Charles
" Theo	Lagan	Brown K.	St. James
" Bros	Sellers	Oranoid	St. Charles
Schutte, Michael.	Plaquemine	Humstead	Iberville
" Marcus.	"	"	"
Scott, W. S.	Cheneyville.	"	Rapides
Schley, L. E.	Hope Villa.	Kalalla.	Arceneau
" Sealey, J. S.	Thibodaux	Forest Grove	Lafourche
" Segura Operating Co.	Segura	Central Factory.	Iberia
"	New Orleans	"	306 Hibernia Bldg
Selbert, J. W.	Brooks.	Jeta.	Pointe Coupee
" Seligman, Leon	Tallieu	Cedar Grove.	Assumption
" Sellers, Thomas J.	Ama	Alma	St. Charles
" Sentell, Geo. W.	Bunkie.	Lainster	Aveyelles
" Sentilles, Louis Est	Hayon Goula	Forest Home	Iberville
" Seyburn, B. I.	Patterson	Edinville	St. Mary
" Shady Side Sugar Co., Ltd.	Centerville.	Shady Side.	"
"	New Orleans	"	625 Gravier St
" Shaffer, J. D.	Elleudale	Ardoyne	Terrebonne
" " Theo. J.	Franklin A.	Anam.	St. Mary

"Lafourche Crossing.

CANE GROWER AND SUGAR MANUFACTURER.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF PLANTATION.	PARISH.
Bhart, M. S. Mrs.	Haton Rouge	Oak Hill	East Baton Rouge
Sigur, D. A.	Charenton		St. Mary
Simmons, Donilia.	Paincourtville		Assumption
" Octave Mrs.	Lauderdale	Familton	St. James
" Oneilus	Paincourtville	Angelina	Assumption
Simmons, Alphonse.	Plattenville		"
" Cyprien	Paincourtville		"
" C. P. & Bro	Plattenville	Church	"
Sims, Richard	Union		St. James
Sims & Barilleaux	Franklin	Little Bellevue	St. Mary
Sitman, G. W. Dr.	Burville		East Baton Rouge
Slack, Harry J.	Marionville	Sunyside	Iberville
Slaughter, W. S.	Port Hudson	Port Hickey	East Baton Rouge
Sukoski, L.	Perry	Pecan Grove	Vermilion
Soucy, Mathieu	St. Rose	"	St. Charles
" Plg. Co., Ltd	Wallace	Evergreen	St. John Baptist
" Senial, Leonce M.	Dorcyville	Solar Grove	Iberville
" Southside Plantation Co.	New Orleans	Southside	Drawer 432
" Southwood-Riverside Plant'n Co.	Southwood	Southwood	Assumption
" " " "	New Orleans	"	509 Hemmen Bldg
" Spiller Bros. & Eisenhart	Whiteville	Corn	Iberville
" " " "	New Orleans	"	1021 Hemmen Bldg
Stafford, Samuel Mrs.	Port Allen	Belair	East Baton Rouge
Stampy, Frank	Hopie Villa	Telotte	Assumption
Stansbury, U. W.	Perry	Big Woods	Vermilion
Stanswood, Chas.	Houma		Terrebonne
Staring, Jos.	Manchar	Doodittle	East Baton Rouge
" & Duplantier	Burville		"
" & Knox	Manchar	Bellonia	"
" State Convict Farm.	Jeanerette	Hope	Iberia
" " " "	St. Gabriel	Oakley Monticello	Iberville
" " " "	Abbeville		Vermilion
" " " "	Henry		"
Stein, Alexander & Bro	Vachette	Stell	St. James
Stella P. & M. Co., Ltd.	Dalcour	Stella	Plaquemine
" " " "	New Orleans	"	510 Poydras St.
" Sterling Sugar & Refining Co. Ltd	Franklin	Central Factory	St. Mary
" " " "	New Orleans	"	221 Godchaux Bldg
Stewart, A. M.	Olivier		Iberia
" Stoneaker, John H.	Pointe Coupee	St. Maurice	Pointe Coupee
Stoniff, Alidor	Houma	Hard Front	Terrebonne
Struck & Babington	English Turn.	St. Clair	Plaquemine
Sugar Experimental Station	New Orleans	Audubon Park	Orleans
Sunners, Adam	Zachary		East Baton Rouge
Sunrall, S. C.	Olivier	Enreka	Iberia
" " S. T.	New Iberia	Hulton	"
" Supple's J. Sons Planting Co. Ltd	Bayou Goula	Catherine	Iberville
Suthon, Hugh S.	New Orleans	Greenwood	211 Camp St.
" Walter J.	Houma	Houdanas	Terrebonne
" Sweet Home Planting Co., Ltd.	Kloutville	Sweet Home	Assumption
Talbot, Ed	Plaquemine		Iberville
" Louis	Labadville	Mansous	Assumption
" Wm	Laura		"
" T. & Son.	"	Cypress Grove	"
Tanner, Lim.	Cheneyville		Rapides
Teborno, Jules	Lauderdale	Elms	St. James
" Teche Manufacturing Co.	New Iberia		Iberia
Temple, H. & Sons	Plattenville		Assumption
" M. & A.	"		"
Terrebonne Land Co.	Raceland		Lafourche
Tessier, Jean Est.	Hoster	Home Place	St. James
Teto, P. A.	Labadville	Magnolia Grove	Assumption
Therlat, Albert	Theriot		Terrebonne
" A. A.	Meridian	Sarah	Iberia
" Alexander	Arid	Scuddy	Lafourche
" A. F. Mrs.	Houma	Sunrise	Terrebonne
" E. Mrs.	Theriot	St. Michel	"

CANE GROWER AND SUGAR MANUFACTURER.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF PLANTATION.	PARISH.
Theriot, Edw'is	Theriot		Terrebonne
" Florimino	"		"
" Ludovic	"		"
Thise, C. E.	Plattenville	George	Assumption
Thibodaux, C. E. & Co.	Belle Helme	Cottage Farm	Assumption
" J. L.	* Lafourche Crossg	Favorite	Lafourche
" G.	Soulouque	Olivia	Iberville
Thibodaux, M. C.	Amelia	Forest Place	St. Mary
" Francois & Co.	Plattenville		Assumption
Thiry, C. A. Wid.	St. Gabriel	100 Mile Point	Iberville
" W. J.	Sunshine	Avery	"
Thillier, Villeneuve	Plaquemine	St. Joseph	"
* Todd N. K.	Foster	Garrott	St. Mary
Torres, Felicien	Vacherie	Diamond Hill	St. James
Toups, Emile	Toups	Magnolia	Lafourche
" Paul	* Lafourche Crossg		"
" Prosper, Est	Ariel	Ariel	"
GO " & Lalande	Albemarle	Ingleisle	Assumption
* Trahan, C. Mrs.	Dorcyville	Aloysia	Iberville
" E. O. Dr.	New Orleans	"	2918 Elm St.
" Bros.	Henry		Vernilion
Triche, J. C.	Taft	Triche	St. Charles
Trowclair, Leofred J.	Thibodaux	Braud	Lafourche
" L. J. Mrs.	"	La T	"
" Bros.	Anna		St. Charles
GO " & Robichaux	Thibodaux	Laurel Grove	Lafourche
Trowbridge, B. E. & G. G.	Franklin		St. Mary
Truxillo, Amelia Mrs.	Klossville	Amcha	Assumption
" M. A. Mrs.	"		"
Tubbs, Robt	Dunkie		Avoyelles
Tucker, J. H.	Zachary		East Baton Rouge
Tureau, H. B. Est.	Naomi	Apple Point	Plaquemine
Underwood & Robichaux	Franklin	West Belleview	St. Mary
* Union P. & M. Co., Ltd.	Union	Union	St. James
* United (The) Ry. & Trading Co.	Braithwaite	Braithwaite	Plaquemine
* Unkel, P. J.	Welsh		Cadillac
Valence Planting Co.	Tallieu	Valence	Assumption
* Vankiv P. & M. Co., Ltd.	Jeannerette	Vankiv	Iberia
Vegas, P. A.	Union	Alta Villa	St. James
" Nicholas	Lambdale	Picnie	"
Ventress Bros.	Ventress		Pointe Coupee
GO " W. W. & J. A.	Sunshine	Granada	Iberville
Vernon, Achille	Centerville		St. Mary
" Edw	"		"
" W. B.	"		"
Vial, L. A.	Hahnville	Fashion	St. Charles
Vica, Emile	Theriot		Terrebonne
* Vickmar, Ernest	Sellers	Prospect	St. Charles
* Victoria P. & M. Co., Ltd.	Patterson	Victoria	St. Mary
* Vida Sugar Co., Ltd.	New Iberia	Central Factory	Iberia
" " "	New Orleans	"	305 Hibernia Bldg
Vignaux, Alce	Laura		Assumption
Vignaric, P. C.	Charleston		St. Mary
Volsin, Terrence	Erserve	Viola	St. John Baptist
Waggonpack, L. & Son K.	Houma	Cane Brake	Terrebonne
* Waggonpack, Felicien	Mount Airy	Sport	St. John Baptist
GO " Florestan	Onbre	House Place	St. James
GO " P. & L. & Bros	"	House Place Fact'y	"
GO " & Haybel	"	Laura	"
GO " & Hymel	Colomb	Helvetia	"
GO " "	"	Wilten	"
GO " Keller & Poche	Heater	Oneda	"
GO " Leonard & Co K.	"	Succes	"
GO " Joseph P. & M. Co., Ltd	Onbre	Crescent	"
Walker, G. G.	Centerville	Buckeye	St. Mary

\* Lafourche Crossing.

CAKE GROWER AND SUGAR MANUFACTURER.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF PLANTATION.	PARISH.
Ware, James A. Est.	Whitecastle	Belle Grove	Iberville
Warmonth, H. C. Gov.	Lawrence	Magnolia	Plaquemine
" " "	New Orleans	"	710 Morris Bldg
Watkins, E. T.	Theriot	"	Terrebonne
Waverly Sugar Man'g. Co., Ltd.	Thibodaux	Waverly	Lafourche
Webb, Frank, J.	Baton Rouge	Central Factory	East Baton Rouge
Wehre, John	Edgard	"	St. John Baptist
" " "	Montz	"	St. Charles
" J. M.	Labadieville	Laurel Ridge	Assumption
" Louis S.	Grosse Tete	Bellevue	Iberville
" Ludger Wid.	Vacherie	"	St. James
" L. R.	Edgard	"	St. John Baptist
" Omer	Vacherie	"	St. James
" Jos. Wid. & Co.	Grosse Tete	Trinity	Iberville
" Jos. & Co., Ltd.	Vacherie	Golden Star	St. James
" L. R. & Bro.	Edgard	"	St. John Baptist
" Ovide & Bro.	"	"	"
" Steel Co., Ltd.	Vacherie	Golden Ridge	St. James
" Whitney & Valmont	Thibodaux	St. John	Lafourche
Webster, James S. Mrs.	Coffield	Mt. Rotunda	Ascension
Weeks, Wm. G.	New Iberia	Cote Blanche	Iberia
Weill Bros. & Bauer	Alexandria	Clio	Rapides
Westbrooke, J. D.	Indianhouse	"	East Baton Rouge
Westover Planting Co.	Lohdell	Westover	West
" " "	New Orleans	"	625 Gravier St.
Whaley, C. O.	Samdoun	Mulberry Grove	Iberville
Whelan & Lebrun	Island	Hard Times	"
White, E. D. Judge	Thibodaux	Broussard	Lafourche
" Jno. T.	New Iberia	Cote Blanche	Iberia
" Bros	Mark	"	West Baton Rouge
Whitney, Wehre & Bro.	Thibodaux	"	Lafourche
Whitt, D. Mrs.	Baton Rouge	"	East Baton Rouge
Wier, E.	Eola	"	Avoyelles
Wiesgerber, Christian	Baton Rouge	"	East Baton Rouge
Wilbert P. & M. Co.	Plaquemine	Myrtle Grove	Iberville
Wildwood, P. & M. Co., Ltd.	Napoleonville	Wildwood	Assumption
Wilkins, R. B.	Opelousas	Forest Home	St. Landry
Wilkinson, Theo. S. Hon.	Myrtle Grove	Myrtle Grove	Plaquemine
" " "	New Orleans	"	340 Godchaux Bldg
Williams, Charles C. Est.	*Lafreche Cross	Sunyside	Lafourche
" Jas.	Henry	"	Vermilion
" John E.	Bunkie	"	Avoyelles
" Jos. W.	St. Rose	"	St. Charles
" L. K.	St. Gabriel	"	Iberville
Wilson, P. C.	Calumet	"	St. Mary
Wise, Isaac Est.	Abbeville	Hope Mill	Vermilion
Wood, R. S. & Bro.	Schriever	Ducros	Terrebonne
Woods, Wm.	Bransley	Henrietta	West Baton Rouge
Woodlawn, P. & M. Co., Ltd.	Bertie	Woodlawn	Assumption
Wooster, I. S.	Centerville	"	St. Mary
" N. J.	"	"	"
Wokely Sugar Co., Ltd.	Franklin	Magnolia Grove	"
Young, F. F. Dr.	Abbeville	"	Vermilion
Youngs, H. L.	Boutte	"	St. Charles
Youngville Cane Syrup Co.	Youngville	"	Lafayette
Zenor, Oscar	Calumet	Avalon	St. Mary
Zeringue, Numa	St. Rose	Mau'ville	St. Charles
Zuber, R. C.	Baton Rouge	Wilderness	East Baton Rouge

\*Lafourche Crossing.